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PREFACE

HISTORY

OF

ALLEN COUNTY, OHIO

Chicago

Wamer, Beers & co.

1885

Misprint in paging between pages 80-83 & 148-151.

HISTORY

OF

ALLEN COUNTY, OHIO

Chicago
Warner, Beers & Co.
1885

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PREFACE.

THAT the history of the past should be commemorated, and that of the present placed on record form a dual duty to civilization. A consideration of the people and events connected with the settlement and progress of any political or geographical division of this country, must be a work of deep interest to the writers as well as to those who made subject for history. Even more, it must be an enduring memorial, formed to give pleasure and instruction to the people who will come after us; teaching them the value and beauty of industry, and inciting them to excel in the labors which brought such rich rewards to the people of this county within a half century after the era of progress was introduced.

In local history is found the power to accomplish all this. Steel may wear away, rust efface the inscription on iron, wood decay, and even the marble rock break to pieces, but the page of history, once printed, is carried down the river of time unchanging and unchangeable. How swiftly are those men and women, who entered the wilderness in their youth, passing away! The great majority, even now, are in the homes of the silent, and few remain who can give all the details of the earliest settlement. Fortunately, their recollections are now preserved. A few more years and the whole unwritten history of Allen County should remain unwritten—lost for ever. Another few years and the brilliant story of progress would have to be based on fragmentary relations—disconnected, unsatisfactory, aggravating. Local history comes forward to rescue ten thousand facts and names from oblivion, and place them where the historian of the future may grasp the whole Union and give to each of its parts a complete sketch. Not alone should the history of pioneer times be treated fully and impartially, but also the present. The whole fabric of society,—the home, school, church, governmental and benevolent organizations, and all these industries and associations which bind men's interests together—should be traced down from the humble beginnings of 1831 to our own days, making a record complete and impartial for the future. This age of progress is reviewed and compared with the quiet, unostentatious long ago. Commercial, military and political enterprises are detailed, nothing which might be thought worthy of mention is omitted, and thus every name and deed are entwined with the history of the country.

In presenting this volume to the people of Allen County, we feel that another valuable contribution to the history of Ohio has been

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added to the record of settlement and progress. The First Part, devoted to the early history of the Northwest, contains direct references to this portion of Ohio. The Second Part treats on the military, political and civil history of Ohio. In this section of the work the history of Indian occupation is very fully related, and to it the reader is referred for much of the history of the Shawnees and their warriors. The history of Allen County, forming the Third Part, contains many most important chapters, each one treating fully the subject, so far as names or events are identified with this county. In the Political Chapter the vote of the county, alone, is given; so with the military history, the names of Allen County soldiers, only, finding mention. The Pioneer history, contained in the chapter on Occupation and Settlement, embraces the tax roll of the county in 1834. The history of Townships, Cities and Villages embraces the history of land purchases, early industries, schools, churches and societies. This section of the work is so closely allied with the general history of the county, great care had to be manifested in distinguishing between the varied items, which belonged specially to each township, and those which had a direct bearing on the history of the whole county. An instance of this may be adduced. In the history of Lima a simple mention of the court house and jail is made. This is not discriminating against Lima; for the history of these buildings belongs to the whole county, even as do the buildings themselves, and has special reference to the Organic Chapter, in which it appears. So with the tax roll of 1834, it would not bear distribution without mutilation, and thus it was necessary to make it a part of the general history. The history of the county and townships was written and compiled from most authentic records by the general historian, M. A. Leeson. The Biographical history is embraced in the Fourth Part. This important branch of history has claimed a great deal of attention: it has been collected and compiled at great expense, the work faithfully performed by our staff of biographical historians, corrected as far as possible by direct correspondence with the parties concerned, and then edited and sent through the press under the closest supervision.

To the people who made the publication of a work of this magnitude possible, we extend our hearty thanks. To the county officers, who aided the general historian so materially, we express our gratitude; to the gentlemen of the press, our indebtedness for the unanimity of their support, and to all the people, a hope that the history of the first half-century of their county shall prove itself authentic and be acceptable.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1885.

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OUTLINE MAP
OF
ALLEN CO.
OHIO



PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 18,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel

of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assist-

ant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June, must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of

inhabitants, yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by fol-

lowing the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chevalier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors, started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment no inhabitants. The Sieur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent

some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen, headed by one Sieur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May, died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shore of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth, we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing

along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*,) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chickasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages, are perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all the lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork

and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamas, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River at Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1747, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaenac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us ! We are not your slaves ! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States ; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England ; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

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frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Contemporaneous with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruction. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they choose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate, alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel.”

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians, who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of land, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession.

On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used.

During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments.

Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement

thereon, and on the 14th of September, Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it.

By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia.

The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Ohio in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year.

During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Youghiogheny, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know

many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest, under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "*Western Annals*":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that

were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way from the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Redstone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the Prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the Prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made. In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

The pursuit of Proctor began October 2. He was overtaken on the 5th at the Thames. Tecumseh fell * in that battle and British power was forever broken, Canada alone being left them, as the Americans had no orders to follow up their victory eastward. Burr's incipient insurrection of 1805 was quelled, and the murderer of the eloquent Hamilton driven from his beautiful island fortress in the Ohio River.

* Supposed at the hands of Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.
		1870.	1880.				1870.	1880.	
STATES.					STATES.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,505	1,802	Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,768	689
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	802,026	1,041	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,891	6,690
California.....	188,981	560,247	864,694	2,266	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	276,531	211
Colorado.....	.....	.....	194,327	2,274	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	995,577	1,483
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	622,700	958	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,973
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	146,608	278	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	1,591,749	5,344
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	269,493	793	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	332,286	915
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	1,542,180	2,581	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,565	2,193
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,325	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	618,457	711
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,301	4,764	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,497	3,441
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,615	6,112					
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	996,096	3,718	Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,714	TERRITORIES.				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	939,946	999	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	40,440	557
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	648,936	1,021	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	760,894	934,943	1,047	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	135,177	1,638
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,934	District of Columbia.....	60	131,700	177,624	.....
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,959	1,666,937	4,283	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	32,610	265
Minnesota.....	89,531	449,706	780,773	3,390	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	39,159	231
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	1,131,597	1,231	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	119,565	975
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,380	4,211	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	143,963	908
Nebraska.....	75,995	123,993	452,402	2,310	Washington.....	69,944	28,955	75,116	479
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	62,266	890	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	20,789	533
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	346,991	1,025					
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,131,116	1,753	Total Territories.....	965,032	442,730	.....	.....
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,278	Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	50,155,783	.....
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,619					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,062	6,663					

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION	DATE OF CENSUS.	AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	CAPITALS.	POPULATION.
China.....	380,627,183	1881	4,413,788	Pekin.....	2,000,000
British India.....	254,899,516	1881	1,425,723	Calcutta.....	500,000
Russia.....	98,297,407	1879	8,387,816	St. Petersburg (1881).....	876,575
United States—with Alaska.....	50,442,066	1880	3,602,990	Washington.....	147,293
German Empire.....	45,234,061	1880	212,091	Berlin.....	1,122,360
Turkey.....	42,213,400	1881	2,396,692	Constantinople.....	800,000
Austria and Hungary.....	37,786,246	1880	240,942	Vienna.....	1,103,857
France.....	37,405,240	1881	204,092	Paris.....	2,269,023
Japan.....	35,925,313	1879	148,700	Yeddo.....	200,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	35,262,762	1881	120,879	London.....	4,764,312
Italy.....	28,452,639	1881	114,296	Florence.....	169,000
Egypt.....	16,952,000	1875	1,406,250	Cairo.....	250,000
Spain.....	16,625,860	1877	182,750	Madrid.....	397,690
Mexico.....	10,025,649	1881	743,948	Mexico.....	315,996
Brazil.....	9,883,622	1872	3,287,963	Rio de Janeiro.....	274,972
Persia.....	7,653,600	1881	610,000	Teheran.....	200,000
Sweden and Norway.....	6,497,245	1881	293,848	Stockholm.....	168,775
Belgium.....	5,519,844	1880	11,373	Brussels.....	350,000
Roumania.....	5,290,000	1878	48,307	Bucharest.....	221,805
Portugal.....	4,348,551	1878	36,510	Lisbon.....	246,343
Dominion of Canada.....	4,324,810	1881	3,470,392	Ottawa.....	27,412
Netherlands.....	4,114,077	1881	12,648	Amsterdam.....	328,047
Switzerland.....	2,846,102	1880	15,992	Geneva.....	68,320
Peru.....	2,699,945	1876	503,718	Lima.....	101,488
Bolivia.....	2,300,000	.....	.....	La Paz.....	.....
Chili.....	2,223,434	.....	207,350	Santiago.....	387,081
Venezuela.....	2,075,245	1881	439,120	Caracas.....	60,000
Greece.....	1,979,305	1881	25,041	Athens.....	63,374
Denmark.....	1,969,039	1880	13,784	Copenhagen.....	234,850
Argentine Confederation.....	1,859,685	1869	1,204,486	Buenos Ayres (1881).....	289,925
Servia.....	1,700,211	1880	20,850	Belgrade.....	27,000
Guatemala.....	1,252,497	1881	41,830	Santiago de Guatemala.....	55,728
Ecuador.....	1,066,137	1875	248,372	Quito.....	70,000
Liberia.....	1,050,000	.....	14,300	Monrovia.....	13,000
Hayti.....	800,000	.....	10,204	Port au Prince.....	22,000
San Salvador.....	554,785	1878	7,225	San Salvador.....	18,500
Uruguay.....	438,245	1880	73,538	Montevideo.....	73,853
Nicaragua.....	350,000	.....	49,500	Managua.....	8,000
Honduras.....	350,000	.....	39,600	Tegucigalpa.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	300,000	1880	18,045	San Domingo.....	10,000
Costa Rica.....	180,000	.....	26,040	San Jose.....	2,500

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES		1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
The State		531434	937903	1519467	1980329	2393511	2665260	3198002
1 Adams		10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24005
2 Allen			578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31314
3 Ashland					23813	22951	21933	23883
4 Ashtabula			7392	14584	23724	25767	31814	32317
5 Athens			6338	9737	19109	18215	21364	37139
6 Auglaize					11333	17187	20041	28411
7 Belmont		20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	45444
8 Brown		13356	17867	22715	27332	29953	30802	49638
9 Butler		21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42579
10 Carroll				18108	17655	15738	14491	16416
11 Champaign			8479	12131	16721	19782	22693	24756
12 Clark		9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	27817
13 Clermont		15820	20466	23106	30155	33034	34263	41948
14 Clinton		8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	36713
15 Columbiana		22003	35992	40375	33621	32336	38299	48602
16 Coshocton		7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26642
17 Crawford			4791	19152	18177	23381	25556	30583
18 Cuyahoga		6325	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19 Darke		3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40495
20 Deane					6966	11856	15719	22515
21 Delaware		7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27381
22 Erie				12599	18568	24474	28188	32040
23 Fairfield		16033	24786	31924	30254	30538	31138	34284
24 Fayette		6316	8182	10984	13726	15343	17155	20364
25 Franklin		10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	68019	86797
26 Fulton					7781	14043	17789	21023
27 Gallia		7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28 Geauga		7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14251
29 Greene		10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31319
30 Guernsey		9292	13036	27748	30438	24474	23338	27197
31 Hamilton		31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313374
32 Hancock			813	9986	16751	22886	29847	27784
33 Hardin			210	4598	8251	13570	18714	21023
34 Harrison		14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18692	20456
35 Henry			262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20585
36 Highland		12306	16345	22369	25781	27773	29133	30281
37 Hocking		2130	4038	9141	14119	17057	17925	21126
38 Holmes			9135	18088	20452	20539	18177	20776
39 Huron		6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	23686
40 Jackson		3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	28918
41 Jefferson		18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42 Knox		8326	17085	29379	28872	27735	26333	27431
43 Lake				13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44 Lawrence		3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31330	39003
45 Licking		11861	20969	35096	38846	37011	35756	40450
46 Logan		3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26267
47 Lorain			5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35526
48 Lucas				9382	12363	25331	46722	67377
49 Madison		4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20209
50 Mahoning					25735	23534	31001	42871
51 Marion			6551	14765	12618	15190	16184	20595
52 Medina		3032	7560	13852	24441	22517	20092	21453
53 Meigs		4480	6153	11452	17971	26534	31465	32325
54 Mercer			1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21803
55 Miami		8851	12807	19683	24999	29959	32740	36158
56 Monroe		4643	8703	13321	23351	25741	25779	26496
57 Montgomery		15999	24362	31933	39218	52230	64006	78550
58 Morgan		5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	20074
59 Morrow					20280	20445	18583	19022
60 Muskingum		17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49774
61 Noble				2249		20751	19949	21138
62 Ottawa				16	3308	7016	13364	19762
63 Paulding				1034	1766		8544	13495
64 Perry		8429	13970	19344	20775	19673	18463	18185
65 Pickaway		13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875	28213
66 Pike		4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15147	17415
67 Portage		10095	18826	22965	24419	21208	24534	27500
68 Preble		10337	16291	19482	21736	21320	21809	24533
69 Putnam			280	5189	7221	12908	17081	23713
70 Richland		9169	24006	44832	30879	51344	32574	36906
71 Ross		20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	43807
72 Sandusky		852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	33511
73 Scioto		5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	36947
74 Seneca			5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	20748
75 Shelby		2106	3671	12154	13958	17498	20748	24137
76 Stark		12406	26538	34603	39818	42973	52508	64081
77 Summit				2560	27485	31344	32574	43788
78 Trumbull		15546	26153	38107	30190	30056	38659	40766
79 Tuscarawas		8328	14294	25631	31761	32463	33840	40198
80 Union		1996	3192	5422	12204	16507	18730	22375
81 Van Wert			49	1777	4793	10238	15823	23028
82 Vinton					3353	13631	15027	17223
83 Warren			21463	23103	25560	26902	26639	28392
84 Washington		10425	11731	20323	29540	36268	40609	43244
85 Wayne		11933	23333	35908	32981	32483	35116	40766
86 Williams			887	4465	8018	16633	20991	23821
87 Wood					9157	17886	24596	34022
88 Wyandot		733	1102	5357	11194	15396	18553	22396

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

GOVERNORS.

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, until the year 1884.

Term, Two Years.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.	NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.
Arthur St. Clair (1).....		1788-1802	Mordecai Bartley.....	Richland.....	1844-1846
Charles W. Byrd (2).....	Hamilton.....	1802-1803	William Bebb.....	Butler.....	1846-1849
Edward Tiffin (3).....	Ross.....	1803-1807	Seabury Ford (8).....	Geauga.....	1849-1850
Thomas Kirker (4).....	Adams.....	1807-1808	Reuben Wood (9).....	Cuyahoga.....	1850-1853
Samuel Huntington.....	Trumbull.....	1808-1810	William Medill (10).....	Fairfield.....	1853-1856
Return Jonathan Meigs (5).....	Washington.....	1810-1814	Salmon P. Chase.....	Hamilton.....	1856-1860
Othniel Looker*.....	Hamilton.....	1814	William Dennison.....	Franklin.....	1860-1862
Thomas Worthington.....	Ross.....	1814-1818	David Tod.....	Mahoning.....	1862-1864
Ethan Allen Brown (6).....	Hamilton.....	1818-1822	John Brough (11).....	Cuyahoga.....	1864-1865
Allen Trimble*.....	Highland.....	1822	Charles Anderson†.....	Montgomery.....	1865-1866
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren.....	1822-1826	Jacob D. Cox.....	Trumbull.....	1866-1868
Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	1826-1830	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton.....	1868-1872
Duncan McArthur.....	Ross.....	1830-1832	Edward F. Noyes.....	Hamilton.....	1872-1874
Robert Lucas.....	Pike.....	1832-1836	William Allen.....	Ross.....	1874-1876
Joseph Vance.....	Champaign.....	1836-1838	Rutherford B. Hayes (12).....	Sandusky.....	1876-1877
Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont.....	1838-1840	Thomas L. Young†.....	Hamilton.....	1877-1878
Thomas Corwin.....	Warren.....	1840-1842	Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton.....	1878-1880
Wilson Shannon (7).....	Belmont.....	1842-1844	Charles Foster.....	Seneca.....	1880-1884
Thomas W. Bartley*.....	Richland.....	1844	George Hoadly.....	Hamilton.....	1884-.....

(1) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

(2) Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(3) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(4) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs on the ground "that he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, decided that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, Acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(5) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(6) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(7) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(8) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(9) Resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(10) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(11) Died August 29, 1865.

(12) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

* Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Speaker of the Senate.

† Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Lieutenant-Governor.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those discernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the boulders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an “equilibrium,” the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists “terminal moraine,” first exemplified in Ohio by the “Black Swamp,” in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences “acting and counteracting,” the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the “Black Swamp.” As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary’s meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendancy, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendancy, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmeasured as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twig-twees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1773, July 4, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened John L. Roth, son of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his collaborators, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. Succeeding this tragic event was the expedition against the Indian towns upon the Sandusky. The hostile Indians had been making frequent incursions upon the settlements of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, destroying both life and property. There seemed to be no bounds to their bloody work, and it became necessary, for the peace and safety of the settlers, to take some measures to prevent their outrages. Accordingly, in May, 1782, Gen. William Irvine, who was then commander of the Western Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, called a council of the officers of his department to meet at Fort Pitt. At this meeting it was decided to form and equip a body of men, and make an expedition into the Indian country. Upper Sandusky, then the rendezvous of the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Mingoes, was to be the point of attack.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 480 men. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at \$1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be \$10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gamine, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided,* That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided,* That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784,* relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

COMMENT BY S. P. CHASE 1833.

It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.

"By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

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The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made ; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the National Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior ; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region north-west of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court ; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795 the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

* * * * *

And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from Colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 pervades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength."

INFLUENCE OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occasion.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was preeminent.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

“The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie’s store—Mary’s River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River.”

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie’s store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The “Joy treaty” between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were : Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House ; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate ; William Creighton, Secretary of State ; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor ; William McFarland, Treasurer ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court ; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements ; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same ; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship *Detroit*, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay \$50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of \$100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpoena to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized \$98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cutting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Congress Lands. | 8. Symmes' Purchase. | 15. Maumee Road. |
| 2. United States Military. | 9. Refugee Tract. | 16. School Lands. |
| 3. Virginia Military. | 10. French Grant. | 17. College Lands. |
| 4. Western Reserve. | 11. Dohrman's Grant. | 18. Ministerial Lands. |
| 5. Fire Lands. | 12. Zane's Grant. | 19. Moravian Lands. |
| 6. Ohio Company's Purchase. | 13. Canal Lands. | 20. Salt Sections. |
| 7. Donation Tract. | 14. Turnpike Lands. | |

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles ; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built ; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located ; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chilli-cothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was \$7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of \$610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of \$1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over \$250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at \$76,113,500. Their taxation summed up \$1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Household holders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving \$4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of \$539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of \$1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of \$5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over \$36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The valuation for taxation is \$850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of \$5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude, and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790–91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798-99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvium being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminence called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chagrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at \$5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a staunch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at \$100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami, in this county. Maumee City, once the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. Wm. Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tullis and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of \$20 per month.

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olontangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840. It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Picketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791-92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahan was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahan could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahan. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John," at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahan and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahan was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1798. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs, in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Hardin, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The Wyandot Indians occupied this section, especially the reservation, from time immemorial until 1843. The treaty of 1817, by Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree, now within the corporate limits of Upper Sandusky. The Delaware Reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. Col. John Johnston, the United States Commissioner, conducted the negotiations, and thus made the Indian treaty in Ohio. It was the scene of Col. Crawford's defeat and tragic death, June 11, 1782. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were distinguished orators and men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Fort Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped on this river with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians, after the death of Tarhe, or "the Crane," transferred their town to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of third Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the *Senate*, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the sixth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominence and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term. Allen Trimble, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor the remainder of the term. In 1830 he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the ninth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy—teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputed to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. When Governor Brown resigned to accept the office of United States Senator in 1822, he succeeded to the office, acting as Governor the remainder of the term. In October, 1826, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828 he was re-elected. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806 to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, Feb. 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked that in 1838 he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter he was again nominated and elected. In 1843 he was appointed Minister to Mexico, Thomas W. Bartley, Speaker of the Senate, acting as Governor the remainder of the term. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Leecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the fourteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the seventeenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the eighteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the nineteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the twentieth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the twenty-second Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper—the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-sixth Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the nineteenth President of the United States, and the twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He was again elected in 1875, but resigned in 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States, Thomas L. Young acting as Governor the remainder of the term.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000.

William Allen, the twenty-ninth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school at Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later he joined his family at Chilli-cothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King. Before he was twenty-five he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837 and served until 1849. In 1845 he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873 he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

Richard M. Bishop, the thirty-first Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. For several years he devoted himself to mercantile business in his native State. In 1848 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Cincinnati, and subsequently admitted his three sons partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. He was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1877 he was nominated by the Democrats and elected Governor of Ohio.

Charles Foster, the thirty-second Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business at Fostoria, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican. In 1879 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State, was re-elected in 1881, and served through both terms winning the esteem of all political parties.

George Hoadly, the thirty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1826. His parents, George and Mary Ann (Woolsey) Hoadly, names well known in the educational circles of Connecticut, were intimately connected with the commercial and social progress of that State. Gov. Hoadly completed his education at what is now known as Adelbert College, of which he is a LL. D., while in 1884 he received the same honor from Yale. In 1844 he entered the law school of Cambridge, Mass.; in 1846 entered the office of Chase & Ball, Cincinnati, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in August following; elected Judge of the Cincinnati Superior Court in 1851, succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the present Superior Court in 1859, and was re-elected in 1864; refused a seat on the Supreme bench in 1856 and again in 1862; was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention 1873-74. He was nominated by the Democrats for Governor in 1883 and elected.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in height. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogeneous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring its meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was \$1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were \$1 per yard; tea \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and salt, \$5 to \$6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

- 1—Limestone.
- 2—Black shale.
- 3—Fine-grained sandstone.
- 4—Conglomerate.
- 5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14° , east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesy gives it, $81^{\circ} 52'$ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

- 1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.
- 2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.
- 3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.
- 4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus :

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Boulders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations :

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The boulders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order :

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, siliceous, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed an independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harrodsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, rifle pits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A. BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many “hard times”—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a “reverse motion” in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the “Geghan Law” passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

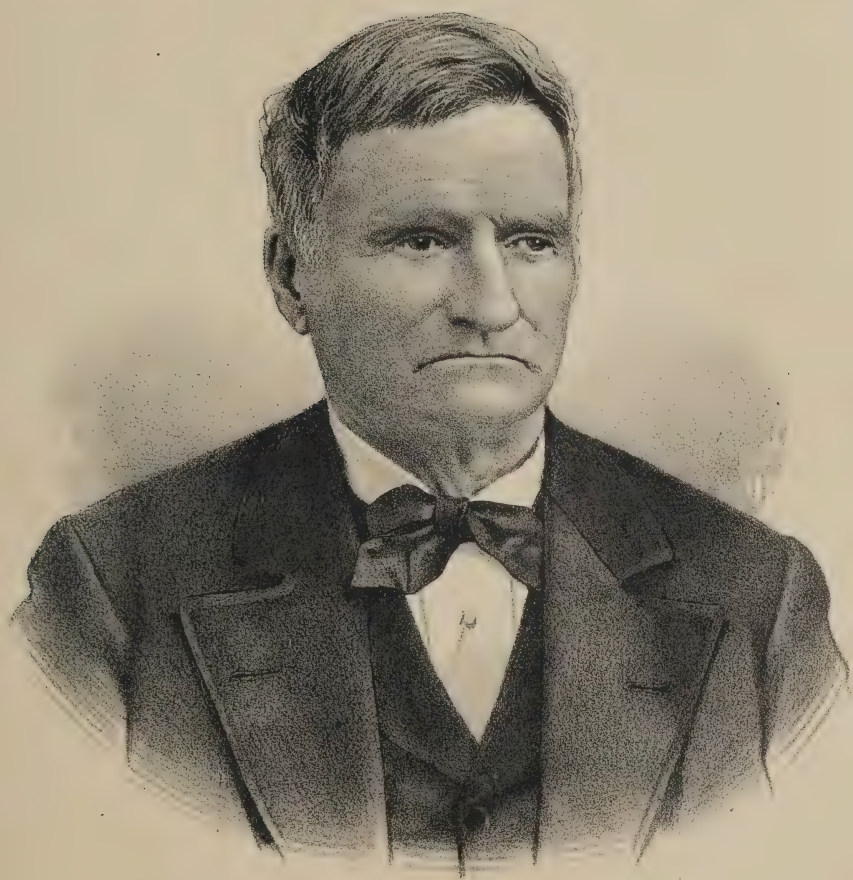
This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and destruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The growth of manufacturing industries, the remarkable annual increase in stock and in agricultural products since 1877, leave no room to doubt the rapid advancement of Ohio in general wealth.



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PART III.

HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY.



HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY.

ALLEN COUNTY is bounded on the north by Putnam, south by Auglaize, east by Hancock and Hardin, and west by Van Wert. The elevation at Delphos is only 188 feet above the level of Lake Erie, while at Lima depot the altitude is 263 feet. The area is about 403 square miles, and the present (1885) population estimated at 40,000. As set off in 1820, it claimed an area of 543 square miles. Lima, the seat of justice, is almost in the geographical center of the county. The Pennsylvania Railroad system connects this city with the northwestern townships; the Chicago & Atlantic with the western towns; the Lake Erie & Western and the Dayton & Michigan Railroads afford communication with the southwest and the south; while the eastern and northwestern extensions of these railroads also bring the townships along the eastern line of the county into direct communication with the county seat. The Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis Railroad and the Miami & Erie Canal run south from Delphos. The number of pike roads, together with this net-work of railroads, renders travel in this county agreeable and economical.

Delphos in the northwestern corner, and Bluffton in the northeastern portion of the county, are two important villages. Spencerville in the southwest part of the county is a village which shows many evidences of progress. Throughout the county a number of small but prosperous business centers exist. Nearly every township boasts of at least one prosperous village.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The physical appearance of the county, as presented to the traveler by railroad, is misleading in many respects. Owing to the great extent of the hardwood forests, which indicate a fertile soil, the cleared lands of the county are hidden away, so to speak. Prof. Winchell, in his review of surface features and soil, states: "The western half of the county is flat, and presents the common features of the Black Swamp. The banks, left by erosion of the streams, are from ten to fifteen feet in height above the summer stage of the water. The Auglaize, below Cramersville (Section 3, Marion), has frequent exposures of the rock. Also, in the township of Amanda, near the county line, the rock forms the bed of the river. In general, however, the bed of the river is on the drift materials. The same is true of the Ottawa. The soil of this portion of the county is usually a close, heavy clay. There are places, however, where considerable alluvium is spread over the surface of the drift, incident to the overflow of the streams. Occasionally, as in the Van Wert Ridge, which passes through the townships of Marion and Sugar Creek, gravelly soils appear in the midst of the prevailing clay. Such tracts are uniformly more elevated, and slightly rolling. The eastern portion of the county has a different general contour. It is separated from that already described by, and is co-extensive with, the westward course of the streams. It is undulating or gently rolling, and in the southeastern corner of the county is characterized by prominent gravelly ridges and knolls, the result, no doubt, of a great glacial flow. The undulating surface prevails over most of the township of Sugar Creek, but is more or less wanting in Richland and Monroe Townships. There are likewise some flat and prairie-like tracts even in Auglaize and Perry Townships. In the former, Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 have this character. In the latter there is much flat land in the vicinity of Amherst. The soil in the eastern portion of the county is generally the same as that of the western. Its chief element is clay, yet it contains much more gravel, and sometimes stones or bowlders. In the settlement of the county these elevated knolls and ridges were first selected. That tract of rolling land known as the 'Dividing Ridge,' in the southeastern part of the county, is at the present time in marked contrast with much of the adjoining county. It is occupied by handsome, well-drained and well-cultivated farms, the

native timber having been nearly all removed, while on either side much of the country is still in its primeval state. Throughout this tract the rock is occasionally seen in the beds of the streams. The banks of the streams are usually higher than in the western part of the county. The banks of the Ottawa at Lima are about thirty feet, and continue of that height for two miles above the city, the water running on the surface of the rock." The rivers and streams flow west and southwest in the eastern portion of the county and northwest in the western towns.

RIVERS AND CREEKS.

The Auglaize is one of the historical streams of Ohio. Along its banks the troops of the Revolution and of the war of 1812 camped and fought and reveled. In its neighborhood were the villages of Indian chiefs, whose names are synonymous with much of all that was sanguinary and diabolical in the warfare of the English of that day. Here, too, in 1812, Fort Amanda was constructed, and a ship-yard established. The Auglaize has its source in Hardin County, flows through the townships of Auglaize, Perry, Amanda and Marion; thence in a circuitous course through the counties of Putnam, Paulding and Defiance, and enters the Maumee River in the town of Defiance. Although the Auglaize of to-day is what may be termed a diminutive river, in the past it was a navigable stream, capable of floating heavily-laden flat-boats or scows. The improvement of the country, its canals, ditches and local drainage have all conspired to reduce its volume of water, and bring what was once a great river into the category of creeks.

The Ottawa River was named after the tribe of the same name, whose hunting grounds extended along the course of that stream. The upper river is known as Hog Creek.

Hog Creek, the *swinonia* of the old lawyer, Count Coffinberry, was named in 1817 by the first settlers. It appears that an attempt was made in 1812 by some settlers at Piqua to drive a lot of hogs to the military posts on the Maumee, but on reaching this creek the drovers became alarmed and fled back to the settlements, leaving the hogs at liberty to roam through this district. This stream has its source in the marshes of Hardin County, and flows thence through the townships of Jackson, Bath, Ottawa, Shawnee, German and Sugar Creek, entering Paulding County, where it forms a confluence with the Auglaize.

Riley Creek, which waters the northeast corner of the county, has its main source on the north border of Hog Creek Marsh, with tributary feeders between Beaver Dam and Bluffton. It flows northwest to Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize.

Sugar Creek derives its name from the numerous maple groves along its banks. This stream has its sources between Beaver Dam and Cranberry, flows in a tortuous course northwest, and enters the Ottawa a few miles south of Kalida.

Plum Creek rises in the extreme northern part of the county, flows northwest and enters the Ottawa below Kalida.

Cranberry Creek may be said to have its source at a point just northwest of Cranberry or Rockport Village, whence it flows into the Blanchard north of Glandorf.

Dog Creek rises in Van Wert, flows through a part of Spencer and the southwest part of Marion, and thence parallel with the Miami & Erie Canal.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL HISTORY.

GEOLOGY teaches that the continents of the world were separated from the wastes of water, then submerged, and, by the workings of nature, gradually elevated, until the great physical divisions of our globe were formed. At the close of the Corniferous Period a great upheaval of sea bottom formed a tract of land extending from the southern old land belt of Ohio to the central line of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The great geological age, the Mesozoic, dates from this time. It was marked by activity in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, mild climates and myriads of reptiles, which rolled over the lands or swarmed in the rivers. The Tertiary period succeeded the Mesozoic—it was an age of beautiful climates and high development of mammals. The scene was changed—the Glacial period came on, robing Nature in its whiteness, and robbing the land of life. Then came the Drift to fit the

earth for habitation and bequeath to man the wealth of Nations—a fertile soil.

NIAGARA SYSTEM.

This conformation has been only partially explored in Allen County. In the southeastern part of the county it rises rapidly from its position below the water-lime, dipping northwardly. It is, in fact, a thick-bedded, bluish-gray crystalline limestone from two to four inches thick, blotched with blue and gray, slightly porous and fossiliferous, yet firm, and good for building purposes as well as for the manufacture of quick-lime. Prof. N. H. Winchell in his geological report on Allen County, states that "The Niagara is quarried by Alex E. Kerr, Section 30, Auglaize Township. It presents the features of the Guelph phase, in vesicular beds of two or three inches, and lies horizontal or dips gently toward the north. It is of a bluish-gray color, and some portions of it are firm and crystalline. About eighty rods northwest from Kerr's quarry is that of Alexander Creps, where the stone is slightly different from Mr. Kerr's. There was not sufficient exposure to indicate whether it be Niagara or water-lime, although the evidence was, so far as seen, in favor of the latter. The Niagara is again seen in the bed of a small tributary to the Auglaize, on Hay's land, northeast quarter of Section 22, and in a similar situation on Harrison Clawson's land, northeast quarter of Section 21, both of the same township. Mr. Hay has not opened his for use, but Clawson has taken a few stones from his for ordinary foundations. So far as seen, this stone is the same as that in the quarry of Kerr in Section 30."

WATER-LIME CONFORMATION.

This flag-rock is found in every division of the county varying in thickness of slate from one to nine inches. The rock is laminated, bituminous, pyritiferous and blue or dark blue in color. The beds or layers expose themselves along the banks of the creeks, with a continuous dip toward the southwest. "They are," says Geologist Winchell, "homogeneous, tough, thin, sometimes having so much bituminous matter as to appear like the great black slate. The thinnest beds are, however, streaked with alternations of dark drab and bituminous brown. When wet the brown is almost black; when dry and weathered it sometimes assumes a blue color, and if long weathered, it becomes chocolate.

There are occasional patches of thicker, even drab flag-rock, which finally become so persistent upward as to require a special designation." When the bituminous matter is not evenly divided, the stone is called blue slate, and gives in many instances a large, smooth flag for sidewalk uses. When the bitumen is divided equally, instead of merely showing in partings or crevices, the beds are thicker, affording a good building-stone. In any of the villages or towns of the county the flagging and building water-lime may be seen in use.

In Amanda Township the chief exposures of the water-lime are in the Auglaize near the county line. It occurs in blue layers on the land of Samuel Stewart, northeast quarter of Section 9. On the northeast quarter of Section 15 it lies in thin blue layers on the land of William Bice; and on the southeast quarter of the same section, between James Sunderland's and Samuel Anderson's farms, the following section may be taken from the bed of the river:

No. 1. Soft, porous, gray and chalky in spots; in every respect similar to No. 1 of section taken from Anderson's quarry on Section 22, Pitt, Wyandot County; eight inches.

No. 2. Hard, massive or thin bedded; dark drab, flinty; laminations irregular, sometimes coalescent. This is the equivalent of No. 2 of Anderson's in Pitt, Wyandot County. Irregular surface exposure, showing a perpendicular section of perhaps six inches.

In Auglaize Township the water-lime appears, and has been somewhat used for general purposes and for lime, on the land of David Crall, Section 17, taken from the bed of the stream. Beds here are about two inches in thickness.

In Bath Township the quarry of Alexander Miller, southwest quarter of Section 29, supplies an even-bed flat stone of a blue color, about three inches in thickness, which is largely used at Lima and other places for flagging. The beds, however, occasionally become six inches thick, when they are valuable for walls, and command a high price for all uses. They are easily cut and broken by the usual means into such sizes and shapes as may be needed, the fracture being straight and running like the fracture of glass under a diamond. The best stone is delivered at Lima for \$1.50 per perch. The amount of exposure here is about three feet perpendicular, the beds lying horizontal.

On the southwest quarter of Section 28 Dague & Brothers have a quarry in the water-lime. Another occurs on the land of G. Fetter, northwest quarter of Section 26. That of J. Custer is on the southwest quarter of Section 24. It furnishes a rough, dark drab-stone in beds of three to six inches, with more or less interstratification of thinner and more bituminous layers. One mile below Custer's is Samuel McCluer's quarry. Daniel Miller's quarry is on Section 8 in the bed of Sugar Creek, the stone supplied being a fair representation of the Tymochtee slate. It lies in thin, blue layers, with black, bituminous films separating the beds. The edges of the bedding are sometimes horizontally streaked with bluish-drab. The best stone here is three inches thick. It brings \$1 per perch for walls at the quarry. Second grade stone for walling is sold at the quarry for $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per perch; the third grade for walls ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch to one inch), 37 cents per perch.

In German Township, along the course of the Ottawa, water-lime flags outcrop. Formerly stone was quarried from the banks and bed of this stream on Section 29, near Allentown.

In the township of Marion, the water-lime shows in the bed of the river, northeast quarter of Section 28, and on David Robinson's land, southeast quarter of Section 21. Some has been taken out at the latter place in blocks six inches thick. The abutments of the highway bridge over the Auglaize at this place are of water-lime blocks, twelve to sixteen inches thick, like the stone obtained from Boehmer's quarry at Fort Jennings, in Putnam County. They are capped with sawn blocks of Lower Corniferous from Charloe, in Paulding County, and angled with blue Niagara from Piqua, in Miami County. The water-lime has been slightly worked in the bed of the Auglaize at various points near Cramersville (Section 3).

At Lima, in Ottawa Township, the quarries of Dalzell and Overmyer, and of Williams and Bowers, are situated in the Ottawa, and are principally occupied in lime burning. At the former about four and a half feet are seen in beds of one to two inches. Some of it is rough and vesicular but in beds not over six inches. Stone has also been taken from the bed of the Ottawa, at Lima, on the T. K. Jacobs estate.

In Richland Township the following persons work the water-lime exposed in the bed of Reilly Creek, near Bluffton, viz.: Reese and Sid-

dall, for common stone and for lime burning; Barney Hullinger, and J. H. Eaton. Mr. Eaton also burns lime. John Shoemaker has a working in the same stone three miles northwest from Bluffton, in the bed of the creek.

In Spencer Township the water-lime appears in the bed of Jennings' Creek, in Section 14, where it is quarried for quick-lime. The beds are two to four inches in thickness.

Near Gomer, in Sugar Creek Township, the bed of the Ottawa is rocky. It may be seen on the land of Isaac H. Clevenger, Section 20, where it lies in thin, horizontal beds; also on the land of David Roberts, near the county line, where the beds are three to four inches, and dip south.

THE DRIFT FORMATION.

This conformation consists of brown clay and sand stratified, brown clay stratified, brown hard pan, blue clay and sand stratified, blue hard pan and fine blue clay, simple brown and blue clays, decomposed matter or *debris*, boulders, agglutinated sand, forest remains. The surface of the drift is ashen color, stratified or unstratified, forming the soil. Prof. Winchell, in his reference to this formation in Allen County, says:

"There is a more frequent occurrence of stratification and assortment of the drift in the eastern half of the county, where the streams all flow toward the west or southwest, than in the western half. It seems also to be arranged in a series of broad northeast and southwest ridges or swells, the intervening valleys being occupied by the streams, which necessarily conform to the direction of the main valleys. The average thickness of the drift in the county cannot be stated, but it is probably not over seventy-five feet. It seems thicker in the eastern than in the western half of the county. At Lima gravel beds are seen in the drift, and in some instances near there the gravel rises to within three or four feet of the surface. It shows the seam of tortuous glacial stratification, and is embraced within the St. Mary's ridge. It is utilized by Alexander Miller and Dr. E. Ashton for road-making, the finer parts being used for mortar. In the construction of pikes in Allen County it is largely used for surface dressing, and makes the roads more solid and less rough for travel."

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Nature has given the county a wealth of fertile soil which never can be overestimated. Apart from what the drift has accomplished in this connection, Dame Nature has not been overlavish in her bestowal of geological wealth, although liberal enough in giving what a people might actually require for small local buildings, such as Niagara and water-lime rocks, brick-clay, sand and gravel. The State Geologist fully realizes this fact, and in his report on this county, states: "The Niagara, in the southeastern part of Anglaize Township, is of the Guelph or upper portion of that great member of the Silurian age, and is an inferior stone for building. For quicklime it is well adapted. It affords a strong white lime, which acts quickly and is easily burned. The quarries which have been opened in it have not been systematically prosecuted, a fact which has served not only to reduce the derivable income, but also to discourage others from similar industry. Where the overlying water-lime occurs in thick beds it would be profitably worked, but there are no considerable openings in such beds within the county. The formation is chiefly wrought in its thinner blue layers, owing to the evenness of the stone, and the ease with which it can be obtained. Much of this kind of stone is used for flagging at Lima, Bluffton and Delphos. Some of the best quarries are located at Lima, and afford also a handsome stone for wells and foundations. The quicklime made from water-lime at Lima not only supplies the local demand, but is used in the surrounding country. The product of a single firm, Dalzell & Overmyer, amounts to about 20,000 bushels per year. Other kilns would increase the annual product of quicklime to at least 35,000 bushels. In the summer of 1871 the retail price per bushel was 25 cents. In wholesale amounts the price of lime delivered on the cars was 22 cents per bushel.

"In the eastern part of the county, gravel for roads and sand for mortar are not uncommon in the knolls and short ridges of the rolling tracts. Clay also, suitable for red brick and pottery, is abundant in all parts of the county. There are, probably, but few square miles, if any, within the county from which good brick could not be manufactured—a statement which is equally applicable to most of the Fourth District of the State. Brick-yards are met with at many points, the clay being taken from the surface of drift."

MINERAL SPRINGS.

The springs of the county, some of which produce magnetic waters are found in Bath, Richland and Marion Townships respectively. The water flows directly from the water-lime rock, which is charged with its current from the Niagara formation. On Sections 7 and 8, Bath Township, white sulphur springs are the rule rather than the exception; while the artesian well at Bluffton (129 feet in depth), affords a good supply of water, strongly impregnated with valuable chemical properties.

In almost any portion of the county water for domestic purposes may be found at a depth of from ten to thirty feet. In Spencer, South Marion, Amanda, part of German and Sugar Creek Townships, a good supply of good water is found on penetrating the bed-rock; while in North Marion, on the Van Wert Ridge, water is found in the gravel above the modified drift.

GAS FOUNTAINS.

Throughout the county evidences of gas wells are manifest. Their development is a subject for the enterprise of the future.

BOTANY.

All the trees and shrubs indigenous to Northwestern Ohio are found in Allen County in the highest state of botanical development. Among the leading trees those named in the following list attain the limit of growth here: Beach, sugar maple, white oak, sycamore, shag-bark hickory, white ash, flowering dog-wood, American elm, prickly ash, red oak, blue ash, June berry, thorn, swamp white oak, honey locust, water beech, black walnut, ironwood, black willow, mulberry, basswood, cottonwood, buckeye, burr oak, large toothed aspen, plum, swamp maple, black ash, Kentucky coffee bean, black cherry, trembling aspen, sumach, black thorn, balm of Gilead, pin oak, paw-paw, and a species of butternut. In the history of Marion Township, reference is made to the lumber manufacturing industries which the hardwood forests of the county supply. In earlier years an important market for barks, roots and leaves was established at Delphos—a village that must be considered the beginning of this market in the entire northwest.

The flora of the county comprises no less than 381 genera, embracing about 860 species.

ZOOLOGY.

This county, like all others of northern Ohio, was fully stocked with all the animals and reptiles of the Western wilderness. In 1831 the larger animals were numerous, as is evidenced by the fact that during that year a deer made his appearance in the street of Lima settlement. The elk was not an inhabitant at this time, though little doubt can exist of his stay here up to the close of the first quarter of this century.

The bear and panther were old residents of the district, and regular visitants for many years after settlement. The wolf continued to make the county his home up to a few years ago; so also was the red deer an old and friendly neighbor of the pioneers. The wild-hog, just as wild and coarse as the name suggests, roamed through the county as late as 1833. A hundred species of fur-bearing animals could be found in the primeval wilderness, a thousand species of beautiful birds in the forests while the marsh and creek and river and forest and opening were inhabited by venomous reptiles. With the departure of the Indians all the large animals as well as the most dangerous of the reptile species disappeared.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

It has been truly said that no portion of Ohio is without its souvenirs of that mysterious race called the Mound-Builders. In this county stone hammers, axes and chisels have been found. Flint spear-heads and stone figures have been unearthed.

In the excavations made in waterlime and Niagara conformations, prints of leaves, and tracks of animals unknown to our present botanists and geologists have been discovered. Fossils are found in both hard clay and rock. Remains of the megalosaurus and lesser lizards, the megalonyx or great sloth, mastodon, dinotherium and other huge animals known to us only by their gigantic fossil remains, are discovered at long intervals.

The burial mounds of the Indians of our own times were leveled in 1832-33 by the savages, before their migration westward.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIANS.

THE origin of the American Indian is a subject of deep interest to the ethnologist, even as it is one of instruction and entertainment to the general reader. The era of their establishment as a distinct and insulated people must be credited to a period immediately subsequent to the division of the Asiatic people and the origin of languages. No doubt whatever can exist when the American Indians are regarded as of Asiatic origin. They are descended directly from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow, reared their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, and, dying, bequeathed them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed homes of their exile. From that time forward the American Indian, as we know him, has existed.

THE SHAWANOES OR SHAWNEES.

The early history of the Chaouanons (Shawano, changed to Shawanoes, Shawanee and ultimately to Shawnee), belongs to that of the great Algonquin family of the St. Lawrence country. The home of this division of the tribe, within the historic period, was the Valley of the Cumberland. Here they lived in savage grandeur until the Iroquois took the war path in 1655, when they were called upon to defend their hunting grounds. From this time to 1672 a relentless war was waged which resulted in their defeat and expulsion. They fled southward, some locating in the Carolinas, others at the head of the Mobile River in Florida, while others wandered into New Spain. After a few years, however, the remnants of the tribe were collected, and all joined in the enterprise of repossessing their ancient hunting grounds. In 1682 a peace was concluded between the Iroquois and Shawnees, and the same year the former entrusted the latter tribe with the care of the Treaty-parchment on which their agreement with William Penn was recorded.

How well the Shawnees observed this trust is shown by the fact that during the year 1715 Opessah, a Shawnee chief, presented the original treaty to a great council held at Philadelphia. After the council of reconciliation was held, the chiefs of this itinerant tribe gave some proof of their readiness to occupy some one district, rather than continue their travels and encroachments. They looked westward and great numbers flocked into the country of the Miamies and Wyandots, so that during Father Marquette's travels in the Lower Ohio region, they appeared so numerous that he entered in his journal—

* * * * in such numbers that they appear as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another, lying quite near each other.

Again during La Salle's explorations, it is related that he was accompanied by thirty Chaonanons from the Ouibach country.

The treaty between William Penn and the Indians made in 1682, was the first treaty with white people in which the Shawnees participated. From that time up to 1832 the Quakers took a lively interest in this tribe. In 1706 one Thomas Chalkley was sent out by the London Society of Friends to report on the habits, customs and wants of those Indians. In his report he speaks very highly of the savages, and does not forget to point out the position of their women. He states of one of their tribal councils: "In this council was a woman who took part in the deliberations of the council, as well as upon all important occasions. On the interpreter being questioned why they permitted a woman to take so responsible a part in their council, he replied that some women were wiser than some men, and that they had not done anything for years without the counsel of this grave woman, who spoke much in this council."

During the French and British wars and the wars for independence, the Quaker mission among the Shawnees did not exist. After the peace of 1814, however, the Society of Friends renewed their friendship with those Indians, established a school, a saw-mill, a flour-mill and house of worship among them at Wapakonetta, with the zealous Henry Harvey in charge, which was continued down to the period of the Indian exodus. An Irish lady also presented a sum of \$500 to be expended in furthering the interests of the Shawnees here by Col. Johnson.

In the following chronological record the story of the Shawnees is

told. In 1701 the conference between Wapatha, representing the Indians, and Penn, representing the whites, was held at Philadelphia. No treaty was under consideration. It was rather a friendly meeting, called under peculiar circumstances, each to pledge his party to carry out the principles of peace and friendship. In 1715 the Chief Opessah represented this tribe at Philadelphia in the inter-tribal council. He was, undoubtedly, the first chief of the Shawnees inhabiting northwestern Ohio, where, by this time, they pretended to have a title to some of the Wyandot and Miami hunting grounds. Through his diplomacy his nation attained strength and an aggressive name, which rendered the tribe remarkable among the Western savages. The Shawnees encroached not only upon the hunting grounds, but also upon the personal rights of the Miamies and Wyandots. Indeed, wherever the impudent Shawnee found entrance, there he made his home. Dr. George W. Hill, in his dealings with the history of this tribe, says: "The depredations of the Shawnees upon the settlements in Virginia caused Gov. Dunmore in 1774 to send an army for the invasion of the Indian tribes on the Scioto and Little Miami in Ohio. In September, 1774, a great battle was fought at the junction of the Great Kanawha with the Ohio, in which the Shawnees and their allies were defeated and compelled to beat a hasty retreat across the Ohio River. The Shawnees were led by Cornstalk, a great chief, aided by the celebrated chief and warrior Blackhoof, equally distinguished for his bravery, oratory, shrewdness and generosity. In the fall of 1774 Gov. Dunmore held a treaty, being the last English Governor of Virginia, with the Shawnees and their allies, not far from the present site of Circleville, Ohio, in which Cornstalk, Blackhoof, Logan, the Grenadier Squaw, and other noted Indians participated. Peace was proclaimed, but was of short duration. The arrival of Boone, the McAfees, the Harrods, the Hendersons, the Bullets, Hancocks, Floyds, and others in Kentucky from 1773 to 1776 again inflamed the jealousy of the Shawnees, and repeated raids were made against the new settlers to exterminate them. British agents fomented the discontent of the Ohio Indians, and in some instances planned and headed their expeditions against the white settlements.

"In 1777 the Shawnees became somewhat divided on the policy of continuing the war against the revolted colonies then seeking independence

from the mother country. Cornstalk, celebrated as chief and leader, headed the anti-war party, and visited an American block-house at the mouth of the Great Kanawha to warn the Virginians of the approaching storm, and if possible avert the calamity of border invasion. He was accompanied by another chief called Red-Hawk. Those messengers of peace were immediately seized and confined in the block-house as hostages, to prevent the expected depredations of the Shawnees. While thus confined his son, Ellinipsico, who had also fought in the great battle at Point Pleasant in 1774, came to the fort to learn the fate of Cornstalk, his father. He had become uneasy at his long absence, and prompted by filial affection had come to seek him out in his exile. While in the fort a few soldiers, who had crossed the Kanawha to hunt, were attacked by strange Indians, and a soldier by the name of Gilmore was killed. The result was that a party of soldiers, in revenge for the death of Gilmore, proceeded to the block-house and shot Cornstalk, Red-Hawk and Ellinipsico! This act—barbarous and unjustifiable—terminated all uncertainty, and precipitated the Shawnees upon the borders of Virginia and Kentucky, and was the occasion of repeated invasions from 1777 to the peace of 1795, under Gen. Wayne, at Greenville.”

There were present at the treaty of Greenville in the fall of 1795 the following-named speakers from among the Shawnees: Blue Jacket, Red Pole, Puck-se-kaw, Black Wolf, Lame Hawk, Blackhoof, Kee-a-hah, Kekia-pil-athy, and Captain Johnny; among the Delawares, Buck-ong-a-he-las and three others. Captain Pipe, who cruelly caused the torture and death of Col. Crawford, on the Tymochtee, in 1782, is believed to have died just before the treaty, though his death is a mystery. It is contended that he lived as late as the war of 1812, on the Mohican.

After the treaty, in the years 1807-8-9-10, the Shawnees began to fall back on their reserves. Prior to the treaty of 1795 they were scattered pretty much all over Ohio, and along the streams in Indiana. Up to that treaty they had been induced to sell portions of their hunting grounds in exchange for lands in the West, and certain sums of money to be paid yearly. When the chiefs and warriors attended such treaties, they were often made drunk and badly cheated by the agents sent out by the Government. It was easily to be seen that the Indian title to all their lands in Ohio would soon be extinguished. Their Ohio hunting

grounds were the choicest upon the continent, and their leading chiefs found it necessary to take proper steps to prevent the whites from getting all such lands.

While residing on Mad River, the Shawnees were divided into four tribes or bands: the Mequachake, the Chillicothe, the Kiskapocoke and the Piqua. The priesthood was confided to the Mequachake, and the office of chief was hereditary. In other tribes the office of chief was bestowed from merit or achievements in war. Their towns were scattered along the banks of the Scioto, the Mad River, and the Little Miami, in southern Ohio. Cornstalk, the great chief, so cruelly assassinated at Point Pleasant, resided east of the Scioto River, on Sippo Creek, in what is now Pickaway County, and his sister, the Grenadier Squaw, who was six feet high, resided near him on the opposite side of the stream, in Squaw Town. The principal town, Old Chillicothe, was located near the mouth of Massie's Creek, three miles north of the present site of Xenia. Piqua, memorable as the birthplace of Tecumseh and Elsqwa-ta-wa, was situated on the north bank of Mad River, seven miles west of the present site of the city of Springfield, in Clark County. Upper and Lower Piqua, in Miami County, were not far from the present site of the city of Piqua.

When the troops under Gen. Logan destroyed the Mequachake towns on Mad River in 1786, the Shawnees fled toward the wilderness at the head of the Auglaize and Ottawa Rivers, where game abounded, and where they would have time and protection to concoct their plans. This was the time of their first settlement in what is now Allen County.

In the fall of 1811 a good deal of uneasiness existed among the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, and other western tribes, and British agents were very active in their endeavors to seduce the Ohio Indians into the British service, in case of a war with the United States. Tecumseh, Blue Jacket, and the Prophet employed all their arts to induce the Little Turtle, Blackhoof, Buck-ong-a-he-las, and other noted chiefs, to join the league; but the Turtle, having been over-ruled by the Blue Jacket, in the battle of "Fallen Timbers," refused to follow the lead of the wily Shawnee again.

Dr. Hill, in his references to the first treaty of Maumee, says: By a treaty held at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, by Gen. Lewis Cass and

Duncan McArthur, the Shawnees were given a reservation around Wapakonetta, in the name of Blackhoof, and along Hog Creek, of ten miles square; and in 1818, at the treaty of St. Mary's, twenty-five square miles, to be so laid out that Wapakonetta should be the center. At the same treaties, the Shawnees and Senecas, in what is now Logan County, in and around Lewistown, received a reservation of forty square miles. The founder of the latter village is believed to have been the Chief John Lewis, who married Mary, the Indian sister of the captive Jonathan Alder. The Shawnees continued to reside on these reservations until their final removal west of the Mississippi. None of the band of Tecumseh was included in the schedule of names appended in the treaty of 1817, at the Maumee Rapids, nor at St. Mary's. They had forfeited all right to protection by the Government of the United States, having joined the British in 1812.

As the Wapakonetta band was at the time of removal within the limits of Allen County, the names of the Shawnees of that reservation are as follows: "Qua-tu-wa-pee, or Captain Lewis, of Lewistown, forty square miles. Tracts at Wapakonetta divided among the following: Blackhoof, Pam-thee or Walker, Pea-se-ca or Wolf, Shem-an-ita or Snake, Athel-wak-e-se-ca or Yellow Clouds, Pem-thew-tew or John Perry, Ca-caw-law or End of the Tail, Que-la-we, War Chief, Sa-ca-chew-a, We rew-e-la, Wa-sa-we-tah or Bright Horn, Otha-ra-sa or Yellow, Tep-e-te-seca, New-a-he-tuc-ca, Ca-awar-icho, Tha-cat-chew-a, Silo-cha-he-ca, Tapea or Sanders, Me-she-raw-ah, To-lea-pea, Poc-he-caw, Alawe-meta-huck or Lullaway or Perry, Wa-wel-ame, Ne-me-cashe, Ne-ru-pene-she-qual or Cornstalk, Shi-che, She-a-law-he, Nam-ska-ka, Tha-cas-ka or David McNair, Sha-pu-ka-ha, Qua-co-waw-nee, Neco-she-cu, Thu-cu-sen or Jim Blue Jacket, Cho-welas-eca, Qua-ha-ho, Kay-ketch-he-ka or William Perry, Sew-a-pen, Peetah or Davy Baker, Ska-poa-wah or George McDougal, Che-po-cu-ra, She-ma or Sam, Che-a-has-ka or Capt. Tommy, Gen. Wayne, The-way, Ohawee, We-a-re-cah, Capt. Reed, Law-ay-tu-cheh or John Wolf, Te-cu-tio or Gurge, Ske-ka-cump-ske-kaw, Wish-e-maw, Mug-way-mano-treka, Quas-kee, Thos-wa, Bap-tis-ta, May-we-ali-upe, Perea-cumme, Choch-ke-lake or Dam, Kewa-pea, Ega-ta-cum-she-qua, Wal-upe, Aqua-she-qua, Pemata, Nepaho, Tape-she-ka, La-tho-way-no-ma, Saw-a-co-tu or Yellow Clouds, Mem-his-he-ka, Ash-e-lu-kah, O-

hip-wah, Tha-pae-ca, Chu-ca-tuh, Ne-ka-ke-ka, Thit-hue-cu-lu, Pe-la-cul-he, Pe-las-ke, She-sho-lou, Quan-a-ko, Hal-koo-tu, Laugh-she-na, Cap-a-wah, Etthe-wa-case, Qua-he-thu, Ca-pia, Thuca-trou-wah or the Man Going up Hill, Mag-a-thu, Te-cum-te-qua, Tete-co-patha, Kek-us-the, Sheat-wah, Sheale-war-ron, Hagh-ke-la, Aka-pee or Heap up Anything, Lamo-to-the, Ka-ska, Pan-hoar, Penitch-tham-tah or Peter Cornstalk, Capea, Shua-gunme, Wa-wal-ep-es-shec-co, Cale-qua, Teto-tu, Tas-his-hec, Nawe-bes-he-co or White Feather, Sheper-kis-co-she, Nartekah, She-makih, Pes-he-to, Theat-she-ta, Mil-ham-et-che, Cha-cod, Lawath-ska, Pa-che-tah, Away-baris-ke-caw, Hato-cuino, Thomas-hes-haw-kah, Pepa-co-she, Oshas-he, Quel-ao-shu, Me-with-a-quin, Ageupeh, Quellime." The foregoing contains the names of all males at Wapakonetta, in 1817, being 126. Each person was allowed about five hundred acres.

The following are the names of the Shawnees to whom the Hog Creek Reservation was assigned, many of whom resided at the village where the council-house was built, afterward the Ezekiel Hover farm. Each Indian owned about 500 acres of land : Pe-aitch-tha, Orero-i-mo or Little Fox, On-a-was-kine, Pama-thaw-wah or George Williams, Wapes-ke-ka-ho-thew, Pa-haw-e-ou, Shin-a-gaw-ma-she, Ne-qua-ka-buch-ka, Pe-lis-ka, Ke-tu-che-pa, La-wet-che-to, E-paun-nee, Ka-nak-hih, Joso or Joseph Parks, Law-noe-tu-chu or Billy Parks, Shaw-na-ha, Way-ma-tal-ha-way, Ke-to-aw-sa, She-she-co-pea, Le-cu-seh, Quil-na, Quedas-ka. These were the males residing on Hog Creek in 1817, and numbered about twenty-one at the time of their removal in 1832.

The treaty of Maumee Rapids further provided that 640 acres should be set off for the children of Spamagelabe, Capt. Logan, on the east side of the Auglaize, adjoining the ten mile reservation at Wapakonetta.

In negotiating this treaty of 1831 the services of Francis Deuchoquette were dispensed with, and in his place was appointed a man who would not fail to misrepresent the true meaning of the written words. As a result, the Indians found themselves the victims of Gardner's treachery. A deputation visited Washington to seek redress, but failed to receive justice. During the journey thither Deuchoquette died, and the Indians lost their most disinterested and true friend. The story of this treaty is told in Dr. Hill's relations of Indian history as follows: "In the year 1831, Hon. John McIlvaine, Indian agent for the Shawnees and Senecas of

Ohio, was instructed by the Department at Washington to approach those tribes on the question of disposing of their reservations, and removal west of the Missouri, and it was done through James B. Gardner, as special commissioner. The Shawnees had but little confidence in the integrity of Mr. Gardner, and entered into the proposed consultation with reluctance. Col. John Johnston, of Piqua, the old agent, who had served the Shawnees and other tribes included in his agency for over thirty years, had been removed by the President in consequence of his political opinions. In the midst of their prosperity and peace Commissioner Gardner sent a message to the Shawnees at Wapakonetta, informing them that he would be there in a few days to make proposals for the purchase of their lands. This was the first intimation of the kind that had reached their ears since they had entered upon their reservations, which the Government had declared they should occupy for an indefinite term of years. The message greatly surprised and alarmed them, for they had always dreaded such a contingency, guided by the history of the past, though they did not expect it so soon, having been so repeatedly assured by the Government that they should forever remain upon and own their lands without being molested by any one. Having full faith in the guarantees of the Government, they had been induced to improve their lands, and change their mode and manner of life. The message of Gardner produced great confusion of mind and uncertainty of purpose. The chiefs consulted their Quaker friends as to the proper steps to be taken. It seemed almost incredible that the Government intended to thrust aside the plighted faith of the nation, and dispossess this handful of helpless Indians of so small a tract of land. Their Quaker friends advised them to refuse to sell or part with their lands. In the mean time the traders, and others having claims on the Indians, demanded immediate payment, and commenced offering the chiefs large bribes to induce them to sell, expecting to get their dues in that way, regardless of the fate of the poor Indians. In this way the advice of the Quakers was overlooked, and the Indians induced to part with their improvements and wild lands. In a few days, Gardner notified the chiefs to meet him on a fixed day at Wapakonetta, and from that time until his arrival the utmost confusion, grief and alarm prevailed among the Shawnees. The head men met him in general council, when, through a new interpreter, Gardner delivered a

long harangue, 'describing the difficulties in the way of taxation, making roads and the like, that were about to overtake them, adverting to the fact, also, that mean white men would soon ruin them with bad whiskey, that white men would collect debts from them under their laws by seizing property, while an Indian's oath would amount to nothing; that white men would turn their horses in the Indian's grain field, and Indians be beaten by white men without remedy; and in this way continued to alarm their fears, until he had produced a desire in his hearers to remove to the wilds of Kansas, where they could feast on buffalo, elk, and other wild game, without working, as the whites did. If they would consent to sell their lands and go West, the great Father, President Jackson, would make them rich in a new and splendid country, which would never be within the limits of any State, where they could live by hunting! (How fallacious!) If they would sell their reservations in Ohio, the Government would give them 100,000 acres of beautiful land, adjoining the tract of fifty miles square which Gov. Clark of Missouri had ceded to their Shawnee brethren in 1825, and upon which they were living.' "

REMOVAL TO KANSAS.

As the time for the removal of the tribe to Kansas came nearer and nearer, the Shawnees were observed to grow more dull and listless. With the arrival of David Robb and D. M. Workman among them, they realized truly that they must leave their old hunting grounds forever, and with this realization, each lodge entered on a special method of making the occasion memorable. Many surrendered themselves to despair, and plunged into a course of dissipation; others, with more regard to the legends of the tribe, collected their trophies, articles of the chase, domestic utensils, and even leveled the mounds of the burial grounds of the tribe. This accomplished, the sub-agents, Robb and Workman, gave the order to proceed on that long Western journey, and 700 members of the Shawnee family, with half that number of Senecas, moved toward the West in September, 1832, and traveled until Christmas of that year, when they camped on their Kansas reservation. Joseph Parks, a Quaker half-breed, conducted them from the Mississippi westward. John McIlvaine and James B. Gardner accompanied them to the Mississippi. In 1833 fifty left for Kansas. A large number of the Indians visited

among other tribes until 1833 and 1834, revisited their old home on the Auglaize, and next followed the Western trail.

INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

Many references have been made in the first part of this chapter to the Indian chiefs who were once masters of this county and neighborhood. Again in the first part of this book, devoted to a history of Ohio, such names as Pontiac, Tecumseh, Logan, Blackhoof—find a very full mention. For these reasons the following personal notices of Indians who were at once famous or notorious, are given in a most concise form, each sketch containing only some important point or points not credited in the first part of the history.

So much has been written regarding Tecumseh (pp. 69 to 73), it is only necessary here to make one reference to the man. Few there are who have not read of the barbarity of the English troops during the whole war of the Revolution, as well as the war of 1812; fewer still are ignorant of the premium offered by the English commanders to their soldiers and Indian allies. Who does not remember the massacres of Fort Meigs and of the River Raisin? Who has not heard of Gen. Proctor's infamous doings there, of his order to kill all prisoners, of his enthusiasm in witnessing, for two hours, how ably his own troops and his Indians carried out his diabolical command? Tecumseh came on the scene too late to save all, yet in time to cast a ray of light on his own character, and save his Indian brothers from the obloquy which, to this day, attaches itself to the white man. According to the chronicler, he said: "He sprang from his horse, caught one Indian by the throat and the other by the breast, and threw them to the ground; then, drawing his knife and hatchet, and running between the Indians and prisoners, brandished his weapons wildly and dared the attack on another prisoner. Maddened by the barbarity which he loathed, he sought Gen. Proctor, and demanded why this massacre was allowed.

"Sir," replied the General, "your Indians cannot be commanded."

"Begone!" answered the chief with a sarcastic sneer, "you are unfit to command; go, you are not a man." Let the rebuke be the reproach of a savage; it is worthy of recognition to-day, for in the humanity of manhood is the philosophy of life.

Elsquatawa, the twin brother of Tecumseh, is known in history as the Prophet. This false friend accompanied the renegade Shawnees under the lead of Tecumseh, to the British service in Canada; returned after the war to Wapakonetta; went west of the Mississippi with a large number of his tribe in 1828, and died of cholera in 1833 in Kansas. In a reference to him Jonathan Alder says: "I was very well acquainted with the Prophet. He was not a warrior, but a low, cunning fellow. He prophesied many things that did not come to pass. He was a vain man, with a great amount of show, but with little sense. His powers of prophecy were not well sustained by the Indians in general; in fact, they had but little faith in him." After the treaty of Ft. Wayne in 1809, it is related by Dr. Hill that the Prophet ordered the execution of Leatherlips, a noted Wyandot chief, for pretended witchcraft, but really to get rid of his influence. Six Wyandot warriors were sent to put him to death. The warriors and their leader, Roundhead, went directly from Tippecanoe to execute him. They found him encamped on a stream about twelve miles above the present city of Columbus. When the warriors arrived, and their purpose was ascertained, several white men made an ineffectual effort to save his life. A council took place, and the warriors resolved to kill the chief, as ordered. An Indian, with much warmth, accused him of magic or witchcraft; but Leatherlips denied the charge. When the sentence of death was passed upon him, he returned to his camp, ate a dinner of jerked venison, washed and dressed in his best Indian clothing, and painted his face. He was tall and dignified, and his hair quite gray. When the time of his execution arrived, he shook hands with those present, and turned from his wigwam and commenced to chant his death song. He then moved toward the point where the warriors had dug a grave. When he got to the grave, he knelt down and prayed to the Great Spirit. When he finished, Roundhead also knelt and prayed. Leatherlips again knelt and prayed, and when he ceased, one of the warriors drew from his skirts a keen, new tomahawk, stepped up behind the chief and struck him on the head with his whole strength. The chief fell forward in the agonies of death. The executioner struck him again, once or twice, and finished his suffering. The body was buried with all his Indian ornaments, and the warriors and whites disappeared. An attempt has been made to fix the responsibility

of this great crime upon the Wyandot chief Crane. Crane was the friend of the whites, and opposed to the schemes of the treacherous Prophet, and it is clear never could have authorized the execution of a fellow Wyandot chief.

The Wyandot chief, Roundhead, had a village on the Scioto in the southwest corner of Hardin County, where the town of Round Head was subsequently laid out. At what precise date the Indians started this village is not known, but about the year 1800 Maj. James Galloway, of Greene County, visited them at this point, and says that there was then quite a number of apple trees in the village, and that the Indians raised many swine. Some of those trees, said to have been planted by this old chief, are yet standing. Roundhead, whose Indian name was Stialta, was a fine looking man. He had a brother named John Battise, a man of great size and personal strength. He was well remembered by the pioneers of the Miami and Scioto Valleys on account of possessing an enormous nose, which resembled in size and hue an immense blue potato full of indentations, and when he laughed it shook like jelly. He lived at a place called Battisetown some miles west of his brother's village, joined the English in 1812, and was killed at the siege of Fort Meigs. In 1807 Roundhead was present with Tecumseh and other chiefs at a council held at Springfield, Ohio, between the whites and Indians to settle a difficulty which arose over the killing of a white man named Myers, a few miles west of Urbana. The execution of Leatherlips, a well-known Wyandot chief, which took place twelve miles north of Columbus, Ohio, in 1810, on the charge of witchcraft, was intrusted by Tecumseh to Roundhead, who at the head of six braves came from Tippecanoe and did the deed.

The celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, with a band of followers, had a village in the southeastern part of Hardin County as early as 1778. It is probable that he moved from the lower Shawnee towns on the Scioto, where his cabin stood in 1774, to this point, soon after Lord Dunmore's campaign. The exact location of this village is not known, some old settlers claiming that it stood in the vicinity of "Grassy Point."

Col. John McDonald, in his biography of Simon Kenton, when telling of his capture in 1778, says: "As the Indians passed from Wapatomika to Upper Sandusky, they went through a small village on the

River Scioto, where then resided the celebrated chief, Logan, of Jefferson memory. Logan, unlike the rest of his tribe, was humane as he was brave. At his wigwam, the party who had the care of the prisoner, stayed over night." From this account it seems they also remained the succeeding day and night, not leaving for Upper Sandusky until the second morning after their arrival at Logan's village. The old Shawnee trail crossed the Scioto near the residence of the late Judge Portius Wheeler, several miles northeast of Grassy Point, and as the Indian village was on the Scioto, it is safe to infer that the wigwams of Logan and his band were in the vicinity of the Shawnee ford and not at Grassy Point. The main reason why the latter place has been thought to have been the site of the Mingoe camp, is that the Indians had cleared and cultivated some land in that locality, which, upon subsequent abandonment, had grown up in blue grass, hence the name, Grassy Point. It is more probable that the land referred to was cultivated by the Shawnees and Wyandots, who owned this territory in common, while the Mingoes occupied it only by consent of these tribes, who loved it as one of their favorite camping grounds, and a sacred depository of their dead in by-gone ages.

One of the most noted chiefs was the venerable Blackhoof—Cul-the-we-ka-saw—in the raids upon Kentucky sometimes called Blackfoot. He is believed to have been born in Florida, and, at the period of the removal of a portion of the Shawnees to Ohio and Pennsylvania, was old enough to recollect having bathed in the salt water. He was present, with others of his tribe, at the defeat of Gen. Braddock, near Pittsburgh, in 1755, and was engaged in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. He was known far and wide as the great Shawnee warrior, whose cunning, sagacity and experience were only equalled by the force and desperate bravery with which he carried into operation his military plans. He was the inveterate foe of the white man, and held that no peace should be made nor negotiation attempted, except on the condition that the whites should repass the mountains, and leave the great plains of the West to the sole occupancy of the red men. He was the orator of the tribe during the greater part of his long life, and is said to have been an excellent speaker. Col. John Johnston says he was probably in more battles than any living man

of his day, and was the most graceful Indian he had ever seen, and possessed the most natural and happy faculty of expressing his ideas. He was well versed in the traditions of his people, and no one understood better their relations to the whites, whose settlements were gradually pressing them back, and could detail with minuteness the wrongs inflicted by the whites on his people. He remembered having talked with some of the aged chiefs who had been present at the treaty with William Penn in 1682. He fought the battles against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, hoping to retain his country; but when finally defeated in 1794, he decided that further resistance was useless, and signed the treaty of Greenville in 1795, and continued faithful to its stipulations until his decease, which occurred in the summer of 1831 at Wapakonetta, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years! Blackhoof is said to have been opposed to polygamy and the practice of burning prisoners. He lived forty years with one wife, raising a large family of children, who both loved and respected him. He was small in stature, not more than five feet eight inches in height. He was favored with good health and unimpaired eye-sight to the period of his death.

Quasky, his elder son, was the successor to Blackhoof. He possessed many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He went West with his people in 1832, and was living in 1853. He, like his father, was a fine speaker.

La-wa-tu-cheh, John Wolf, was a Shawnee of some note. Col. John Johnston hired of him a trading house at Wapakonetta, and he often accompanied the Colonel on his trading trips in the forest, among the different tribes. He died at Wapakonetta.

Wa-the-the-we-la, or Bright Horn, was another noted chief, who was present when Logan was mortally wounded in the contest with Winemac in 1812, and was severely wounded in the thigh in the same fight, but recovered and lived at Wapakonetta. He was, with Blackhoof, the especial friend of Gen. Harrison, in the war of 1812. He was a brave man, and of sound integrity. He fought like a hero for our cause in the war of 1812. He was a large and commanding Indian in appearance, and was quite shrewd and intelligent. He died in 1826, at Wapakonetta.

Peter Cornstalk was a chief in succession to his father, who was

assassinated at Pt. Pleasant, Va. This Peter was a fine specimen of the Indian, and a true friend of the settlers in the Auglaize country. He moved to Kansas in 1828 with the Prophet.

Nern-pe-nes-he-quah, also a son of Chief Cornstalk, went to Kansas in 1832.

Henry Clay, son of Capt. Wolf, was educated under the supervision of Col. John Johnston, at Upper Piqua, at the expense of the Quaker friends. He afterward became a leading chief and married the daughter of Jeremiah McLain, formerly a member of Congress from the Columbus district, in 1835.

Way-wel-ea-py was the principal speaker among the Shawnees at the period of their removal. He was an eloquent orator, grave, gay or humorous as occasion required. At times, his manner is said to have been quite fascinating, his countenance so full of varied expression, and his voice so musical, that surveyors and other strangers passing through the country listened to him with delight, although the words fell upon their ears in an unknown language. During the negotiation for the sale of their reserve, he addressed his people and Mr. Gardner several times. His refutation of Gardner's assumed superiority over the Indian race was complete and full of irony. Col. George C. Johnston often met this chief at his trading post in Wapakonetta, and says he was a fine looking Indian, and cultivated the friendship of the pioneers. He was the principal speaker of the Shawnees, and delivered the opinions of the tribe at treaties and in public assemblies. He removed West with his tribe, where he died in 1843.

Lullaway, John Perry, head chief of the Shawnees, often traded at the station of Col. Johnston. He signed the treaty of 1831, at Wapakonetta. He could converse fluently in English. He was a man of influence with his tribe, and of good habits. He was much grieved when he learned that the Shawnees had been deceived as to the value of their reservations. He went West in 1832, and died in 1843.

The chief Oxonoxy resided where Charloe village now stands. About the year 1827 this savage killed his son-in-law and grandson; he was tried by a council of chiefs, sentenced to be beheaded, but instead of carrying out the sentence one of deposition was substituted. His daughter was brought to Dr. John Evans, father of Dr. S. A. Evans, of Del-

phos, for treatment. When her health was restored the chief presented to the Doctor one of his best horses.

Buck-ong-a-he-las, a noted old Delaware chief, mixed much with the Shawnees. He is supposed to have been born near Philadelphia, Penn., a few years after the treaties with Penn, and, when he lived on the Auglaize, was well advanced in age. In colonial days, with Jacobs and other leading Delawares, he resided in western Pennsylvania, and is believed at that time to have been identical with the "Shingess" who entertained Washington, when a young man, in 1753. Shingess was an active warrior when Fort Du Quesne was taken in 1759. Heckewelder speaks of meeting him at the Tuscarora town on the Muskingum, as early as 1760. As early as 1764 King Beaver, who was a brother of Buck-ong-a-he-las, is met by Gen. Gibson at the mouth of Big Beaver. Just what time he settled in western Ohio is not known. At the capture of Col. Hardin, Maj. Truman and others in 1792 as bearers of a flag of truce from Washington, after having treacherously murdered Hardin, the Indians arrived near the Indian town of Auglaize, and reported to the old chief, "who was very sorry they had killed the men, and said, instead of so doing, they should have brought them along to the Indian towns, and then, if what they had to say had not been liked, it would have been time enough to have killed them. Nothing could justify them for putting them to death, as there was no chance for them to escape." This chief fought against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. He signed the treaty of 1795. He must have been over one hundred years old. He died at the Ottawa village on the Auglaize in 1804.

The chief Blue Jacket, it will be remembered, commanded the Indian army at the battle of "Fallen Timber" in 1794, and with much reluctance signed the treaty with Wayne at Greenville in 1795. He was very bitter in his feelings toward the "Long Knives," who were rapidly settling upon the lands that formerly belonged to the red man. His feelings were quite as intense as those of Tecumseh, though he did not possess his abilities for organization. As a matter of prudence, he did not join Tecumseh in the war of 1812. He is supposed to have died at the Ottawa village, down the Auglaize, just prior to the treaty at Maumee Rapids in 1817. It appears that Gens. Cass and McArthur, in that treaty, made provision for his family at Wapakonetta, in which James,

George and Charles Blue Jacket received each about one thousand acres in the reservation.

Quilna, another chief, was actually popular among the white pioneers. He shared in all their sports and industries; was as good a workman as he was a hunter.

Little Fox, a brother of Pht, was an irreconcilable. Up to the departure of this Indian for Kansas he could not believe that he was doomed to leave Ohio.

Turkeyfoot, a peculiar formation, just as broad as he was long, was a savage capable of entertaining and practicing the most diabolical ideas. At times he would reduce himself to believe that he was on good terms with the whites, and while in such a mood he would make a circuit of all the white settlements.

Tu-taw was one of the first mail-carriers in the Northwest, having been employed by Mad Anthony to carry letters and dispatches between Piqua and Defiance. Smith Baxter relates the following story respecting him: "Old Tutaw was one day, in 1830, passing down the Auglaize in his canoe loaded with bark, which grounded near Sam Baxter's cabin. In an effort to float the canoe he got into the water and made such a splash and dash therein that young Baxter ventured to have a laugh at his expense. In 1846 he met Tutaw, who looked at him for an instant and said, 'You bad boy, you laugh at old Tut when he got his canoe fast.' "

Pht or Fallen Timbers, the last chief of his tribe in Ohio, was as peculiar in many respects as his name—which, by the way, is pronounced Pe-aitch-ta. Under him the Council House was built in 1831, but not completed. The wigwam or cabin of the old chief stood but a few rods northwest of the council-house. Here the chief, after a long sickness, died and was buried a short time before the removal of the tribe, in 1832. He was buried near his cabin in his garden. John F. Cole, now residing in Lima, states that he was present at the burial of this old chief. His grave was dug by his wife and daughter. Puncheons of proper size and thickness were split, and these substituted for a coffin. They were placed on their edges at the bottom of the grave, which was not over two feet deep, and a third one placed over the corpse, thus forming a rude coffin. There were many Shawnees present, and many little

trinkets were deposited with the body. All seemed to be deeply affected. After the burial of the chief, according to an old custom, the Shawnees slaughtered a beef, cooked and prepared the meat, and held a sort of feast. The old council-house was not fully completed until about 1832.

The Shawnees with their bitter feuds, their wars of extermination, their alliances with the British, their invasions, their revenges, their hates, are all gone. Seldom do the thoughts of the higher people, who now own and cultivate their lands, turn toward the West in sympathy with the aborigines. How different with the exiles? In their day-dreams, far away in Kansas, they look toward the rising sun, and long to return to the land where they passed their youth, to surround themselves again with the memoried scenes. May we not hope that in coming years these children of Nature may learn from the Past; may arrive at a high state of civilization and then come among us to realize the barbarous condition of their fathers, and conceive the littleness of their tribal glories?

CHAPTER IV.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

THE initial point in the history of the settlement of Allen County must be known as Fort Amanda. Here, in 1812, a post was established and liberally garrisoned. One year later a ship-yard was founded here and a number of large scows built for use on the Lower Miami, as well as for the navigation of the Auglaize. Four years after the founding of this navy yard the pioneers of American settlement appeared upon the scene, and there, within the block-houses of the Fort, made the beginnings of that progress which has marked this division of the State. As an introduction to the history of the pioneers, let us examine the history of this ancient military post.

FORT AMANDA.

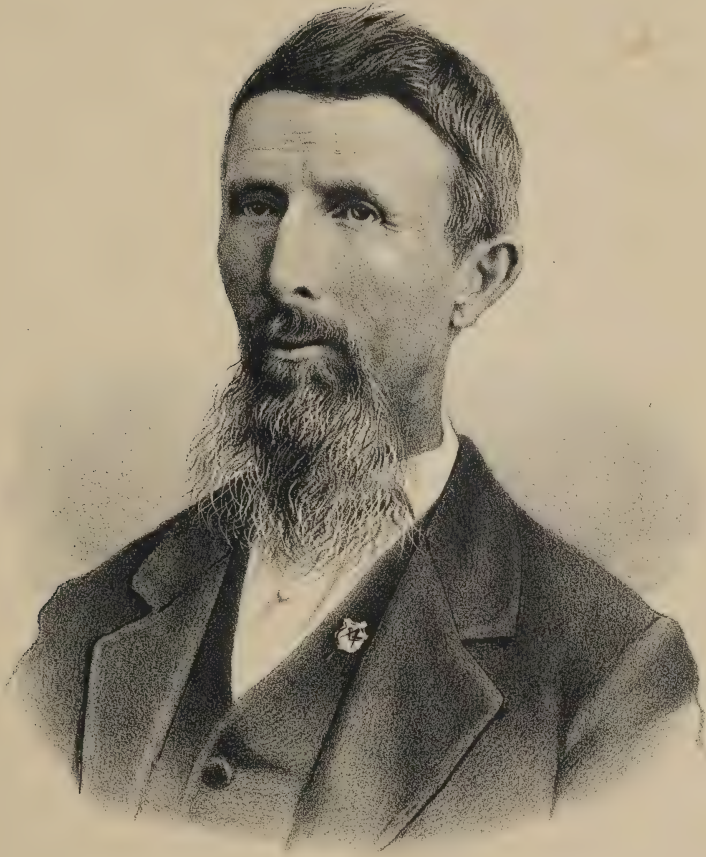
The appointment of Gen. W. H. Harrison was made September 17, 1812, and he, without delay, entered upon the duties of Commander-in-

Chief of the Northwestern Army. He directed that troops be massed at Wooster, Urbana, St. Marys and Defiance, and made the southern line of the Black Swamps, from Upper Sandusky to St. Marys, the base or left line of proposed operations. In the report of military affairs, following his appointment, we find the first mention of the posts on the Auglaize. Here also reference is made to the Ohio cavalry under Col. Finley, the Kentucky cavalry under R. M. Johnson, and the infantry under Cols. Poague, Barbee and Jennings—the former of whom erected Fort Amanda and the latter Fort Jennings. From Gen. Harrison's letter of February 11, 1813, it is inferred that the forces under the officers just mentioned had been called in, prior to September 30, 1812, to join the main army, and that their positions on the Auglaize would be taken up by a battalion of Ohio militia, and a company of regular troops from Fort Winchester. It is, therefore, conceded that Col. Poague, with his command, built a fort on the west bank of the Auglaize in September, 1812. The pickets were about eleven feet high, forming a guard for four block-houses. The second story of each house projected three or four feet over the pickets. The block-house located in the southeast corner was the largest, and was used for officers' quarters. In the center of the quadrangle was the store-house. A national cemetery was established here in 1812-14, which has been continued by the settlers. Seventy-five mounds mark the burial places of so many soldiers of the war of 1812.

The records of the garrison of this post fell into the hands of the British and were destroyed by the vandals. Fort Auglaize, east of Wapakonetta, was built by the French in 1748, was in existence in 1812-15, and was used by troops and travelers passing north.

Fort Amanda was used as the first postoffice in Allen County, and also as the first religious meeting-house. It was named after Col. Poague's wife—Amanda.

While Gen. Harrison was encamped at Wapakonetta, William Oliver, who had a trading post at Fort Wayne, came to him and asked him to notify the Fort Wayne garrison of Hull's surrender. Harrison stated that he had no one to send. Oliver offered to go should anyone volunteer to accompany him. Logan, the Indian scout, offered his services. Both set out on that dreary journey of 100 miles and arrived at Fort



John J. Cole

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Wayne in safety. This party passed through the wilderness of Allen, but no mention is made of Fort Amanda.

According to a statement made in Green Clay's letter, dated Camp Meigs, June 20, 1813, to Gen. Harrison, a large consignment of flour in barrels was received from Fort Amanda through Ensign Gray. It is said, with some degree of authenticity, that one of the scows built here in 1813 was subsequently used by Commodore Perry in buoying his large ships over the shallows at Put-in-Bay.

SAW-MILL AND NAVY YARD.

During the winter of 1812-13 the garrison of Fort Amanda was constituted a ship-building company. A number of men were told off to select trees, another company to cut them down, a third company to saw them into boards and posts, and a fourth company to convert the manufactured lumber into flat-boats. This work was accomplished by a company of Ohio militia and a few regular troops from Fort Winchester, who replaced Col. Poague's command. The boats constructed at this point were in use for years, and are said to have eclipsed in construction and strength any or all the boats turned out of Fort Defiance Navy Yard at the same time. Years prior to this, however, the genius of Mad Anthony Wayne saw in the neighborhood a point of some military importance. In the history of the war of 1794-1812, the flight of the Ottawas on the Auglaize, and the destruction of their untenanted village, August 8, 1793, are of record. It appears that when Fort Recovery was recaptured by the Union troops, Gen. Wayne ordered the construction of several military roads, one of which was laid out between the present village of St. Marys, the home of the Girty desperadoes, and a point on the Auglaize where stood the Ottawa village, near the spot where Fort Amanda was built. This formed a portion of the road known as Wayne's Trace.

Among the first white men who lived at the Fort was Francis Deuchouquette, a Frenchman of excellent mould, who was venerated by the Indians and loved by the settlers of later years. In 1817 Andrew Russell, Peter Diltz and William Van Ausdall came as the vanguard of settlement, and then followed that band of pioneers whose names will be

forever identified with the settlement and progress of this division of Ohio.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

In speaking of the past, and particularly when retrospecting, it is well to observe the fact that the good deeds of those who die, the sacrifices they made, the trials they endured, and the heritage they handed down, should all be recorded on the page that never dies. In the preceding pages much information of an entirely historical character has been given; yet the story of pioneer days would not be complete unless a few, at least, of the stirring reminiscences of olden times were added. For this reason the following sketches have been written or collated to form a sequel to the Indian and pioneer history of this county. It is distinct from the numerous personal reminiscences to be found throughout the pages devoted to biography. With these personal sketches this little chapter of reminiscences forms a portion of the work bearing the same relation to history which a flower garden bears to the farm.

THE BIG SNOWS.

The traditions of the Shawnees and Wyandots point out the years 1755 and 1775 as the winters of the great snows. Those severe storms which swept over the country within two decades, destroyed great numbers of forest animals, the bones of which, in after years, literally encumbered the wilderness. Within the pioneer period, the snow of 1822-23 was the heaviest. It fell to a depth of four feet on the level, and was accompanied with such an icy current that large numbers of deer, wolves and bears perished before its withering advance. In 1830-31 the snow storms set in early in November, and continued throughout the month, destroying the wild animals in large numbers and inflicting many hardships on the Indians and pioneers. In the month of August, 1831, a severe frost set in, which occasioned many serious troubles and disappointments.

THE BLACK DAYS.

On the morning of Sunday, November 8, 1819, the sun rose upon a cloudy sky, which assumed as the light grew upon it, a strange greenish tint, varying in places to an inky blackness. After a short time, the

whole sky became terribly dark; dense black clouds filled the atmosphere, and those changes were followed by a down-pour of rain, which appeared to be something of the nature of soapsuds, and which was found to have deposited, after settling, a substance resembling soot. The atmosphere assumed its usual form that afternoon, and the following day was dry and frosty. On the morning of Tuesday 10th, heavy clouds again appeared, changed rapidly from a deep green to a pitchy black, and the sun, when seen occasionally through them, was sometimes of a dark brown, or an unearthly yellow color, and again bright orange or a blood red. The clouds constantly deepened in color and density, and later on a heavy vapor seemed to descend to the earth; the day became as dark as night, and the gloom increased or diminished most fitfully. The French traders looked on the phenomenon with a peculiar curiosity, while the Indians were actually alarmed. The more sensible concluded that the woods were ablaze, others that the recently explored prairies were burning, while others stated that a volcanic eruption was in progress. The Indians quoted the prophecy that one day the country would be destroyed by an earthquake, while others looked upon the signs as signaling the close of this world. About the middle of the afternoon a great body of clouds seemed to rush suddenly across the country, and immediately everything was hidden in an appalling darkness. A pause and hush succeeded for a moment, and then a most glaring flash of electricity flamed over the land—next the thunder seemed to shake the very earth to its center. Another pause followed, and then fell a slight shower of rain similar to that which introduced the phenomenon two days previously. After this shower, the day grew brighter, but an hour later it was as dark as ever. Another rush of clouds, and another flash of lightning introduced the climax of the scene. The sky above and around was as black as ink; but right in one spot, in mid-air above the Indian village, the lightning danced for some minutes in a fairy circle, then rushed eastward and was not seen again. The darkest hour had come and gone. The gloom gradually subsided and gave place to dawn; the people grew less fearful; the real night came on, and when next morning dawned the elements were at peace, and the world seemed as natural as before.

A PIONEER MEETING.

The settlement of the McCluer family on Section 28, Bath Township, in 1825, and of the Wood family on Sugar Creek, the year before, are noticed in this chapter. Here they resided until June, 1826, each settlement ignorant of the existence of the other. According to statements made by Nathaniel McCluer, three white men, Morgan Lippincott, Joseph Wood and Benjamin Dolph, came to his father's cabin in June, 1826. They had left their homes to hunt along the deer-lick, where Lima now stands; but while engaged in watching for game, they beheld a panther watching them, and concluded to leave the pass in possession of that animal. In their flight, they lost their trail, and would doubtless have lost themselves had not the sound of the woodman's ax saluted their ears. They advanced cautiously in the direction from which the sound proceeded, and were most agreeably surprised to find Samuel McCluer and his cabin ready to receive them. Next day, McCluer accompanied his three visitors to their settlement, five miles distant, and then for the first time learned that the Woods, Lippincotts, Purdys, and Samuel Jacobs were actually within visiting distance without his knowledge of their existence.

MARSHALL REMINISCENCES 1829-33.

The contract to carry the mail from Piqua to Defiance, in 1829, was awarded to Samuel Marshall for two years, and carried on horseback by Charles C. Marshall. Leaving Piqua he journeyed weekly by Wapakonetta, thence to Sugar Grove on the Auglaize near the mouth of Blanchard, and thence to Defiance, touching but three settlements between Piqua and Defiance, the entire distance being about ninety-five miles. He occasionally stopped at Fort Amanda, and continued on to the Ottawa Village, now known as Charloe, formerly the county seat of Paulding County. At that time Allen, Auglaize, and Defiance Counties were filled with their native forests, through which the Ottawas, Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees roamed and hunted in the utmost freedom. During this period, Mr. Marshall witnessed the signing of the treaty for the purchase of the Shawnee reserves, including the Wapakonetta Reservation, the Lewistown Reservation and the Hog Creek Reservation. The treaty was made at Wapakonetta, James B. Gardner and John McIlvaine acting as Special Commissioners for the

United States. In the meantime, Mr. Marshall became acquainted with the celebrated chief and warrior, Black Hoof, who died in August, 1832, and was buried near the Indian town of Wapakonetta. In these lonely trips he also met Capt. Wolf, John Perry, Oneissimo, alias Little Fox, Ne-we-bes-he-co or White Feather, Qua-tu-wapee or Capt. Lewis, the sons of the great warriors Blue Jacket, Bright Horn, Henry Clay, Way-weleapy, Spybeech and Francis Deuchoquette, the old Frenchman, who had lived a long time among the Shawnees, and is said to have interceded for the life of Dr. Knight, when Col. William Crawford was burned by the Delawares, near the Tymochtee in Wyandot County, after his capture in 1782. This venerable Frenchman died when on his way to Washington City with a Shawnee delegation, at the city of Cumberland, Md., in the summer of 1831. A large proportion of the Shawnees left Wapakonetta in 1832, and about fifty in the spring of 1833. In 1834 William Brady and William Scott opened a road from the Auglaize River through the Ten-Mile Woods, afterward known as Section Ten, now Delphos, to Van Wert. Not even one cabin was to be seen in all that distance when those pioneers cut the road through.

AH! BILLY LIPPINCOTT.

The following story, told by Matthew Allison, in relation to Chief Pht, is well worthy of record. It appears that Pht, accompanied by Quilna and other hunters, came to the Allison cabin in Bath Township, to complain of William Lippincott, a neighbor, who failed to keep his solemn promise, and further denied that he owed Pht anything. The Indians proceeded to Lippincott's cabin, where he essayed to explain the nature of his errand, in doing which he brandished the scalping knife, and made other signs, all evidently of a hostile nature. Lippincott appeared before a Justice and secured a warrant for the arrest of Pht. This warrant was placed in the hands of Elmer Hartshorn to serve, and the Constable, accompanied by Matthew Allison, proceeded eight miles to the Indian settlement, where Pht surrendered, and further volunteered to accompany the Constable back to Sugar Creek. Before starting out, however, the Indian knew that an interpreter would be required, and sent for one to Wapakonetta. The facts in the case were that Lippincott borrowed a horse-collar from the chief, failed to return it, and

further when the chief called to get the property, had his words and actions so misunderstood by the white man, that the latter had the warrant issued. When the matter was brought before the Justice, the case was dismissed, and Pht, turning toward his persecutor, addressed him thus: "Ah, Billy Lippincott, you be all one big lie."

A SPECIAL PROCESS OF INDUCTION.

A story related by Horace K. Knapp, respecting the court of Allen County, in 1857, is valuable both on account of its *personnel* and incident. "In 1857," says Mr. Knapp, "a new Sheriff was inducted into office in Allen County. He was much inclined to waggery, and plumed himself upon his success in the practical jokes he would get off on his friends. Judge Robb, who habitually takes everything in good humor, and had been in several instances his victim, devised the following retaliatory scheme: Seeking a conversation with the new officer he informed him that it was the smallest number of Sheriffs who understood the true form of opening court. 'Now,' said Robb, 'while our Democrats may not like the English Government and people altogether, it must nevertheless be admitted that we are indebted to them for the fundamental principles of our admirable system of jurisprudence. The more closely we adhere to their venerated forms, the more imposing and sublime appears the administration of justice.' The Sheriff concurred in this view, and Judge Robb then proceeded to drill the officer in his method of opening court, and having learned to 'speak his piece,' Judge Metcalf, the bar and spectators were electrified the next morning to hear the new Sheriff proclaim, in response to the order to open court—'Oh yes! oh yes! All manner of persons having anything to do with this Court of *nisi prius*, held in this county of Allen, will draw near and give attention. God save the Queen!' This drew out a long continued roar of laughter at the expense of the Sheriff and the Queen and necessitated the reopening of the court in due form. Robb had his revenge."

A WOLF STORY.

There are very few survivors of pioneer times who have not a real wolf story to tell; some have a panther story, others a bear story, but for wierd excellence nothing rises above the pioneer wolf story. Going

back to the earliest times we again quote from Nathaniel McCluer. He says: "I had often heard father say he wished that the wolves would attack him, for he would delight in a fight with them. So one night he was boiling sugar water, there having been a splendid run of water for about two days and nights. He was so busy that he had no time to sleep. Mother desired to assist him, and required my services, and awakened me about midnight to help her boil sugar, while father could return home and take a good sleep. I accompanied mother, but father refused my services. I stayed a short time and started for home, but when I had gone a few rods, the fire being made against a large log and a small one being placed in front for a sort of forestick, kept up such a cracking and noise that I thought the whole forest ablaze; suddenly my coon skin cap nearly jumped off my head, for I was then a small boy and had hold of mother's dress to keep from danger. In my fright I was greatly alarmed at a pack of wolves that seemed hardly a quarter of a mile away, but really appeared by the sound to be only a few feet distant. The whole forest was filled by the doleful sound, other packs answering from the distance. Just then my attention was called to the pitiful bellowings of a yearling calf that made me shudder to hear. Mother and I ran back to the camp where father left us in care of the kettles of syrup, and ran through the brush and water without hat, ax or club, followed by his two hounds, to the rescue of the calf. The wolves had it down and held on until he kicked them off. Placing the calf on his shoulder, he proceeded toward camp, but the ravenous animals returned. His hounds, with hair turned wrong end forward, fled through the forest, fearing the very sight and smell of the wolves. Father, however, put them on the track of the wolves, and they bellowed as if they meant business, but the wolves made a sudden dash for them and they returned faster than they advanced, leaving father to give battle to the pack. Clubs broke in his hands so that he had to kick the beasts off while holding the calf on his shoulder. After this terrific battle, it is stated that wolves never ventured near his cabin and always fled on his approach."

JACOBS' REMINISCENCES.

The late Thomas K. Jacobs arrived at Lima in 1838, when the settlement of 1831 had grown to a village of 300 souls. Mr. Jacobs

had a very distinct recollection of the old settlers of Lima. Among the pioneers were Gen. William Blackburn, Dr. William Cunningham, Col. John Ward, Col. James Cunningham, Daniel Musser, John F. Cole, H. Watt, Dr. William McHenry, E. Jolley, John Bashore, Daniel Boyer, Daniel Tompkins, Abraham Bowen, Alexander Beaty, H. D. V. Williams, James S. Cheever, David Tracy and families, Richard Thomas, J. W. Thomas, John Jackson, William Chaffee, George Sheldon, H. Davidson, John Keller, Charles Baker, F. H. Binkley. Among the mechanics were Daniel Musser, a blacksmith; F. Mason, ditto; F. H. Binkley, D. D. Tompkins and J. C. Curtis, merchants; David Tracy and Abraham Bowers, cabinet makers; David Tracy, also a carpenter; T. K. Jacobs (1838), Daniel Boyer and Elisha Jolley, tailors; Samuel A. Baxter, hatter; Levi Saint and Alexander McCluer, tanners; H. Wall, shoemaker; D. Musser and John J. Bashore, tavern keepers. The taverns were frame, and stood on South Main Street, and east of the public square. Dr. William Cunningham was then in practice (1838). Dr. Samuel Black, Dr. William McHenry and Dr. William Finley also. Does not remember which came first, but they were all early settlers. They all continued some years in practice. Dr. Black removed to Putnam County, and Dr. Cunningham died. They were succeeded by others. The churches were a Methodist, a frame, on Union Street; a Presbyterian, small brick, Elm Street; and a Baptist, small frame, on Union Street. There were no schoolhouses in town. The schools were taught in the churches and other buildings in various parts of the town. It was many years before the people of the town would consent to the erection of schoolhouses, and when the district finally did consent, they only built three or four small houses. The names given above by the late Mr. Jacobs are those of persons with whom he was intimate. In the history of Lima city a complete list is given.

A STRANGE JUDGMENT BY A GENEROUS JUSTICE.

The following transcript from the docket of John Amstutz, Justice of the Peace of Richland Township, Allen County, in the case of the State against Levi Tope, is given *verbatim et literatim* for the benefit of the reader:

This day appeared before me John Amstutz, a Justice of the Peace of said county, Isaac N. Mark, and made oath by an affidavit that Levi Tope assaulted and

struck at him in a menacing manner. Therefore the said Isaac N. Mark was the complainant and said Levi Tope the defendant. A State warrant was therefore issued forthwith against said Levi Tope, defendant, and the same was delivered by said Isaac N. Mark, to William Lewis, Constable of Richland Township. There was also a subpoena issued for State witnesses against Joseph A. Murray, I. McHenry, Charles E. Wilson, George Burget, John Fenton, Thomas Murray, Ira Townsend, Erastus Thompson and George Ramer, who were commanded to appear forthwith July 1, 1857. The said Levi Tope appeared before me at about half-past 9 o'clock, and requested me to issue a subpoena against A. W. Rokatch, Eben Russell, Sr., W. F. McDermott, William Vance, P. K. Mummer, Ralph Ewing, Samuel Whissler, John Fenton and Thomas Fenton. Said witnesses were commanded to appear forthwith, and were intended by the defendant to defend him before the Justice's Court. Defendant likewise made a motion if I would want another Justice of the Peace assist me, in the proceedings of the action, that matter was therefore accepted by me. I therefore issued a notice to George W. Goble, a Justice of the Peace in said Township of Richland.

Complainant gave himself and Erastus Thompson bail on a bond, taken and acknowledged before me, for the costs of the action if the State should fail. Past 3 o'clock same day witnesses appeared. William Lewis, Constable, made his returns. Said George W. Goble, my assistant, also appeared. I therefore made it known before we went into trial, to the complainant, and to all the presence that I will have said Goble as my assistant, in every respect, during the trial, stating the reasons such that things appear to be *ticklish* and *dubious* and *critical*, that I would only have to bear half of the burdens, if I should go either way. It was therefore accepted by the complainant and by the defendant, likewise before the presence that the said Goble may be my assistant during the action in every respect.

The trial therefore began by asking Levi Tope, defendant, whether he was guilty or not guilty of the fact charged against him. He therefore pleaded "not guilty." Therefore, witnesses on behalf of the State were sworn; also, I. N. Mark was sworn. I. N. Mark, complainant, was the first witness to testify. Then the witnesses for defendant were sworn. John Fenton, William Vance and Peter K. Mummer and another testified. The balance were not called. After the testimony, allegation, examination and re-examination of the witnesses, and proceedings on behalf of the State and for the defendant of the whole testimony, John Ewing, Esq., attorney of complainant, opened the pleading debate. Charles N. Lamison, Esq., pleaded for defendant, and Isaac N. Mark, complainant, closed the matter.

After that, I, John Amstutz, and George W. Gobel, my assistant, stepped off into a separate room to consider on the matter, to render a judgment according to testimony. After the absence of about half an hour, we concluded that the complainant like defendant, were alike in our consideration, offence in fault. The complainant, we found him to be in the offence of provoking the defendant; and the defended, we found him to be in the offence of assaulting the complainant. Therefore, our pure judgment would be to discharge defendant, and each of them

would have to pay his own costs, provided if they are satisfied and confess on it; that is to say, as the law gave us no power to give that kind of a composing judgment, what we considered to be the purest judgment according to our consideration, we, therefore, consider that we will offer our pure judgment to the parties. Therefore, I offered the said judgment to the parties, and they would accept it for the costs matter. But the complainant want that the defendant shall confess that he did wrong, nevertheless the complainant confessed before the whole crowd that he was sorry toward the defendant, but defendant would not confess and complainant would not withdraw his motion. Even I offered him to suffer loss of my whole fees. We therefore considered that we will discharge the defendant, and the complainant will have to pay the costs. Therefore, in the name of us both, I discharge the defendant, and complainant shall pay the costs of the whole action, and this was our final judgment, and all what we could do according to the law in the case. But I, for my part, will never consider it a pure judgment according to the whole transactions and circumstances between the complainant and defendant, as both parties trespassed the civil action of reasonable men, and they ought to pay for it alike as lessons.

This transcript was given to the complainant on his request. His intention is to reverse the judgment of this action, but the transcript itself will show that I was trying to act in a way that might produce more than this course. As a matter of course, I want to be satisfied as soon as possible before I am required to issue execution, and that by the County Clerk and under seal. I do not care about my fees. I said once that I would suffer my fees, and I say that yet, if I can only produce peace among my fellow citizens. I therefore will not charge any fees to the complainant for this transcript, as he has already trouble enough. It shall be free *gratis*.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN AMSTUTZ.

The manner in which Justice Amstutz's good offices werè received no doubt taught him that justice and philanthropy are not entirely synonymous.

INDIAN NEIGHBORS, 1829-1831.

When Francis Stephenson set out in 1829 for his new home in Auglaize Township, he took an ox-team and a wagon load of corn and meat, such as hams, shoulders and side meat, and after the cabin was erected a clap-board loft was placed in it, where the corn and meat were deposited for the use of his family when they arrived in the following spring. At that time the Shawnees ranged through the township in their hunting parties, and were, doubtless, soon aware of the contents of the cabin loft. In March Mr. Stephenson and family arrived to occupy the lonely cabin, and prepare a future home. He was greatly surprised to find his corn and

hams undisturbed by the Indians or the wild beasts of the forest. In a few hours an old Indian hunter and his band made the family a visit. Lest the young people and the female portion of the family might be alarmed by the presence of the Indians, the cabin of Mr. Stephenson being near the Auglaize, two of the band accompanied the chief to hold a conversation with the new-comers, while the rest remained on the opposite side of the stream. Mr. Stephenson desired to win the esteem and friendship of his red neighbors, and met them very kindly and entered into a "talk." The chief desired to buy corn for his ponies, and to purchase meat for the Indians. After talking a short time Mr. Stephenson informed him he could spare both corn and meat. In a few moments the red speakers left the cabin, and, having gone a short distance, gave a few sharp whoops, and the balance of the band crossed the stream and came to the cabin, where an exchange of venison was made for the flesh of the "Koshkosh," and a few bushels of corn for their ponies. Mr. Stephenson says that the Shawnees often visited his father's family afterward, and he was often required to notice the fact that the Indians never entered a white man's cabin without first knocking. He thinks that, although the Indians must have been aware of what the cabin contained, yet not an ear of corn had disappeared. These were nature's children, and possessed the most unflinching sense of true honesty. In these times of high moral ideas, it would be very doubtful whether such a store would remain undisturbed by men of our own color.

Isaac Shockey, in his reminiscences, says, "The same leading chiefs and hunters among the Shawnees, of whom Mr. Stephenson speaks, also visited the Shockeys. The Shawnees accompanied the new settlers to point out and select lands. They were aware of the quality of the lands desired by the purchaser, and could point out the best selections. Mr. Shockey states that the lands upon which he now resides were thought to be excellent by the Indians. There are several fine springs, often visited by the Indians, while they made sugar, from 1826 to 1832. The farm his father selected on Section 30, and now occupied by Alexander Kerr, has a fine spring of water, often resorted to during the days of the old Shawnees. Mr. Shockey found the Indians good judges of land, and very kind neighbors. He has often been at their camps and their wigwams, and stayed at one Indian cabin in Lewiston. He asked his bill

the next morning, and the Indian charged nothing, but seemed offended because he desired to pay for his lodging. It was always the custom of an Indian to give the alarm before entering a house. His way of gaining admittance was by first giving a sort of low whoop."

The American pioneers fulfilled their mission. They entered the land unaccompanied by civilization, yet lived in perfect peace amid their uncouth and barbaric surroundings. They drew both health and plenty from the soil, and dwelt here while the wilderness, in which they settled, cast off its primeval robes and assumed the dress of our own times. In a word the greater number of those indefatigable children of industry lived here to witness one of the most prosperous divisions of Ohio, greater in everything, prouder, wealthier than their brightest day-dreams ever led them to conceive.

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER HISTORY.

A PERIOD of time, bordering on three-fourths of a century, has passed away since the American pioneers of this county made their first settlement here. Those years have been replete with change, social, political, religious, even physical change. The visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past history of Allen, could scarcely realize the fact that within six or seven decades a population approximating 40,000 grew up, where, in the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century, Indian villages stood, and the savages themselves had worn the war-paint, and retained their scalp belts. The people have not only increased in number, but, also, in wealth, refinement and all the characteristics of advancement, which mark the older settlements of the North Atlantic States. Newspapers, schools, churches, palatial dwellings, magnificent public buildings, extensive marts, busy mills, cultivated fields, now occupy the village sites and hunting grounds of a hundred aboriginal races, while a people endowed with the highest faculties have taken the place of the Shawanees and Ottawaians hem-

selves. There are but few left of the old landmarks—still a smaller number of old settlers. Civilization and its demands have conspired to raze every monument of the red-man, to obliterate almost every trace of his occupancy. Old Time, too, has not looked calmly on, but, by way of reprisal, has driven many a pioneer to the promised land beyond the grave, or led others from the old homestead westward in the track of the Indians to re-enact beyond the Mississippi the drama of early settlement.

As a general rule the men and women who first settled in this county were fearless, self-reliant and industrious. No matter from what State or what country they came, there was a similarity of character. In birth, education, language, religion, there were differences; but such differences did not interfere with harmony—on the contrary, they were lost in association, forgotten in that common interest which united all. In such a community there was a hospitality, a kindness, a benevolence, and high above all, a charity, unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer and more densely populated settlements of trans-Alleghany counties, just in the same manner, perhaps, as there was a higher faith animating the early Christians, than that which marks our latter-day Christianity. The very nature of the surroundings of those pioneers taught them to feel each other's woe, to share each other's joy, and live in communal integrity. Therefore it is not strange that among the old settlers of this county a deep-seated friendship existed and grew and strengthened with their advancing years. The incidents peculiar to life in a new country—the privations and trials of early settlement in the wilderness of Allen County, were well calculated to test, not only the physical powers of endurance, but, also, the moral, kind, generous attributes of true womanhood and manhood, and bring to the surface all that may be in them of good or evil.

In this chapter an effort is made to deal in a thorough manner with the pioneers and old settlers of the county. The whole story is based upon the authority of records, and thus, at least, claims authenticity, a fact which must go far to compensate for the absence of legendary or unauthenticated relations.

ASSESSMENT ROLL OF 1834.

The following assessment roll made in 1834 by Samuel Black, Auditor

of Allen County, is selected for the reason that it is the oldest record of assessments which Auditor Poling was able to discover among the old books of his office. A recapitulation of assessments gives the following footings: Number of acres of land, 13,956; assessed value, \$16,733; 467 town lots valued at \$12,823.50; 657 horses, valued at \$27,000; 1,058 cattle, valued at \$8,464; merchants' stock, assessed value \$8,557; physicians and lawyers were assessed at \$2,375, giving a total assessed valuation of \$69,461. On this assessment the sum of \$991.66 was levied, of which \$197.05 formed State and canal tax, \$783.16 county and school tax and \$11.46 town tax. The delinquencies reported by collectors were very few. The names of the tax-payers are arranged alphabetically under township headings:

Bath, 1834.—Anderson and Baker, James Anderson, Samuel Aldridge, Griffith Breese, Abram Bowers, Calvin Bradley, John Bashore, David Bailey, Elijah Bates, William Bomen, A. Beatty, Samuel Black, William Chaffee, Joseph Crossley, Jesse Cullisson, Abe Clark, Thomas Cochran, John F. Cole, Miles Cowan, Simon Cochran, Joseph Carpenter, Abram W. Cochran, Robert Casebolt, Handy Canon, Hugh Crawford, William Crawford, John Crawford, William Chenoweth, Henry M. Carns, Joseph Crandal, Joseph Carpenter, Squire Carlin, William Cunningham, Miles Cowan, Hamilton Davison, Moses M. Dixon, Abram Dever, Benjamin Dolph, Cyrus Davis, James Daniels, Matthew Dobbins, Nathan Daniels, Oliver Ellsworth, Isaac Erksine, Joseph Edwards, Ezra Edgecomb, William Fisher, Harvey Foster, Archie Fisher, John Franklin, Patrick G. Goode, Joel Gass, Manuel Hover, Joseph Hover, Ezekiel Hover, Benjamin Hanson, Samuel Homan, William L. Henderson, George M. Hoofer, Richard Huse, Jacob Hook, James Higgs, Ed Hartshorn, John Jackson, William Jones, Thomas Jackson, Samuel R. Jacobs, Elisha Jolley, Garrison Kinnard, John Lowrie, Aaron Loomis, Joseph Lippincott, Morgan Lippincott, John Lippincott, Samuel Lippincott, Evan Morgan, Andrew McLain, James McDonald, Daniel Musser, John McKibbin, Henry Moyers, Isaac Moyers, Abram Miller, Benjamin Moore, John Mark, John P. Mitchell, Thurston Mosher, L. B. Maulby, Joshua Murray, James T. Miller, John P. Mitchell, D. Musser, Jr., Jacob Nigh, Thomas Nicholds, Abram Osman, Aaron Osman, Bargelia Osman and son, Daniel Purdy, John Purdy, William W. Rodgers, Ezra Reed, Alfred

Randall, Samuel Richards, M. I. Ross, Thomas Rhea, Michael Ridenour, John Rockhold, Roger Ryan, Stephen Roach, Philip Rombaugh, Samuel Sprague, George Shelden, John N. Slife, F. Shull, George Swigart, H. B. Stephenson, Louis Sroufe, W. Stewart, Hugh Stephenson, David Shaw, Elijah Standiford, Fred Schaefer, Tompkins and Clutter, Stephen Thomas, Peter Tunget, Enos Terry, George W. Tolman, Robert Terry, John Terry, D. D. Tompkins, William Taylor, Crain Valentine, Samuel Van Netta, James Vaughn, Alex Vaughn, Richard Ward, Jacob Ward, Asa Wright, Chris Wood, William G. Wood, William and John Ward, Albert G. Wood, Joseph T. Wood, John G. Wood, Harmon Wood, Hamilton Davison, John Watt, William Watt.

Amanda, 1834.—Thomas Adams, Thomas Berryman, William Berryman, Rachel Berryman, Eli Burnfield, James Crozier, Solomon Carr, Jacob Carr, Frederick Clawson, William Durham, William Hurst, Martin Hire, Daniel Hoak, William Hoak, James Hoak, Jacob Harter, John Harter, George Kephart, Heland's heirs, William Johnson, William Morewan, Achilles Martin, Andrew Russell, Benjamin Russell, Dye Sunderland, William Sunderland, Thomas Sutton, Samuel Stewart, William Stewart, Benjamin W. Vance, Samuel Washburn, Simon Whetstone, William Winans, David Walter, William Woollery. Samuel Washburn was taxed for ninety-one lots in Amanda, of which the assessed value was \$227.50. The total tax levied was \$140.68.

German, 1834.—Casiah Baxter, John Brand, Isaac Bowyer, William Bryan, Michael Bowers, George Coon, Jacob Carmene, Smith Carmene, S. and P. Carlin, Daniel Conrad, William Denniston, John East, Joseph Edwards, Samuel Fritz, John Harnig, Jacob Hartman, Henry Huffer, Andrew Hesler, John Ireland, Griffith John, James Johnson, William Knittle, Ferdinand Miller, George Miller, William Moyers, Michael Noll, George Poppinmoyer, James Pettin, John Pool, George Rideman, Benjamin Reed, John Sommersett, John Steaman, Christian Stukey, Jacob Shackemiller (Sawmiller), Robert Tate.

Jackson, 1834.—Alex Allison, Matthew Allison, Jacob Bresler, George Balsinger, George Barber, Hector Carlisle, John Carlisle, John Claybaugh, James Carter, Chancey Curtiss, Jacob Elder, Eyre Edgecomb, Ulrich Edgecomb, Jeremiah Evans, Tethro Fisher, Silas Faurot, Jacob Hawk, John Hall, Anthony Hall, Richard Hall, Joseph Hall, James Hall,

James W. Hall, John Jamieson, Samuel Jamieson, Elijah Jones, Samuel McCafferty, Benjamin Meek, Joseph Mash, Samuel McClure, Moses McClure, George May, William Neeley, Elizabeth Neeley, Thomas Nash, Silas Osman, Enos Paulin, Samuel Patterson, James Prosser, John Robinson, William Rumbaugh, David Rumbaugh, William Reese, William Roberts, J. Rumbaugh, James Rumbaugh, William Rains, John Staley, Jacob Staley, Peter Staley, Jr., Melchoir Staley, Peter Staley, Robert Snodgrass, David Sasseton, Lemuel Tucker, William Watt, James Watt, Adam White, Tobias Woods, Samuel Watt, Joseph G. Walton, Daniel Woollett, Abram Ward, William Ward, John B. Walton, Joseph Ward, Philip Woollett, George White.

The assessed value of lands in Jackson in 1834 was \$472, one steam-mill valued at \$160, value of personal property \$3,800. Total tax levied \$57.53.

Auglaize, 1834. --Joseph Asking, Alexander Creps, George Coon, Folsom Ford, Thomas Ford, Robert Grant, William Holt, Elijah Hardesty, Samuel Ice, Peter Jacobs, Nicholas D. Maus, William Patterson, David Perks, Abner Smith, Alex F. Stedman, John Shockey, Jesse Stephenson, Francis Stephenson, William Stephenson, James Stephenson, Samuel Shockey, Israel Shockey, Henry Shellenberger, George Underwood, John Vermillion, Jacob Weaver and Jacob Yazell. Alex. Creps was assessed \$1.89 on thirty-six lots in the village of Westminster, on a valuation of \$172. The personal property valuation was \$2,192, on which a tax of \$24.11 was levied.

Deuchoquette, 1834. --William Stockdale's lands were valued at \$214 and yielded a tax of \$2.93. Jonathan K. Wells, Peter Aughenbaugh and Joseph Barnett had lots and houses valued at \$6,316, on which a \$146.80 tax was levied. The personal property of the town was valued at \$11,716 and yielded a tax of \$129.87. The taxpayers of Deuchoquette in 1834 were Jeremiah Ayers, John Buck, Jesse Buck, Daniel Bitter, Robert Branham, John Bluest, John Bobb, Nicholas Bobb, George Baltzell, Benjamin Baker, Joseph Barnett & Co., owners of grist and saw mill, Nicholas Connor, John Campbell, Joseph Cummins & Co., Elijah C. Case, John Cumpton, William Capeland, James H. Coleman, John Cook, James T. Chaney, James Chaney, William Crawford, Josiah Clawson, Josiah Clawson, Jr., Thomas J. Defrees, James Elliott, William Ervin,

John Fausler, David Fairfield, John Fouts, Andrew Full, Peter Fisher, Thomas Fairfield, George Friman, John Gilbert, Samuel Howell, Joseph Haskell, John and Jesse Jackson, Benjamin Julian, Job and Rachel Johnson, R. Henry, William Hinton, Peter Hammell, Adam Heffers, John Hentner, Abram Littlejohn, Eben Lucas, John Lenix, Israel Lucas, Shrock and Thomas Morton, Robert and Archibald McCullough, Shadrach Montgomery, Joseph Meyers, R. Mathem, Amos S. Nicholds, Frederick Nonnemaker, Levi D. Northrup, Jane M. Patton, Charles Purnell, William Ryan, Charles Ront, W. and Bird Richardson, D. Ranney, James and W. Spray, W. Stockdale, Archibald Sutton, R. J. Skinner, Adam Snider, Conrad Shemal, Neil Shaw, W. Thatcher, John Tain, Isaac Terwilligett, Henry B. Thom, William Taylor, Jacob Vorees, T. B. Van Horn, David, Philip and Samuel VanBlaricom, John VanAntwerp, David Woodrough, Edward Williams, Chris. Waggoner, William Williams, Hiram Young.

Marion, 1834.—Barnabus Coon, Benjamin Cochran, William Cochran, Daniel Knoop, Isaac Knoop, Samuel Moore, Samuel Miller, Jacob Miller, Jesse Miller, Samuel Mannion, Sylvester Woollery, Norman Washburn and John Waggoner were the taxpayers of Marion in 1834. Lands were valued at \$220 and personal property at \$672, yielding a tax of \$9.81.

Perry in 1834.—The tax payers in 1834 were James H. Daniels, Augustus Curtin, Thomas Crook, Thomas Franklin, Jacob Ice, Samuel B. Lippencolt, John C. Luce, John Logan, Elya Maus, George Sever, John Stevenson, Daniel Shuler, and James McPherson. The value of horses and cattle was estimated at \$872, yielding a tax of \$9.59.

Union Township, 1834.—Joel Bailiff, John C. Baltzell, John Bailey, Richard Bailey, Joseph Brown, Lemuel Bacoim, William Bethards, John Corder, Benjamin Corder, James Coleman, John Carter, Monroe Hodges, Aaron Howell, Joseph Howell, John Jacobs, Richard Jones, Stephen Kent, Joseph Lyons, Man Lusk, Charles Lusk, John Morris, William Patterson, Andrew Perkins, Peter Prenchous, John M. Powell, John Rogers, Benjamin Bunyan, John Shannon, George Swisher, Mathias Spees, and James Watt. The assessed valuation was \$2,568, yielding a tax of \$28.25.

Wayne Township in 1834.—James Abernethy, Henry W. Bowdel, John

Burget, William Black, Daniel Black, Thomas Call, Eli Corson, Samuel Cottrell, Robert Courtenay, Bazzle Day, Daniel Ellsworth, Thomas Green, Ezekiel Hover, John C. Hurley, Alex Kent, William Kent, James Mahon, Samuel Morecraft, Simon Morecraft, John Ridenour, David Turner, Jacob Williams, Amos Witham, Olis Witham, Valentine Peer's heirs, and James Taylor's lands were assessed at \$142.93 on a \$10,050 valuation. The personal property valued at \$1, 864 yielded a tax of \$20.50.

PERMANENT SETTLERS OF THE PIONEER PERIOD.

The first permanent settlers in the county were Andrew Russell, Peter Diltz and William Van Ausdall, all of whom were old residents of Montgomery County, Ohio.

Matthew Allison, a Pennsylvanian, settled in Bath Township late in 1827, and purchased a tract of public lands on Section 2 in 1834.

Alexander Allison, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Bath Township in 1827. In 1830 he purchased Government lands on Section 3, and made the county his home until his death in 1871.

Charles Baker settled at Lima in 1832, and erected the first frame building in the village.

John Bashore settled at Lima in 1831, and may be named as the first tavern-keeper of Lima.

Samuel Baxter settled in Amanda Township in 1828 with his sons, Curtiss and Smith Baxter. The latter came with him when only four years of age, and the former when six years old. His death took place August 10, 1830, while Mrs. Baxter lived until August 26, 1854.

John Barber, a Pennsylvanian, settled with his wife in Bath Township in 1833. Mrs. Barber died in August, 1882, and John Barber November 4, 1884.

D. B. Beardsley, one of the old settlers of Hancock County, was also a pioneer of Allen. For years he has served as Justice of the Peace of Hancock County, and has written a book of historical reminiscences on that division of the State.

William Belcher purchased a quarter of Section 28, Marion, in 1826.

Gen. William Blackburn, Receiver of the Land Office, was transferred to Lima in 1834, whence he moved to Allentown, where he died.

Samuel Bowers, father of Robert Bowers, settled at Lima late in 1834.

Isaac Bowyer and his wife Elizabeth purchased a farm on Section 18 in 1830, and a year later became members of the first Methodist Church of Elida.

Daniel Boyer, a Pennsylvanian, settled at Lima in 1836. In 1837 he was married to Miss Hughes, a sister of Judge Hughes, who died here in April, 1851. He died October 26, 1884, aged seventy-three years.

Griffith Breese settled on Section 10, Shawnee Township, in 1832. This was the site of a Shawnee village, as then evidenced by seven cabins and eighty apple trees. This pioneer died in 1848. His widow died in 1852, while his son, William D. Breese, who came with him in 1832, is still a resident of the county.

William Bryan settled in German Township in 1830 with his wife Elizabeth. Both of them were among the first members of the Methodist Society organized there the following year.

Harvey Buckmister, one of the old traders of the Hollister Fur Company, a pioneer of Hardin County, must be also credited with being an old resident of Allen County.

John Chapman, or "Johnny Appleseed," a Swedenborgian, was in Jefferson County, Ohio, as early as 1801. He planted sixteen bushels of apple seed on the Butler farm on the Walhonding River. On entering a house he would lie down on the floor and ask the people, "Will you have some fresh news from heaven?" He was born in Boston in 1775. In April, 1828, he leased a farm from William B. Hedges below Shanesville. His death took place near Fort Wayne in 1845, aged seventy-two years. This Chapman was a composition of eccentricities. S. C. McCullough, in his reminiscences, states that he visited a nursery on the Sunderland farm in Amanda Township, soon after he commenced to clear his own farm in 1835. He was told that the trees were planted by John Chapman some years before; and further, that the old man had been along the Ottawa and Auglaize Rivers seeking out alluvial lands to set out orchards, before white men had effected a settlement in Allen County. It is probable that "Johnny" carried out his benevolent work here even prior to the building of Fort Amanda. That he was here about 1812-1813 is manifested in the number, variety and age of the trees which sprung from the seeds planted by him along Wayne's trace.

James M. Candler and his parents settled near Lafayette in 1829;

moved to Liberty Township, Hardin County, in 1832, where his father died in 1835.

Solomon Carr, who with his family settled in Marion Township in 1826, is now represented by his son, Abner Carr, one of the few survivors of pioneer days.

Henry Carter, a native of Delaware, with Edward Cox and Thomas Kane, settled in Richland Township, in 1834.

William Chaffee, a Baptist preacher, settled at Lima about 1833. (*Vide History Baptist Church.*) He purchased a farm on Section 1, Shawnee Township, in 1832. He amassed a fair sum of money; lost it or wasted it, was sent to an insane asylum at Indianapolis, and there died.

William S. Chenoweth, a Revolutionary soldier, together with James Chenoweth, came to Bath Township in 1827 or 1828, and purchased land on Section 33, in 1831.

Josiah Clawson, who married a daughter of Martin Hine, in 1835, in Marion Township, and purchased a farm on Section 28, in 1834, died February 6, 1844. Andrew Clawson was another old settler, who resided on Section 30.

Benjamin Clevenger, the miller of Sugar Creek, in 1832. William Clevenger located lands on Section 20, in 1829.

William Cochran settled in Marion Township in 1825. He was accompanied by his wife and son, James Cochran. The latter married Miss Julia A. Russell, daughter of the pioneer, Andrew Russell, in 1829. This lady died in 1833. In 1834 he entered lands on Section 34, Marion.

Thomas Cochran, a Kentuckian, settled in German Township in 1831. His father, Simon Cochran, served in the Revolutionary war, and died in this township, aged ninety years. A. W. and John Cochran served in the war of 1812.

John F. Cole, accompanied by his family, came to Allen County in 1831, and located near Lima, November 7, that year. A few months later he was present at the burial of Chief Pht, and after that time he continued to witness the removal by death of many if not all the early settlers. He died in 1882. His son, also John F. Cole, is an old resident of Lima.

Mrs. Nancy Cole, widow of the late John F. Cole, settled with her

husband in Bath Township in 1831, moved to Lima subsequently and died here October 24, 1880.

George Coon, Sr., a Pennsylvanian, settled on Section 11, Shawnee, in 1832, about the time that William Deniston and Thomas Flynn made their settlement in that neighborhood.⁴ His death occurred in 1877.

John Crawford settled in Bath Township in 1828; purchased lands on Section 4, in 1831, and resided there until his death, in 1839.

Alexander Creps and his wife Rebecca (Maus) Creps, came about 1832. In 1834 Alex. Creps founded the village of Westminster and there died August 25, 1878.

Smith Cremean arrived in German Township in 1830, and settled on lands which he purchased on Section 19, in 1830. Jacob Cremean was also an early settler.

Charles Crites, a Pennsylvanian, settled in German Township in 1839. Jacob Crites arrived in 1843.

Joseph Crossley, who settled at Lima in 1833, moved to Perry Township in 1834 and located his farm on Section 16. He was accompanied by his step-son Henry J. Apple. Crossley was one of Wayne's soldiers, and is said to have burned the first brick at Cincinnati, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Dayton, and Lima.

Thomas Crooks arrived in Auglaize Township in 1831.

James Crozier was one of the first Associate Judges.

Archibald Cunningham settled at Lima in 1834 with his son, John Cunningham, who conducted a school in the first court house from 1834 to 1838.

Dr. William Cunningham, a name so closely identified with the earlier years of the county, settled at Lima in 1831. He died in September, 1842. (*Vide* general history). In 1832 he purchased the Cunningham homestead at Lima.

Theodore E. Cunningham, whose personal history appears in the third part of this work, is one of the senior old residents, and even now one of the ablest lawyers of the county. In 1866 he was delegate to the Johnson Constitutional Convention. In 1873-74 he was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and has for years taken a foremost part in everything relating to the progress of this division of the State. He came with his father, Dr. William Cunningham, to Lima in 1832.

Hamilton Davidson, the first resident attorney, is referred to so often in the chapters of this work that the name only is necessary here. He moved to Defiance in 1845 or 1846.

James and Benjamin Daniels settled in Bath Township and purchased lands on Section 31, in 1828.

Nathan Daniels, the first Recorder, was one of the first residents of Lima.

W. P. Dehart, a settler of Amanda Township, in 1837, is a pioneer of Spencer, having settled there in 1843, the year before Canover, McConnell and Tyler platted the village of Spencerville.

Peter Diltz arrived in January, 1817, and took up his residence in the small block-house on the northeast corner of the quadrangle or parade ground of Fort Amanda. On September 20, 1817, Francis Diltz was born in this log-house, and here the family continued to reside until the beginning of the summer of 1821, when Mr. and Mrs. Diltz and children returned to Dayton. Previous to his leaving the county, however, he erected a log-cabin for the Sunderland family in 1821.

Simon Doyle and family came to Allen County in 1829 and purchased lands in Section 17, Bath Township, the same year.

William Durham purchased his farm in Amanda in 1827.

Francis Deuchoquette, the French interpreter, whose knowledge of the Shawnees and their language was only equalled by his desire for justice, was denied employment in 1831 by the wily and unprincipled Indian Commissioner Gardner. He set out, that year, to accompany the Shawnee delegation to Washington, but died *en route* and was buried amid the lamentations of that people for whom he sought justice. Deuchoquette Township, formerly a portion of Allen County, is named after him.

The late C. C. Marshall, in a reference to this man, says: "I became acquainted in 1831 with Francis Deuchoquette, the old Frenchman who had lived a long time among the Shawnees, and is said to have interceded for the life of Dr. Knight, when Col. William Crawford was burned by the Delawares near the Tymochtee, in Wyandot County, after his capture in 1782. This venerable Frenchman died, when on his way to Washington, with a Shawnee delegation, at Cumberland, Md., in the summer of 1831.

John East, son of Abraham, a German soldier, sold to the British by his ruler in 1774-76 to fight against the Americans, settled in German Township in 1833 with his sons Samuel and Isaac. He died in 1862. John East operated a carding-machine in early days in German Township.

Uriah Edgecomb moved to Bath Township in 1832, and located on land which he purchased that year on Section 3. Ezra Edgecomb also entered a tract of land in the same section.

Michael Flynn, who located at Ada, in Hardin County in 1856, is an old resident of Allen County.

Saul Faulkner, an old settler of Champaign County, settled on Section 21, Perry Township, in 1832. In 1833 he purchased Government lands in Section 21.

Samuel Forrer, who surveyed the Shelby Canal in 1824, may be considered the pioneer of Marion Township, as he ultimately settled here, and made Delphos his home until his death in 1874. In 1834 he purchased a tract of land on Sections 20 and 18.

Tolson Ford settled in Auglaize Township in 1830. In the history of first industries and again in the history of his township the name is often referred to.

The Fulton brothers, pioneer physicians of Spencer Township, settled there at Hartford about 1836 as pioneers of the county.

Daniel Garde, a settler of Amanda in 1824, entered a small parcel of land on Section 5, in 1828.

Levi Goodenow and family settled on Section 20, Auglaize, in 1836. He died in 1876.

Elisha Hall purchased a farm on Section 8, Bath, in 1830.

Justin Hamilton, who surveyed the original town of Lima in 1831, was one of the pioneers of Mercer County.

Jacob Harter entered a parcel of land on Section 21, Marion, in 1825. Henry Harter bought his lands on Section 28.

Jacob Harter, one of the early settlers of Amanda Township, entered his lands on Section 4, in 1825.

Edward Hartshorn made an entry of a tract of land on Section 7, Bath, in 1829.

Merritt Harvey settled in Spencer in 1847. Prior to his coming

John Harter, a merchant, Dr. Samuel Price, Abe Armitage, T. C. Bartle, a carpenter, and William Young were settlers. Physicians Gray, Emerson and Wyat may be named among the early settlers.

The pioneer land-buyers of Spencer Township were Jacob Peterbaugh, L. V. Van Horn, B. P. Southworth, George Young, Joseph Brown, Solomon K. Brown, J. Marks, in 1834; Samuel Purdy, Joe Osborne and John Clifton in 1848; G. D. Coleman and John Hockenberry in 1845.

Joseph Higgs settled in Bath Township previous to 1832, and erected the first saw-mill on Sugar Creek that year.

Martin Hire settled in Allen County in 1824.

Joseph Hover, a Pennsylvanian, arrived in 1833 and settled on Section 1, Shawnee Township. Here he resided until his death in 1844. W. U. Hover accompanied his father and brother James A. Mr. Hover, Sr., built the first frame house in the township.

Ezekiel Hover and Emanuel Hover, brothers of Joseph Hover, settled in Shawnee in 1833. Ezekiel purchased the lands where the chief village of the Shawnees stood, and there took up his residence in the old council house.

Henry Huffer settled one and one-half miles from Elida in 1831 with his wife and family. His daughter Delilah is the wife of Henry Kira-cofe, himself an old settler.

James E. Hueston settled with his family, in May, 1824, in the north-eastern part of Hardin County. He died in 1834.

Thomas K. Jacobs, a Pennsylvanian, whose sudden death occurred November 12, 1884, came to Lima in 1838. He with Daniel Boyer and Elisha Jolley were the leading tailors of the county at that date. (*Vide* sketch of Mr. Jacobs).

Samuel Jacobs was one of the earliest settlers. In the history of his township the name is mentioned.

John Jackson, the first surveyor and subsequently Auditor, was one of the first settlers of Lima. In 1833 he purchased a tract of land on Section 11, Bath.

Frank Jamieson and his wife Rachel settled near the present site of Elida in 1828. Mr. Jamieson died in 1872.

John Ireland settled in German Township in 1832, and was the first Justice of the Peace elected in that township.

James Jennings and family settled in Jackson Township in 1836.

Gideon and John Jennings entered lands on Section 9, Bath Township, in 1834. Joseph, Asa and David Jennings, it is said, settled in Bath Township about 1825.

Griffith John, a Pennsylvanian, came to German Township in 1831, and in the fall of that year located his farm on Section 7. Within the quarter century following he purchased 1,640 acres of land in German, Marion and Amanda Townships, of which he was sole owner up to the period of his death in February, 1856. Jesse J. John, a resident of Elida, is one of his sons. Jehu John was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 19, 1864.

Abraham Kessler settled in German Township in 1838. In 1834 he purchased a tract of public lands on Section 32.

Abner Kelsey purchased land on Section 7 in 1825, near the Wood farm in Bath Township.

George Kephart purchased his farm on Section 4, Amanda, in 1825.

William Kidd settled in Monroe Township in 1832, where he resided until his death in 1855. N. G. Kidd, his son, came to the township with his parents in 1832. In 1833 he opened the first school in the township on Section 14.

William Knittle, a Pennsylvanian, settled just north of Elida in August, 1830. He was one of the men who, a year later, engaged in cutting the Lima road through from Elida.

Isaac Knoop purchased lands in Amanda Township, Section 32, in 1828.

Henry Lippincott, who settled on Section 32, Bath, in 1830, was elected Sheriff in 1831.

Morgan Lippincott and William Lippincott were members of the pioneer family of that name.

Aaron Loomis came in 1825, and assisted in building the McCluer cabin in Bath Township, and, in 1826, settled in the county with his family.

Peter Loramie, a French trader, who settled at Pickawillany in 1769, and won for the place in later years the name of Loramie's Station, was

one of the few Frenchmen of that time who offered aid to the British. His friendship for them was a purely business one; but so material to their interests that Gen. Clarke visited the post in 1782, carried off his stock and burned the buildings. Loramie escaped and found a home among the Shawnees, with whom he traded for years, until his death in the far West.

Anthony Madore, another old resident of Shanesville, succeeded Shane as trader, sold his store to Greaves in 1821, and accompanied the Indians to Kansas during the first migration.

Horatio N. Maguire, elected Recorder of Allen County in 1846, was one of the early settlers. He died before his term of service expired, but continued to make records of deeds up to the night before his decease. His widow, known as Aunt Jane, still resides at Lima. His son, an old resident of Montana Territory, now residing in the Gallatin Valley, has held the office of Probate Judge and other public positions in the Territory.

John Mark was one of the three first residents of Lima. Little is known of him, as he made only a short stay there.

Samuel Marshall and his son, the late Charles C. Marshall, may be named among the pioneers of Spencer, and indeed of the county. They carried the mails *via* Fort Amanda in 1829, 1830 and 1831.

Archelaus Martin, a Kentuckian, came to Amanda Township first in 1829, and as a resident in 1830. In 1833 he was married to Catherine Russell, daughter of the pioneer of that name.

William Martin, a native of Ireland, settled in Perry Township about 1833, and two years later purchased his farm on Section 29.

Dr. William McHenry, who came to Lima in May, 1834, is still in practice here.

Samuel McCluer, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a participant in the defeat of the British at the battle of the Thames, came to this county in 1825, and erected his cabin on the west side of Hog Creek on Section 28, Bath Township. He was accompanied hither by his brothers, Thomas and Moses, together with Joseph Ward and Aaron Loomis. In 1826 he brought his wife and family to reside here. Mrs. McCluer died September 21, 1844. Her husband's death took place December 29, 1875.

James McCullough, father of Samuel C. McCullough, settled with

his family on Section 11, Bath, in June, 1835, on land which he purchased in 1836. A year later Mrs. McCullough died. She was the daughter of Col. Blue, referred to in military orders of 1812-13.

John McGill purchased his farm on Section 34, in 1826.

John McKibben, settled on Section 30, Bath Township, in 1834, but died in August of that year, aged thirty-three years. As a recognition of the interest he showed in the building up of Lima, one of the streets in the north division of that city is named after him.

Jacob Miller, accompanied by his wife and son Silas, settled on Section 16, Amanda, in 1826, and made the township their home until their decease.

Aaron M. Miller, the first Prosecuting Attorney, is connected with the courts and bar of the county.

John P. Mitchell, who located at Lima in 1831, together with being one of the first settlers, was also one of the first tavern-keepers. He entered lands in Section 31, in 1832.

Samuel Moore entered a tract of land in Amanda Township on Section 32, in 1827.

John Murray, who settled in Jackson Township in 1834, died January 3, 1866.

Daniel Musser, a Pennsylvanian, came with his parents and the family of William Weller, to Lima, in 1833, having resided for a short time before this in Marion Township. He was one of the early tavern-keepers, and also operated the first tannery in 1833-34. His death took place April 12, 1880, in his seventy-seventh year.

William Myers, the first store-keeper at Allentown, opened his store there in 1835. He, with George Povenmyre, platted that village the same year. They settled here in 1832 or 1833.

Daniel Myers settled in German Township in 1831, with his stepfather, Peter Ridenour. He erected the first building, other than the old Lutheran Church, on the site of Elida Village.

James Nicholas, a Pennsylvanian, settled in Sugar Creek Township, September 13, 1833, and the same year purchased his lands on Section 28. He served as Justice of the Peace for almost half a century.

Aaron Osborn entered lands on Section 28, Bath, in 1830, near Barzilla Osborn's purchase of 1829.

Vance Pangle, a Virginian, who settled in Sugar Creek Township in 1834 with his wife, died September 15, 1835. In 1844 the widow and her son, Elisha Pangle, moved to Delphos.

John Plickard, a settler of 1832, died March 18, 1860. His wife, Julia Ann Jamieson, of German Township, resided on Section 34, Marion, where Mr. Plickard entered lands in 1834.

Amelia Post located lands on Section 10, Amanda Township, in 1822.

Samuel Purdy and Daniel Purdy came to Sugar Creek Township previous to 1826. In 1827 the latter settled on Section 1.

Peter Ridenour settled in German Township in 1831. His wife and step son, Daniel Myers, accompanied him.

John Ridenour, an old settler of Perry County, Ohio, came to Perry Township with his family in 1830. He died in 1874. Mrs. Ridenour died in 1879. Jacob, son of John Ridenour, came in 1830, and about this time also Samuel Ridenour settled here on Section 21. George Ridenour settled in the county about this time.

Edward Rigdon located a farm on Section 29, Ottawa Township, in 1829.

Samuel Rockhill, who platted the village of Rockport, settled in Monroe Township in 1835 with his son, William Rockhill.

Andrew Russell and his wife arrived in January, 1817, and took possession of the largest block-house at Fort Amanda, the same which was used as officers' quarters in 1812-13. Here his daughter Susanna, afterward wife of Charles C. Marshall, was born July 13, 1817. Here Mr. Russell died in April, 1822, and was buried in the military cemetery by Dye Sunderland, Diltz and Van Ausdall. His daughter, Mrs. Marshall, died at Delphos in June, 1871.

Anthony Shane was the trader and storekeeper at Shanesville previous to the war of 1812. He platted the town of Shanesville in 1820, and resided there until he accompanied the Indians to Kansas in 1832.

David N. Saxton purchased a tract of land on Section 30, Bath, in 1830.

William Scott, who erected a saw-mill near Lima in 1834, must be considered among the pioneers.

Isaac Shockey, a native of Maryland, settled on Section 30, Auglaize Township, in 1831, where he resided until his death in 1847.

James Smith settled in Auglaize Township in 1831.

Elijah Standiford purchased lands on Section 32, Bath, in 1830.

Francis Stephenson settled on Section 17, Auglaize Township, in March, 1829-30, with his wife and son Joseph, John Goode, Mrs. Arabella Goode and perhaps two others. He died in 1847, and the year following his wife died.

Samuel Stewart, who with James Daniels and John G. Wood formed the first County Board.

William Stewart and Mrs. Jane Stewart, Pennsylvanians, settled on Section 9, Amanda, in 1824, and erected his cabin the same year. He died in April, 1874.

Samuel Stewart, a brother of William, also located in the township in 1824.

Hezekiah Stoles, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Bath Township about 1827 or 1828.

John Summersett and his wife Rachel settled in German Township, in 1830. In 1833 he purchased a tract of land on Section 17, German Township.

Peter Sunderland, a soldier of the Revolution, came here in 1820; died in 1827, and was buried in the Fort Cemetery.

Dye Sunderland, also an old resident of Montgomery County, Ohio, settled near Fort Amanda, on Section 15, in 1821, with his family. He died in 1856. Four years later Mrs. Sunderland died.

Robert Terry entered a tract of land on Section 28, Bath, in 1829. William Terry, one of the pioneer school teachers, it is thought, settled here about the same time.

James Turner and his son purchased Government lands in Sugar Creek Township in 1825 and 1826; Daniel Purdy, in 1827; William Clevenger, David Sim, John Enslen, John Gander, William Ward, Hugh Crawford, Michael Ridenour and D. J. Conrad, in 1829; Revel Roach, Henry Huffer, Michael Swisher, Peter Roth, in 1830.

Samuel Tidd settled near the east line of the county in 1822, on Section 21, Roundhead.

William Underwood, who settled in Amanda in 1821, purchased his farm on Section 15, in 1822.

Robert Underwood came in 1831 to Auglaize Township. His name

is mentioned in the history of that township, and again in the general history.

William Van Ausdall arrived at Fort Amanda in January, 1817, and made the store-house in the center of the square his temporary home. During the fall of that year he erected a log-house on Section 15, where he resided until 1821, when he moved to Michigan with his family. In 1824 he returned to Fort Amanda, where he died the same year, and was buried in the military cemetery.

Peter Verbrycke settled in German Township, in March, 1835.

Joseph Walter came in 1826, and settled in Bath Township.

Joseph Ward visited the county in 1825, and in 1826 brought his family here. He resided with the McCluer family until his own cabin was erected.

John Ward, the first County Clerk, died in 1842.

Samuel Washburn purchased a tract of land in Section 21, Marion Township, in 1825.

William Watt was one of the first Associate Judges.

James Watt purchased lands on Section 25, in 1833.

*Hudson Watt, who came to Lima in May, 1834, died here May 17, 1880.

Adam White, the first Treasurer, located a farm on Section 26, in 1828.

Christopher Wood, a Kentuckian, a scout in the American service from 1790 to 1794, and a soldier of the war of 1812-15, may be said to be a pioneer of 1824, since in that year he accompanied his sons, Joseph and Albert G., and his son-in-law, Benjamin Dolph, into the wilds of this county. In 1826 John G. Wood entered a parcel of land in Bath Township. In 1829 Christopher Wood was appointed Commissioner to locate the seat of justice for Allen County; an Associate Judge of Common Pleas in 1831; Director of the town of Lima for the sale of lots the same year, and subsequently was appointed to many positions of trust. He was born in 1769, and died at Lima in 1856. (*Vide History of Lima and Organic History.*) Joseph Wood and other members of that family were all among the pioneers. William G. Woods was the first County Auditor.

Owing to the fact that the German pioneers of Marion Township did

not effect permanent settlement until after the pioneer era of the county, their names are confined to the history of that township.

In the foregoing record there are many names mentioned under one heading. Thus, under the name Turner, there are no less than fourteen pioneers mentioned. The object of this portion of the chapter is to gather, as nearly as possible, the names of the very earliest settlers; so that, where the biographical historian fails to obtain their history, the writer of the general history may be satisfied that at least a brief personal reference is made to them in his own division of the work.

MARRIAGE RECORD OF PIONEER DAYS.

Such a record as this claims a double value. It places before the reader a great number of names connected with the first years of the county's progress. It points out the time when the young men and women of those years assumed the duties and responsibilities of married life, and in a measure chronicles the beginning of their true citizenship. The record from 1831 to 1845 is selected to supplement the history of pioneer times. The extent of the several matrimonial stories related in the original books since 1845, and the fact that such stories are comparatively modern and accessible to the public, are a few of the reasons why the record should not be continued here. The editor of the *Democratic Times*, Mr. Selfridge, gave to his readers in 1883-84 a very full review of marriages, so far as registered, which took place in this county. Charles F. Price, city editor of the *Daily Times*, continued the marriage chronology down to 1884, thus securing and making easy of access the record which is destined to take a most important place, if not the most important, among the records of the county.

1831.

June.—By Rev. I. McHenry, David Bailey to Rhoda Daniels.

August.—By John Ireland, Henry Harter to Sarah Bryant.

September.—By John Ireland, Wm. Cochrane to Catherine Hire.

November.—By L. Sroufe, J. P., Henry Lippincott to Semaramas Wood.

December.—By Lewis Sroufe, J. P., J. G. Wood to Emily Burch.

1832.

January.—By L. Sroufe, James H. Daniels to Harriet A. Lippincott.

February.—By Wm. Chaffee, Bargilla Osborn to Martha Chenoweth.

March.—By Lewis Sroufe, J. L. Stevenson to Hannah Ridenour.

April.—By Lewis Sroufe, James Saxton to Nancy Jones.

May.—By Lewis Sroufe, Fleet Clark to Mary Ensler; by Silas Thomas, J. P., Abram Ensler to Nancy McCoy; by Silas Thomas, J. P., Thomas Hawthorn to Myra S. Daniels.

July.—By Lewis Sroufe, Bral Spurrier to Julia Van Blaricum.

August.—By Silas Faurot, J. P., J. W. Carback to Eliza Osborn.

September.—By John Ireland, J. P., H. C. Opdycke to Elanor Sunderland.

November.—By Silas Faurot, J. P., B. M. Daniels to Martha Hawthorn.

December.—By Silas Faurot, J. P., Anthony Hall to Mary Candler.

1833.

January.—By Wm. Chaffee, John Chenoweth to Eliza Hawthorn; by Tolson Ford, J. P., W. M. Hall to Lydia W. Walton.

February.—By Rev. A. Hursey, Dan Martin to Eliza Vaughan.

March.—By N. Daniels, J. P., Eben Osborn to Mahala Hanson; by Wm. Chaffee, Benj. W. Vance to Susanna Taylor.

April.—By Peter Ridenour, J. P., Wm. Ward to Eliza Ridenour; by Nathan Daniels, J. P., Jesse Cullison to Sarah Ward; by Silas Faurot, J. P., Abram H. Hall to Arvilla Walton.

July.—By P. Ridenour, J. P., Philip Herring to Eliza Hartman.

August.—By John Ireland, J. P., Felix Devore to Eliza Sutton; by Wm. Chaffee, Andrew Cochrane to Nancy Cannon; by Wm. Chaffee, Archelaus Martin to Catherine Russell.

September.—By J. P. Walton, J. P., Jos. Shellenbarger to Eliza Bresler.

October.—By J. P. Walton, J. P., David G. Church to Mary Sexton.

November.—By Tolson Ford, J. P., Alanson Earl to Rachel Day; by Tolson Ford, J. P., Thomas Sutton and Susan Kephart; by Tolson Ford, J. P., Edward Stowe to Esther Morecraft.



Lemuel Eversole

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December.—By W. Berryman, J. P., Josiah Clawson to Elizabeth Hire; by N. Daniels, J. P., D. Reece to Priscilla Nichols.

1834.

January.—By Wm. Chaffee, Geo. M. Hoffman to Hannah Nichols.

February.—By Wm. Berryman, J. P., Jacob Miller to Elizabeth Moore.

March.—By Tolson Ford, J. P., John O'Ferrall to Sarah Yasell; by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Wm. Guffey to Mary A. Jacobs.

April.—By Wm. Chaffee, Wm. Casebolt to Fannie Slugley; by W. Berryman, Abram Whetstone to Eliza Berryman; by Peter Ridenour, Enos Stukeley to Hester Ehrenman.

June.—By Wm. Chaffee, Amos Alfred to Sarah A. Hover; by Silas Faurot, J. P., Jos. N. Pelty to Nancy Prosser; by Rev. J. W. Finley, Martin Musser to Augusta Clarke.

July.—By L. Sroufe, J. P., Hector Carlisle to Eliza Woods.

August.—By Nathan Daniels, J. McPherson, to Huldah Crossley; by Wm. Berryman, Charles Harter to Susan Carr.

September.—By Rev. William Chaffee, Harrison Maltbie to Susan Dowling, and John Keller to Sarah McCoy, and by James Mahin, J. P., John Morecraft to Lodesa Witham.

October.—By John Jameson, J. P., Ezra Edgecomb to Sarah Ann Woods, and William Smith to Elizabeth Neeley; by Nathan Daniels, J. P., James Adgate to Sallie Fleming, and by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., William Fisher to Martha Coleman.

November.—By James Spray, J. P., Zachariah Ryan to Elizabeth Montgomery and Andrew Fisher to Mary France; by Rev. Ferdinand Yoesting, William Trebein to Matilda Snider; by John Jameson, J. P., Moses Patterson to Mary Hawker, and by Peter Sharp, J. P., John Alexander to Eliza M. Hoover.

December.—By James Spray, J. P., John Rupert to Margaret Monger, Conrad Shimel to Catharine Full, Jasper Murgandall to Magdalena Full, John Miller to Katharine Williams, and Columban Williams to Katharine Full; by Nathan Daniels, J. P., James A. Hanson to Rebecca C. Ward; by John Jameson, J. P., Absalom Evick to Mahala Staley; by Rev. William Chaffee, James Franklin to Sarah Hanthorn and Mathias

E. Spees to Sarah Jones; by John Morris, J. P., Elias Corder to Eleanor Howell and John Patterson to Catharine Coon; by Rev. Ferdinand Yoesting, Henry Friar to Catharine Deal, and by George Sheldon, Isaac Helm to Jane H. Patton.

1835.

January.—By James Spray, J. P., John M. Howell to Abigail Spray and Levi D. Northrup to Susan Ryan; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Alfred Baker to Mary Gant, and by Rev. H. Ferdinand Yoesting, John Leonard Shermer to Mary Vitedom.

February.—By Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Vance B. Pangle to Flavilla Jacobs, and by James Mahin, J. P., James Mahin to Mary Call.

March.—By Tolson Ford, J. P., Richard Pearce to Marie Coon; by Rev. Geo. Sheldon, Cram Valentine to Nancy Musser, and by Benjamin F. Cochran, J. P., James Bryan to Dinah Stukey.

March.—By Rev. Simon Cochran, Elias Wright to Sarah A. Bowman.

April.—By Peter Ridenour, J. P., Lewis Herring to Elizabeth Shope; by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Daniel Purdy to Mary Kill, and by Tolson Ford, J. P., George Meyers to Nancy Ford.

May.—By Rev. John Henry Ferdinand Yoesting, John Heck to Mary Rohrbacker, and by Rev. Benjamin F. Cochran, J. P., Thomas North to Susanna Stukey.

June.—By Rev. Simon Cochran, John C. Bowman to Ellen Johnston; by James Spray, J. P., Joseph Warner to Catherine Clifford; by John Jameson, J. P., Samuel H. Jameson to Sarah Ann McCluer, and by Rev. Peter Sharp, William Shockey to Mary Hardesty.

July.—By Rev. Peter Sharp, Henry A. Hester to Rachel Ann Cowen, and Wm. C. Osborn to Mary Tungate, and by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Wm. B. Lindsley to Sabra Curtiss.

August.—By Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Wm. McPherson to Lydia Logan, John Bentley to Rhoda Osborn, and Asa Coon to Hannah Coon; by Benj. F. Cochran, J. P., Alexander Coon to Delilah Affaline Mills; by John Morris, J. P., Henry Coleman to Mary Mars; by Tolson Ford, J. P., George Seyer to Elizabeth Casto, and by James Spray, J. P., Elias Stevenson to Rebecca Howell.

September.—By Lewis Sroufe, J. P., James Williams to Elizabeth Balsigner; by John Morris, J. P., Moses Mattox to Hester Van Nort-

wick, and by Nathan Daniels, J. P., Morris Rumbaugh to Mary Hanson.

October.—By Tolson Ford, J. P., Joseph F. Stevenson to Adalina Bowyer; by Rev. Samuel Cochran, Alexander S. C. Boman to Rachel Burton; by John Morris, J. P., Charles Graham to Rachel Carter; by James Mahin, J. P., Samuel Cottrell to Phoebe Baker, and by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, John Jacob Grapner to Hannah Appolonia Altin.

November.—By David Reece, J. P., Joseph Black to Wealthy Mosher; by James Martin, J. P., Joseph C. Ellsworth to Sarah Shigley; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Erhard Birk to Louisa Rohrbach, and by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Manuel Reed to Elizabeth O'Harra.

December.—By Asa Wright, J. P., Joseph Sprague to Sarah Povinmire; by Benj. F. Cochran, J. P., Elias Leist to Maria Baxter; by Rev. James Cunningham, George W. Coon to Elizabeth Williams, and by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, William McHenry to Malvina Tompkins.

1836.

January.—By Rev. David Burns, Daniel Cutler to Narcissa A. Welsh, and James Elliott to Eleanor Stockdale; by Benj. F. Cochran, J. P., George W. Cochran to Mary Sunderland; by Adam White, J. P., Solomon Wollet to Rebecca Ridenour; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Wunna-bald Vitzedom to Catherine George; by Wm. Reece, J. P., Ranzewed Ward to Harriet Rhodes, and by John Morris, J. P., Joseph Lusk to Julian Waggoner.

February.—By James H. Coleman, J. P., Jacob Reesbarger to Catherine Wymott; by John Morris, J. P., Alfred Logan to Elizabeth Jones; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, John Yacobs to Barbara Sammetinger, and by John Jameson, J. P., John W. Candler to Sarah Swaim.

March.—By Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Mathias Landrammer to Christiana Kreutzer, and Joseph Koennacher to Marianna Sabaugher; by Tolson Ford, J. P., Madison Bowyer to Rachel Largent, and John Irvin to Lavina Robertson, and by John Jameson, J. P., Nathaniel G. Kidd to Jane Meek.

April.—By Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, George Wilhelm to Maria Ann Margaretta Altin; by Richard Metheany, J. P., David Ramey to Nancy Higher, and by Adam White, J. P., David Faurot to Hannah Rumbaugh.

May.—By John Jameson, J. P., Reuben W. Church to Mary Reece;

by Rev. D. Burns, Daniel F. Hathaway to Frances Musser; by Adam White, J. P., George Maus to Jane Rumbaugh, and by Joseph Conger, J. P., Daniel Spitler to Margaret Weller.

June.—By John Morris, J. P., Peter Beachdolt to Susanna Gruber; by Tolson Ford, J. P., Alphonsey Bowyer to Elizabeth Stevens; by Rev. William Chaffee, Richard Metheany to Hester Ann Levering, and by David Reece, J. P., George W. Gant to Rachel Plummer.

July.—By Louis Sroufe, J. P., Joseph Stone to Sarah Lindsley, and by Beal Sperrier, J. P., Benjamin Lanning to Anna Bobb.

August.—By Benjamin Cochran, J. P., Wm. Sunderland to Elizabeth Johnson and Frederick Dillow to Jane Bareter; by Rev. D. Burns, Samuel Kreidler to Amelia Ann Reed; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Peter Fisher to Maria Kook; by David Reece, J. P., John Stevenson to Susanna Brentlinger; by James H. Coleman, J. P., Warren C. Allen to Mary Coleman; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Isaac Lucas to Elizabeth Nichols, and by John Jameson, J. P., Aaron Loommis to Elizabeth C. Pennington.

September.—By Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Richard Card to Sarah Ride-nour; by John Morris, J. P., Charles Lusk to Lucinda Mix, and by Wm. Berryman, J. P., Felix Devore to Adaline Berryman.

October.—By Benj. F. Cochran, J. P., Elias Harter to Sarah Harter; by John Morris, J. P., James Berden to Sarah Wright; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Samuel Snyder to Damaris Styles; by John Jameson, J. P., George Bolsinger to Mary Hall; by Wm. Reece, J. P., David Harshe to Martha Jane Candler, and J. H. Coleman, J. P., Isaac Coy to Sarah Jane Watt.

November.—By James Spray, J. P., John Jackson to Rachel Chambers; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, John P. Shuckleton to Melinda M. Levering; by J. H. Coleman, J. P., Justice D. Copner to Elizabeth Myers; by John Jameson, J. P., Daniel Leatherman to Rachel Swain, and by Rev. Wm. Gray, Alexander Beaty to Eliza Vance.

December.—By James Mahin, J. P., David Ellsworth to Elizabeth Shigley; by Rev. Alden Bepe, Oliver Maderis to Sally Princehouse; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Emanuel Kentner to Susanna Bobb; by John W. Starr, Silas Beekamp to Clarendia Jodhunter, and by Richard Metheany, J. P., William Bodkins to Maria Clawson.

1837.

January.—By John Ireland, J. P., Edward Cremean to Mary Povenmire, and Isaac Povenmire to Maria Cremean, and by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., John Smith to Sarah Hulson. By Rev. Albert Halfenstien, James Chenoweth to Nancy Skilling, and Samuel Meyers to Catharine De Long.

February.—By Thomas D. Furress, J. P., Ebenezer Buck to Margaret Thompson; by Daniel Reece, J. P., Wm. Benten to Nancy Devolt; by Tolson Ford, J. P., Abraham Shockey to Rachel D. Smith; by Rev. George G. Poague, James Cunningham to Martha Kennedy; by James Mahin, J. P., Robert Woodley to Hannah Payne; by John Jameson, J. P., John Hawk to Achsah Gilbert, and by Rev. Alden Beese, Wm. H. Shaw to Elizabeth Turton.

March.—By Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Ebenezer Lucas to Mary Nichols; by Rev. George G. Poague, Abraham Boyd to Maria B. Hover; by Adam White, J. P., Samuel Wollot to Phoebe Ridenour, and by Asa Wright, J. P., John Miller to Matilda Bowen.

April.—By Tolson Ford, J. P., Colehan Plummer to Sarah Jane Ashing, and by John Morris, J. P., Casper Wolary to Elizabeth Hester; by Rev. John W. Starr, Charles G. Graham to Keziah Ann Logan; by Benj. F. Cochran, J. P., James Baxter to Melissa John; by Rev. J. W. Horstman, Blasius Fischer to Anna Maria Wiemann; and by Rev. Jesse Bowdle, Thomas Bowdle to Miram McCoy.

May.—By Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Elijah Ferguson to Rosanna Cramer; by Adam White, J. P., John Smith to Rachel Shaffer; by Rev. James A. Kellam, David Boyer to Sarah G. Hughes; by Rev. Geo. G. Poague, Newell B. Stiles to Nancy Patterson; by James Spray, J. P., Nicholas Zanglain to Susanna Waltz; and by Isaac Bennett, John Smith to Elizabeth Mayberry.

June.—By Rev. James A. Kellam, John W. Wamsley to Sarah R. Boman; by Daniel Gregory, J. P., Russell Berryman to Margaret Slane; by Rev. George G. Poague, Daniel H. Stukey to Susanna Van Norst-Van Dalsem; by James Elliott, J. P., Joseph Bush to Elizabeth Craft; by John Morris, J. P., William Burke to Mary Parlot; and by John Ward, J. P., Uri Mix to Margaret Bayliff.

July.—By Asa Wright, J. P., John Stemen to Mary Jane Herring; by

Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Charles Bobb to Elizabeth Tobias; and by John Corder, J. P., Isaac H. Lusk to Elizabeth Lusk.

August.—By Rev. James A. Kellam, Solomon Yeazole to Elizabeth Weaver; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Adam Kner to Maria Albrand; by Adam White, J. P., Walton Church to Elizabeth Reece; and by James Martin, J. P., Charles Shilling to Lucinda Richie; by Rev. Albert Halfenstein, Wm. Reichelderfer to Sarah Stebleton.

September.—By Rev. Enos French, John Van Nuys to Katharine Wilson; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., Daniel Sunderland to Frances Maria Dubois; by James Spray, J. P., Andrew Zanglein to Mary Waltz, and by Adam White, J. P., William Reece to Mary Reynolds.

October.—By John Morris, J. P., Henry Baker to Diana Parlet, and James Baezzle to Elizabeth Lusk; by Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Levi Peterson to ———; by James Elliott J. P., Michael Sanford to Barbara Klickard; and by Rev. Jesse Bowdle, Henry Burns to Matilda McCoy.

November.—By Adam White, J. P., Samuel Kaylor to Mary Magdalene Eich, and John Ream to Lydia A. Bresler; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., William Taylor to Mary Buck; by Rev. William Chaffee, Jacob Heindel to Elizabeth Dewey; by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Joseph Miller to Barbara Raderer; by H. D. V. Williams, J. P., Hollis Hanson to Sarah Shaw; and by John Morris J. P., Steven Looney to Louisiana Bitter.

December.—By H. D. V. Williams, J. P., William Watson to Rachel Ann Scott; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., Samuel Whetstone to Anna Maria Berryman; and by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Joseph J. Skinner to Susan Hoyt.

1838.

January.—By Rev. Alden Beese, George W. Williams to Jane Ann Shaw, and Jacob Huffhine to Nancy Brentlinger; by Isaac Bower, J. P., Isaac Peterson to Barbara Ann Harter, and John Cremean to Anna Daugherty; by Adam White, J. P., Robert Edgecomb to Elsey Lewis; by Nathan Daniels, J. P., Henry Kreidler to Jane Reed; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., Leonard Place to Cynthia Love; by Rev. P. B. Holden, John Bakehorn to Mary Wood; by Rev. George G. Poague, Alexander Coon to Eliza Owens; and by Rev. John W. Starr, Stephen Howell to Electa Belknap.

February.—By Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., John P. Fay to Mary Ann

Ward, and Spencer A. Smith to Fanny Smith; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, H. Nelson Bemiss to Louisa Thayer, and by Nathan Daniels, J. P., J. P. Brooker to Electa Ann Sprague.

March.—By Rev. J. H. Ferdinand Yoesting, George Dresher to Margaret Bartlein, Philip Spitznagel to Margaretta Barbara Hoffman, and John Nicholas Kneer to Anna Dorothea Hoffman; by Asa Wright, J. P., Thomas E. Foster to Sarah Richards; by Rev. Alden Beese, Wm. J. Kent to Rebecca Tullis, and by Barnet Meyer, J. P., H. Jameson to Susan Hawk.

April.—By Daniel Hoak, J. P., Peter Ely to Rosanna Place, and John Barr to Mary Buck; by John Morris, J. P., Isaac S. Gruber to Margaret Hodges; by Rev. William Chaffee, Samuel Stever to Elizabeth Ann Lippincott; by David Gregory, J. P., Josiah Clawson, Jr., to Betsey Gregory; and by Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Levi H. Deniston to Melia Ireland.

May.—By Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Cornelius Snider to Mary Ann Strawsnyder; by Rev. J. W. Starr, James Ward to Eliza Jane Hughes; by John M. Wilson, J. P., George Shineberry to Caroline Meek; and by John Morris, J. P., Jacob V. Van Dyke to Hannah Johnston. By Daniel Hoak, J. P., Peter Kephart to Mary Martin, and by Daniel Gregory, J. P., Joseph Jones to Eliza Whetstone.

June.—By Rev. Albert Halfenstein, Ferdinand H. Binkley to Melinda Poague, and Jacob Stever to Nancy Ann Donor; by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Paul Shindler to Katharine Raugh; by H. D. V. Williams, J. P., Samuel Miller to Elvina Moore; by Rev. J. H. Ferdinand Yoesting, John Mich'l Mulfinger to Margaretta B. Altin, and by Rev. D. Campbell, Cyrus Holland to Rachel Osmun. By James H. Coleman, J. P., Adam Snyder to Lydia Meyers.

By Rev. Geo. G. Poague, Samuel Surrels to Isabella McLane; by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Andrew Jackson Sroufe to Mary Ann Mathews; by John W. Wilson, J. P., Elijah Grubb to Mary Ann Swihart; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, John George Berwind to Sophia Dorothea Magdalena Nauenburger, and by John Corder, J. P., Joseph Harden to Martha Lusk.

August.—By Rev. Albert Halfenstein, Wm. T. Hutt to Elizabeth P. Finley.

September.—By Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, John Miller to Margaret Miller, and by Benjamin F. Cochran, J. P., David H. Bryan to Barbara Stukey.

October.—By Rev. John W. Starr, James M. Starr to Rachel Belknap; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., David R. Aldridge to Hannah Lewis, and by J. W. Hartsman, Casper Smith to Maria Elizabeth Kiser.

November.—By Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Eli H. Stukey to Lucinda Ireland, and Squire Pint to Mary M. Peterson; by Rev. Alden Beese, Mich'l Burgoon to Mary Ann Vaughan, and Edwin Barker to Margaret Van Blaricom; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Samuel G. Heath to Mary G. Hadsell; by Rev. John W. Starr, James M. Cremean to Mary Ann Summersett; by Richard Metheany, J. P., Asa Harvey to Mary Ann McMullin; by Wm. Patten, J. P., John F. Jackson to Susan Powell; by John Corder, J. P., George W. Bodkin to Mary Bogart; by Rev. George G. Poague, William Cunningham to Margaret Ann Poague; by H. V. D. Williams, J. P., A. N. Teegarden to Katy Ann Thorpe.

December.—By Richard Metheany, J. P., Job Johnson to Julien Sperrier; by John M. Wilson, J. P., Franklin Dickerson to Nancy Hall; by James H. Coleman, J. P., John W. Caldwell to Judith R. Copeland; by Rev. John W. Starr, James W. Pearson to Jane C. Penton, and by Tolson Ford, J. P., James Ford to Sarah H. Keith.

1839.

January.—By L. H. Ide, J. P., George Dowver to Polly Bupp, and Bernard Roessing to Julia A. Roessing; by Lewis Sroufe, J. P., Granderson Curtis to Elvira Robinson; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, John Dowling to Eliza Bowers; by James Martin, J. P., Asa Malim to Rebecca Cox, and by John Morris, J. P., Jesse Harden to Mary Brentlinger; by H. V. D. Williams, J. P., Willis Copeland to Phebe Shaw.

February.—By Rev. D. Campbell, Oliver McClintick to Catherine Smith; by Richard Metheany, J. P., William Patrick to Eleanor Dilts, and by William Patton, J. P., Augustus Kliffle to Frances Miller; by Rev. Elias Homer, Grover Ayres to Jane Stockdale.

March.—By L. H. Ide, J. P., Solomon Saum to Lydia Waltz, Elias Kentner to Elizabeth O. Sivalt, and John Bobb to Elizabeth Landich; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, John Cunningham to Emeline Holloway; and James

Swansy to Sarah Lippincott; by John M. Wilson, J. P., Matthew Meek to Rhoda Davis; by Nathan Daniels, J. P., Gilbert Hurley to Ann Hanthorn; by David Gilmer, J. P., John Shellenbarger to Sarah Shellenbarger; by Rufus Coats, J. P., Jacob Meyers to Sarah Day; by Rev. J. H. Ferdinand Yoesting, George Koch to Margaretta Hoffman, and by Benj. F. Cochran, J. P., Daniel David to Catherine Fair.

April.—By William Patton, J. P., Mathias Acountions to Katharine Deifel; by John Morris, J. P., Abraham Conner to Jane Tissue; by John Corder, J. P., John Kentner to Rebecca Bilgal; by Barnet Weyer, J. P., Alfred Reece to Mary Lawrence; by Rev. Wm. McGorkin, William Franklin to Margaret Pitman; by David Gilmer, J. P., Isaac Shockey to Mary Ann Gilmer; and by Daniel Hoak, J. P., Nelson Lane to Caroline Place.

May.—By L. H. Ide, J. P., Wm. Jackson to Mary McCartney; by Rev. John Alexander, John McNabb, Jr., to Mary S. Slee; and by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Christian Hook to Mary Gallaspie.

June.—By Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Caleb Baldwin to Jane Armitage; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., Arvin Pint to Mary Clawson; and by James H. Coleman, J. P., Arnold S. Coleman to Sarah Ann Miller.

July.—By Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Nicholas Stewart to Catharine Ride-nour; by John Corder, J. P., John W. Piper to Margaret Hamilton; and by E. Hover, J. P., Benj. Hull to Mary Bissell.

August.—By Daniel Hoak, J. P., John Briggs to Susanna Harter, and Samuel Place to Jane Osterhout; by Rev. P. B. Holden, John Watkins to Nancy Berryhill; by Asa Wright, J. P., Wesley B. Ransbottom to Emily Wright; by Rev. John Alexander, Samuel Clippinger to Joanna Valentine; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., David D. Morris to Sarah McCafferty; by William Patton, J. P., Peter Roerbaugh to Caroline Heroff; and by Richard Metheany, J. P., Walter Bates to Phoebe Harvey.

September.—By Adam Snyder, J. P., Daniel Tobias to Margaret Bobb; by Rufus Coats, J. P., Reason Dawson to Mary Davison; by John M. Wilson, J. P., John Webster to Elizabeth Meyer; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Andrew Meyer to Nancy Nash; by David Gilbert, J. P., David Shields to Jane Herbert; and by Rev. Wm. McGorkin, Wm. McKibben to Samenta Hunter; by Daniel Gregory, J. P., George Bodkin to Charity Manier.

October.—By Rev. Samuel Lynch, Geo. Belknap to Katurah Penton; by Barnet Weyer, J. P., Thomas J. Russell to Louisa Harrison; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., John Clink to Catherine Sunderland; by Rev. Elias Homer, Lemuel H. Ide to Mary Middleton.

November.—By Rev. Enoch Harvey, Amos Copeland to Mary Jane Layton; by James H. Coleman, J. P., William Stickler to Mary Jane Delong; and by Eli E. Corson, J. P., John Adare to Rebecca Moore.

December.—By James Crozier, J. P., Lewis Briggs to Phoebe Carr; by Rev. Samuel Lynch, William A. Vinson to Sarah Jane Jacobs; by Isaac Bowyer, J. P., George Noll to Mary Cremean; by Shadrach Montgomery, J. P., Francis S. Horner to Isabella Campbell; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Lawrence Sommetinger to Rosina Frederica Shur; and by David Gilmer, J. P., Henry Hullebarger to Sarah Jane Bodle.

1840.

January.—By Daniel Hoak, J. P., William Place to Mary Alexander, and William Mars to Mary Jane Corns; by Samuel Beakley, J. P., Moses Knisely to Rebecca Ann Bramblet; by Adam Snyder, J. P., Michael Fisher to Barbara Noll; and by Tolson Ford, J. P., Isaac Shockey to Elizabeth T. Morrison.

February.—By Nathan Woodbury, J. P., Justus Dawson to Lucretia Ann Davison; by Rufus Coats, J. P., Aaron Dawson to Emily Peppler; by Shadrach Montgomery, J. P., James Spray to Jane Hughes; by Rev. Enoch Harvey, James Gillespy to Elizabeth Tompkins; by Rev. John Guest, John Sever to Desire Butler; and by James Coleman, J. P., Samuel Focht to Mary Bethards.

March.—By John M. Wilson, J. P., Jacob Cunningham to Nancy Ann Vincent, Eli Cunningham to Roxana Adeline Harshe, Henry Baker to Mary Ann Williams, Robert Meek to Sarah Davis, and Samuel B. Keith to Sarah Baker; by Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Henry Noll to Elizabeth Westbay, and Samuel Burgner to Sarah Hartman; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Henry Hackethorn to Sarah A. Wood; by Derrick P. Darling, J. P., Jacob Monroe to Mary B. Sprague; by Andrew Zanglein, J. P.; John Decker to Katherine Berwind; by Adam Snyder, J. P., Thomas Pownall to Mary Ann Van Blaricam; by Rev. Samuel Lynch, Joseph Leipset to Francis Green; and by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Jacob Zorn to Elizabeth Klopfenstein.

April.—By Andrew Zanglein, J. P., Nicholas Gluckert to Mary Ann Manger, and George Frederick Roth to Mary Englehampt; by Edward Hanthorn, J. P., Peter Snyder to Clarinda Edgecomb; by Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Christopher Walter to Polly Hogans; by David Gilmer, J. P., William Goodenow to Sarah Ford, and by James H. Coleman, J. P., Jefferson Shiffler to Mary Bruckney.

May.—By Edward Hanthorn, J. P., Geo. Long to Laura Mason; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., David Hackethorn to Martha Custard; by Rev. Alden Beese, Philemon B. Williams to Sally S. Shaw; and by John Morris, J. P., Daniel Bitler to Sarah Jane Vantress.

June.—By Eli E. Carson, J. P., Jonathan Morecraft to Mary Ann Crossley; by Rufus Coats, J. P., Jacob McPheron to Ruth Elsworth; by Rev. John Henry Ferdinand Yoesting, Wm. Kottman to Sophia Niemeyer; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Daniel H. Smith to Ruth Ann Homan, and Samuel Beilor to Mary Bacom; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., John Roederer to Anna Boop; and by Charles W. Williams, J. P., Daniel Hill to Harriet Hullinger.

July.—By Charles H. Williams, J. P., John Whitehouse to Eliza Ford, and by Nathan Woodbury, J. P., James Robison to Jane Payne.

August.—By Rufus Coats, J. P., Joseph Hipple to Sarah Gish, and Peter Hippert to Sophronia Smith; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Wm. Neely to Matilda Snodgrass, and James A. Hanson to Mary A. Mumah; by Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Jacob Bresler to Elizabeth Herring; by Rev. Elmore Yocum, George Armstrong to Sophia Allen; by Rev. John Guest, Josiah B. Roberts to Margaret Winsott; by John G. Penton, J. P., Mark Harden to Margaret Slone; by Tolson Ford, J. P., James T. Keith, Jr., to Catherine Williams; by Nathan Woodbury, J. P., Isaac Constant to Nancy Elsworth; and by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Amos Clutter to Charlotte Higgins.

September.—By Daniel Hoak, J. P., Wm. Sunderland to Elizabeth Dehart; by Richard Metheany, J. P., Joseph McNamer to Margaret Young; by James H. Coleman, J. P., John Colby to Barbara Craw; by John G. Penton, J. P., Wm. Howell to Margaret Carter; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Solomon Wollet to Elizabeth Richards; by Andrew Zanglein, J. P., John Frantz to Barbara Welner; by Barnet Weyer, J. P., Gabriel R. Hubbell to Nancy Ann Harrison.

October.—By Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Jacob Arnet to Eve Arnet, Archibald Montgomery to Julia Ann Brannum, and Eden Julien to Amy Goodwin; by Rufus Coats, J. P., Henry S. Bennet to Sarah Whetstone, and Lewis Focht to Martha Bailiff; by Andrew Zanglein, J. P., John C. Bothe to Anna Maria Schemel; by Rev. J. H. F. Yoesting, Michael Keifer to Lydia Heroff; by D. P. Darling, J. P., Samuel Sharp to Amy Robbins; by John M. Wilson, J. P., Isaac Ransbottom to Caroline Staley; by Richard Metheany, J. P., John A. Dor to Patience Allyn, and Isaac Boston to Eve Harter; and by Barnet Weyer, J. P., Noe Dearth to Prudine Rayl.

November.—By Rev. William Chaffee, Ferguson Pangle to Mary Jane Rane; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P.; Warren Roberts to Lydia Edgecomb; by James H. Coleman, J. P., Solomon Grabill to Evelina Powell; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., David Morris to Harriet J. Skinner, and by Silas Faurot, J. P., Walter Edgecomb to Laura Bassett.

December.—By Rufus Coats, J. P., William Harrod to Mary Foclet; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., Leonard Miller to Etty Taylor; by Shadrach Montgomery, J. P., Joseph Campbell to Clarissa Brannum; by E. Hover, J. P., John Delong to Susanna Bowsher; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Barclay A. Satterthwaite to Eliza Blackburn; by Silas Faurot, J. P., Daniel Neher to Anna Miller, and John Miller to Elizabeth Riggle; by Rev. Alden Beese, Jackson M. Shaw to Rebecca Hester; by Eli E. Corson, J. P., John Valentine to Elizabeth Adair; and by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., James Wilkins to Mary Hester.

1841.

January.—By Andrew Zanglein, J. P., Christian Ruck to Elizabeth Colter; by Rufus Coats, J. P., Samuel F. Jacobs to Nancy Harden; and by Tolson Ford, J. P., John Shellenbarger to Mahaleh Yeasel.

February.—By Rev. Isaac Hunt, Jacob Maus to Catherine E. Roberts; by Rev. John Henry Ferdinand Yoesting, George Geyer to Catherine Klapfenstein; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Edmund Faulkner to Betsy Rumbaugh; by Tolson Ford, J. P., Armstrong E. Boyd to Sarah Ann Shellenbarger; and by Benj. H. Lanning, J. P., Armstrong Miller to Elizabeth Heidecker.

March.—By Richard Metheany, J. P., Conrad Holtzhauser to Mar-

garretta Wagner, and Geo. Craft to Elizabeth Murdock; by Andrew Zanglein, J. P., Capar Bonsig to Mary Byersdorfer; by Benj. H. Lanning, J. P., Daniel Ayres to Martha Foster, and Isaac Powell to Sarah Van Blaracom; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Cornelius Copsey to Mary Copsey, and John Nichols to Frankie Coon; by Richard Metheany, J. P., Robert C. Layten to Martha L. Corder; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Henry Richards to Sarah Titus; and by Harrison Gregory, J. P., Francis Gregory to Martha Berryman.

April.—By Rev. Michael Martz, Thos. Miller to Rachel Ann Thorp; by Eli E. Corson, J. P., Aaron Richardson to Anna Cline; by Nathan Woodbury, J. P., Nelson R. Basil, Jr., to Mary Miles; by E. Hover, J. P., Andrew Kesler to Catherine Shafer; by Richard Metheany, J. P., Michel Wagner to Hannah Levering; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., Emanuel Place to Hannah Winans; by Josiah J. Walker, J. P., Henry Bechdolot to Anna Coleman; by Edward Hartshorn, J. P., David Powell to Sophia Waldron, and Henry H. Roeder to Sarah Hawk; by Rev. William McGookin, John A. Lee to Elizabeth McCullough.

May.—By Eli E. Corson, J. P., William J. Hover to Ann Elizabeth Starrett.

June.—By Rev. John M. Crabb, Philip B. Hueston to Rachel Rumbaugh; by Rev. John H. F. Yoesting, John Shafer to Magdalena Burghart; by Andrew Zanglein, J. P., John Englehaupt to Katherine Hartand; and by Benj. H. Lanning, J. P., Jacob Bobb to Elizabeth Kantner.

July.—By M. Leatherman, J. P., Samuel McCafferty to Susannah Watt, and Josiah H. Walton to Maria Cunningham; by Enos S. Oxley, J. P., John Lockhart to Hannah LeMaster; by Isaac Bowyer, J. P., Enoch Crower to Lavina Honeywell; by Daniel Hoak, J. P., John Dehart to Harriet Taylor; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Anson M. Hadsell to Adaline Thayer; by Abner Copeland, J. P., Albert Brackney to Maria Ann Tissue; and by John M. Crabb, J. P., Peter Kephart to Anna Eliza Keve.

August.—By Samuel Richards, J. P., David Herring to Susannah Van Wey; by Abner Copeland, J. P., James Carter to Mary Barton; by Silas Faurot, J. P., Michael Kenada to Elizabeth Camp; and by Richard Metheany, J. P., Daniel Sager to Rebecca Ann Taylor.

September.—By Rev. Edward Williams, James C. Ford to Louisa Evaline Goodenow; by Andrew Zanglein, J. P., Joseph Flick to Eliz-

abeth Seiter; by Josiah J. Walker, J. P., Geo. W. Burke to Margaret F. Morris; and by Rev. Joseph Crosby, Benj. Clevenger to Sarah Lane.

October.—By Richard Metheany, J. P., Charles R. Levering to Betsy Milnes, Mr. Tester to Sally Walter, and Geo. Brown to Barbara Conrad; by Samuel Myers, J. P., Adelbert Mergenthal to Catherine Gerstver; and by John G. Penton, J. P., James Logan to Christiana Weaver.

November.—By Isaac Bowyer, J. P., John Ridenour to Lydia Ride-nour; by J. M. Crabb, Jacob A. Boop to Susannah Jameson; by Allen Gilmer, J. P., Joseph Dawson to Rebecca Ingledue and by T. H. Tunke, J. P., Rudolph Brachsiech to Catherine Gravis.

December.—By Andrew Zanglein, J. P., John Stickler to Rebecca Van Blaracam; by Rev. G. Spangler, John Luntz to Barbara Wagner; by John Rogers, J. P., Frederick Reece to Martha Pownell; and by Wm. H. Valentine, J. P., Edward Boyd to Catherine Creps.

1842.

January.—By D. P. Darling, J. P., Peter Walters to Emily Hull and Lewis J. Williams to Miss Willey; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., John Watt to Margaret Jane Jameson.

February.—By Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Spencer A. Smith to Mary Jane Moman; and by Richard Metheany, J. P., Alden B. Herman to Amelia Jackson.

March.—By Richard Metheany, J. P., Henry Christy to Rachel Julien, and Thomas Fairfield to Margaret Foster; by John G. Penton, J. P., Henry McTaggart to Eve Lepley; by Burgess Dickey, J. P., George Coon to Juliet Decoursey; by Rev Wm. Chaffee, Moses Smith to Louisa Maria Hover; by Benj. H. Lanning, J. P., John Sandusky to Mary Danver; by Silas Faurot, J. P., Alexander Alison, Jr., to Mary Olmstead; by John Davis, J. P., John M. Wilson, J. P., to Jarah Whiteherse; by Abner Copeland, J. P., Adam Focht, Jr., to Ursula Jane Bailey; and by Andrew Zanglein J. P., John Farres to Magdalena Mergenthal.

April.—By Jacob Carr, J. P., William Byan to Delilah Briggs; by Rev. George G. Poague, David Hunter to Harriet Hoover, and by Samuel Blakeley, J. P., David Lintch to Susannah Friedline.

May.—By Moses McDonald, J. P., Barzillai Osman to Rebecca Han-

thorn; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Jacob Rouse to Nancy Jane Neely; and by Benj. H. Lanning, J. P., Daniel Spees to Martha Francis.

June.—By D. P. Darling, J. P., Eli Reichelderfer to Mary Delong; by John M. Wilson, J. P., Daniel Parhamis to Margaret Smelty; by B. H. Lanning, J. P., William H. Voorhis to Elsa Harvey; by Rev J. M. Young, Nelson R. Basil to Lucy Marshall, and Benj. F. Wolcott to Emily Marshall.

July.—By Rev. John M. Crabb, Archibald S. Cunningham to Matilda Beaty; by John Rogers, J. P., Jeremiah S. Copeland to Margaret Ann Lockhart; by Samuel Myers, J. P., Joseph Linder to Leah Heroff; by Rev. John M. Young, Isaac Constant to Alice Perkins; by Jacob Carr, J. P., Elijah Miller to Sarah Peterson; and by Silas Faurot, J. P., Samuel Price to Olive Armitage.

August.—By Silas Faurot, J. P., Lewis Wolf to Sarah Lighty, and Richard Gilbert to Anna Swain; by Rev. E. Standeford, Aquilla Standeford to Fanny Standeford; by John G. Penton, J. P., Cadwallader Jacobs to Sally Lepley; and by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., William W. Hawk to Mary D. Merrill.

September.—By Rev. J. M. Crabb, John Terry to Theodosia Van Dolsem; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Benj. Hanson to Catherine Ward; by Rev. J. M. Young, Wm. B. Watson to Maragaret Ann Inskeep; by Shadrach Montgomery, J. P., Jonathan Hopkins to Lydia Mary Pierce; by Rev. John M. Shockey, John Bayliff to Priscilla Hollinger; and by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Reuben C. Walton to Sarah McLun.

October.—By Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Robert Kitheart to Elizabeth Ryan; by Jacob Carr, J. P., George Cremean to Elizabeth Carr; and by Benj. H. Lanning, J. P., Lucas Bagsome to Elizabeth Cook; by Thomas Nash, J. P., Jacob Rumbaugh to Comfort Whiteherse; by Rev. J. M. Crabb, Henry M. Shelby to Emeline Blackburn; by Samuel Myers, J. P., John Clark to Charlotta Heroff, and Michael Bush to Anna Maria Walsh; and by Benj. H. Lanning, J. P., Casper Bonsig to Francisca Bowman.

November.—By Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Morgan Mumaugh to Jane McClure; by Rev. Samuel P. Tingle, Abraham Ritchey to Mary Momor; by John M. Wilson, J. P., John Clark to Sarah Davison; by Enos S. Ofley, J. P., Oliver P. Bogart to Sarah Jane Lockhart; by Rev. John M.

Crabb, Remus Beach to Mary Ferguson; and by John G. Penton, J. P., Charles Dudgeon to Margaret Carter.

December.—By Rev. John M. Crabb, James H. Anderson to Martha Dobbins; by Eli S. Carson, J. P., Andrew Budd to Mary Moncraft; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Charles A. Hover to Adaline D. Sunderland, and George Busick to Ann Heckathorn; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Edward Hanthorn to Elvira Miller; by Edward Hanthorn, J. P., John Skinner to Adaline Robison; by W. H. Valentine, J. P., George Williams to Micajah Ann Ranes; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, George Mason to Rachel Herbert; and by Harrison Gregory, J. P., Zadock Bice to Eliza Ann Sunderland.

1843.

January.—By Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Lorin Kennedy to Aldulia Curtiss, and James McLinn to Elizabeth Watt; by Jacob Carr, J. P., Ormond Kephart to Ann Amanda Hays, and Jacob Carr to Elizabeth Sukemiller; by Wm. H. Valentine, J. P., Wm. K. Bodle to Agnes Denison; by Harrison Gregory, J. P., John Clawson to Ellen Gregory; by John M. Wilson, J. P., John F. Hall to Lydia Prossen; by M. Leatherman, J. P., Wm. McCafferty to Mary Robison; by Rev. Wm. Chaffee, Thomas McPheron to Nancy Coon; by George Spangler, J. P., Andrew Brentlinger to Eliza Jane Gardner; by Rev. Joseph Crosby, Samuel B. Crosby to Susan McPheron, and by Burgess Dickey, J. P., Milton Deniston to Mary Jane Carey.

February.—By Jno. M. Wilson, J. P., Wm. Staley to Eliza Whiteherst; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Samuel Russel to Harriet Franklin; by Mich'l Leatherman, J. P., Joseph Kinseley to Susana Weaver; by John Rogers, J. P., Thomas Bogart to Hannah McMillen, and by Jacob Bonham, Philip Cook to Catherine Hull.

March.—By Eli Coon, J. P., Elijah Coon to Lucy C. Witham; by Harrison Gregory, J. P., Zaddock Bice to Eliza A. Sunderland; by Rev. John Alexander, Thomas Pierce to Anna Carey, Isaac N. Thomas to Mary Watt; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Geo. W. Coon to Elizabeth Copsey; by John Rogers, J. P., John B. Albright to Mary LeMasters; by same, Arthur McHugh to Elizabeth R. Lockport; by Rev. E. H. Holmes, Isaac B. McCoy to Mary Ann Christopher, Geo. W. Berthards to Comfort Williams; by Rev. Samuel Nelson, George B. Bennett to Mary Ann Basil; by Thomas Nash, J. P., John Ransbottom to Mary Swaine.

April.—By Rev. J. Alexander, Jr., Moses Haller to Esthel Burkholder; by Rev. Abraham Doan, George Spanler to Dorothea Hahn, Peter Staley to Sally Ransbottom; by A. Copeland, J. P., Zebulon Giberson to Nancy Day; by Charles Crites, J. P., James Johnson to Lovina Flinn; by Benj. W. Vance, J. P., Cyrus Hoak to Julia Culver; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Samuel Neher to Anna Neher.

May.—By Rev. Samuel Nelson, James Penton to Mary Martin; by James Carr, J. P., John Pill to Mary Ann Smith; by Rev. Jas. A. Webster, Daniel Kolley, Jr., to Elizabeth Pierce; by George Spangler, George Huffman to Ursula Butcher; by James Bleakley, J. P., Aaron F. Cottrell to Jane Montgomery; by Moses McDonald, J. P., Nathan Davenport to Elizabeth W. Foster; by John Carr, J. P., Charles Miller to Rebecca Herring.

June.—By Burgess Dickey, J. P., Wm. Miller to Margaret Coon; by Rev. Geo. Spangler, Andrew Hohn to Rebecca McClure; by S. Montgomery, J. P., Henry Waltz to Margaret McMullen; by John M. Nelson, J. P., Peter Staley to Sally Ransbottom; by B. H. Lanning, J. P., John Kieth to Catherine Schoonover.

July.—By Charles Crites, J. P., Benjamin Manley to Mary Carr, Thos. J. West to Lydia Bramlet; by Rev. Geo. Spangler, Philip Grier to Wilhelmina Harbst; by Rev. Edward Williams, Jonas Moneysmith to Elizabeth Long, Jacob Lakemiller to Mary Ann Huffer; by Enos H. Oscey, J. P., M. A. Copeland to Eley K. Snider; by Job Johnson, J. P., Thomas Johnson to Mary Ann Studey.

August.—Celestine Kerghner to Katharine Leible; by W. H. Valentine, J. P., Michael Baker to Mary Ann Keith.

September.—By Charles Crites, J. P., George Knittle to Margaret Waters; by Jas. S. Clemons, J. P., Sebastian Ike, Jr., to Mary Hook; by Samuel Nelson, David Logan to Minerva Rodgers; by Rev. John Alexander, Benjamin Reed to Quintilla Cremean; by Rev. Abraham Doan, Charles Bowsher to Mary Stepleton; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., John M. Cusmaul to Susannah Gate, William Whetstone to Margaret Elsworth.

October.—By Sam'l Myers, J. P., John Pownal to Catherine Myers; by W. H. Valentine, J. P., James Keith to Margaret Williams; by Rev. George Spangler, George Rohrbacker to Catherine Schilp; by Moses McDonald, J. P., Wm. Hanthorn to Jane Harford; by Rev. Henry

Morris, Amos Smeadley to Rebecca Haman; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Anthony Hall to Deborah Walton; by Allen Gilmore, J. P., Wm. Shockey to Pamela Corson; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Tobias Coon to Eleanor DeCamsey, and Jacob Hartman to Sophia Fleiz; by Benj. W. Vance, J. P., Frederick Harter to Mary Higher.

November.—By Rev. Abraham Dowd, John Steepleton to Hetty Bowsher; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., George Benton to Sarah Corder and Richard Howell to Isabel Montgomery; by Samuel Focht, J. P., Hugh R. Bailey to Mary Orr; by Joseph W. Hall, J. P., Cyrus K. Hall to Louisa Bellinger; by Rev. John Alexander, Jr., Warren Roberts to Mary Rumbaugh and John Bryan to Minerva Beese; by Rev. Thomas Reed, Wm. Miller to Elizabeth Finland and Josiah Cowan to Elizabeth Ann Miller; by Charles Crites, J. P. (on the 16th), Samuel Fulk to Eliza Bryan; by Samuel Focht, J. P., Jacob Klinganan to Elizabeth Tam; by Moses McDonald, J. P., Allen Reynolds to Jane Hanthorn; by Rev. T. H. Tanke, Herman W. Meckstroth to Christine Elizabeth Schebuethamys, Herman Henry Wieveville to Christine Elizabeth Nussmeise and Herman William Fladdengohams to Elizabeth Christine Houerath.

December.—By Benj. W. Vance, J. P., Eli Brunfield to Elizabeth Ramey; by Wm. Highland, J. P., Samuel Shoupe to Catherine Tester; by John Rogers, J. P., Sam'l S. Coleman to Nancy J. Copeland and Frank Keller to Margaret Rumbaugh; by Wm. H. Valentine, J. P., Henry Leatherman to Mary Jane Whitehurst.

1844.

January.—By Benj. W. Vance, J. P., Amos Clawson to Mary Jane Potter; by D. P. Darling, J. P., Henry Sprague to Margaret Tyson; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Jonathan Weller to Nancy Powell; by Charles Crites, J. P., (on the 12th) William Powers to Rebecca Barnt, and (on the 13th) Amos Fossonact to Dorothy Ridenour; by Rev. Joseph Crossley, Ross Crossley to Phoebe Apple; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Jacob Huey to Artemesia Rich; by Rev. Samuel Miller, Silas W. Slater to Margaret Ann Moore; by James S. Cheevers, J. P., Samuel Hume to Catherine Holler.

February.—By C. B. Brandeberry, J. P., Charles Shives to Mary Welsh; by Charles Crites, J. P., (on the 14th) Abner Carr to Viana John;

by John Rogers, J. P., Asa Martin to Hannah Coleman; by Rev. John Shockey, Alexander E. Kerr to Jane McCoy; by Moses McDonald, J. P., Chancy L. Kent to Harriet Fleming; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., James H. Vannortrick to Catherina Kiser.

March.—By Rev. Thomas Reed, Caleb Baldwin to Elizabeth Buchanan; by Rev. Samuel Wilson, George Stiles to Mary Howell, and John Gibeson to Sinthyan Richardson; by Moses Boulom, J. P., Peleg Lewis to Elizabeth Huey; by James S. Cheevers, J. P., Charles F. Faurot to Lucina Hanes; by Rev. Samuel Wilson, Andrew Brentlinger to Ruth Watt; by C. B. Brandeberry, J. P., Israel Deniston to Catharine Ann Fritz; by William Reece, J. P., David Reece to Julia Ann Lane; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Nathaniel McClure to Mary McClane; by Amos Evans, J. P., Daniel Sakemiller to Sarah Carman; by Rev. John Shockey, Madison Copeland to Catharine Hullinger; by Edward Hartshorn, J. P., Joseph H. Dawson to Mariah Moore.

April.—By Burgess Dickey, J. P., James Yoakum to Mary Ann Brown; by Allen Gilmer, J. P., William H. Brown to Lucinda Cook; by James S. Cheevers, J. P., John Barkholder to Elizabeth Clark; by Benjamin W. Vance, J. P., Theren L. Buck to Isabella Wiley; by Rev. Samuel Wilson, William Lusk, Jr., to Sarah Ann Bennet.

May.—By Benjamin W. Vance, J. P., Isaac Miller to Sarah Hyer; by Rev. William Chaffee, Daniel J. Voorhis to Margaret Ann Roney, and John Battzell to Henrietta D. Holton; by David Hunter, J. P., John R. Logan to Elizabeth Curtis; by Konrad Schemmel, J. P., Karl Wise to Margaretta Dresher; by Rev. Samuel Wilson, Thomas J. Looney to Phoebe Richardson; by Joseph Bresler, J. P., Aaron Jackson Golliver to Sarah Maria Lawrence; by James Watts, J. P., Joseph C. Ford to Eliza Jane Yazle.

June.—By Rev. George Spangler, John Bulp to Catherine Tobias; and John Coch to Dorothy Engletharp; by Rev. Samuel Wilson, Isaac Shockey to Nancy Sully; by John McLean, J. P., Joseph Williams to Rhoda Richardson; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Joseph W. Reeder to Rebecca Ann Swick; by William Reece, J. P., Charles H. Hubble to Charity Ann Gilbert; by Joseph Bresler, J. P., Amos Evans to Catharine Timmons.

July.—By Edward Hartshorn, J. P., Edward Shinaberry to Hannah

Faurot, and Hiram Protman to Margaret Elliott; by James McFarland, J. P., Edward Vannortwick to Rebecca Van Nagle; by S. M. Cowan, J. P., Beverly Shard to Mary Jacobs; by Rev. Samuel Wilson, William Priddy to Elizabeth Bowyer; by Burgess Dickey, J. P., George Coon to Susannah Right.

August.—By Edward Hartshorn, J. P., Alexander Crawford to Caroline Waldon, and William Wolf to Elizabeth Struckmyers; by S. M. Colon, J. P., Simon Dresher to Margaret Wiseman; by Rev. George Spangler, Paul Birk to Polly Van Blaricom; by Benjamin Vance, J. P., Isaac Briggs to Elizabeth Harter; by John Hoffman, J. P., Daniel Brentlinger to Rebecca Carter; by James E. McFarland, J. P., John Julien to Mary Ann Cook; by Rev. William Chaffee, John Winfield to Jane Terry.

September.—By Benjamin Vance, J. P., George Gregory to Catharine Miller; by Rev. George Spangler, Philip Klopfenstein to Christiana Zorn; by Rev. David Crall, Andrew S. Edwiston to Mary B. Winrott; by Rev. S. S. Yourtree, Barton A. Holland to Lydia Osmon.

October.—By Rev. Samuel Wilson, William C. Keith to Amanda Donnells; by Rev. Wm. Robst, George Schemmel to Maria Fleitz, and Michael Hummert to Anna Bobb; by D. P. Darling, J. P., Samuel Pillars to Narcissa Cutler, and Wm. S. Brooks to Lucy Chamberland; by Samuel S. Yourtree, Samuel Custard to Elizabeth Jacobs; by Wm. Reece, J. P., Wm. B. Weyer to Lucretia Nash.

November.—By Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., George M. Hadsell to Maria Thayer; by Rev. Samuel Yourtree, John Beiler to Margaret Cunningham, and William Pangle to Sarah McDonal; by Rev. John M. Crabb, Lester Bliss to Belinda Ann Hover; by Rev. M. Herbst, Michael Franz to Walburger Herbst; by Edward Hanthorn, J. P., Ephraim Davis to Dursilla Shinaberry; by Rev. John M. Crabb, John Watt to Christiana Grear; by Rev. Samuel Tingle, John H. H. McCain to Mary Jane Maxwell.

December.—By Rev. John M. Crabb, Samuel Coon to Mary Tracy; by Moses Brenham, J. P., John Hummell to Mary Morris; by Rev. Samuel Sylvestre, Cyrus Holland to Mary E. Chippinger; by James E. McFarland, J. P., John N. Showan to Margaret Foster; by Rev. George Spangler, John Sammetinger to Catharine Tobias; by Rev. John M. Crabb, James D. W. Shockey to Sarah Jane Huston; by Rev. John Swahlen, Henry Lammas to Elizabeth Nemire.

1845.

January.—By Rev. Samuel S. Yourtree, Thomas Russell to Margaret Johnson, and James M. Satherthwait to Ellen Rebecca Cunningham; by Rev. M. C. Robst, Joseph Byersdorfer to Elizabeth Pfenining; by C. H. Williams, J. P., Daniel Mayer to Mary Ann Ranes; by Rev. S. M. Beaty, Geo. W. Trumbull to Prizzella Elliott; by Simon Dresher, J. P., Mathias Wagner to Mary Routh.

February.—By Thomas Nash, J. P., Samuel L. Watt to Mary Grear; by Joseph Bresler, J. P., John Stalter to Leah Foster; by James S. Cheevers, J. P., Martin Miller to Mary M. Riggle; by Archelaus Martin, J. P., Philip Place to Rebecca Johnson; by Rev. Harris Wells, Lemuel Williams to Mary Ellsworth.

March.—By Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Thomas McClure to Ruth Grear; by Rev. Samuel Wilson, James H. Lusk to Catharine J. Keysor; by Charles Crites, J. P. (on the 19th), Abraham East to Jane McMellen; by Enos Evans, J. P., Smith Baxter to Mary Cremean; by Chas. H. Williams, J. P., John M. Keith to Eleanor Hill; by Burgess Dickey, J. P., Frederick Ross to Anna Coon.

April.—By Charles Crites, J. P. (on the 1st), Joseph Bresler to Elizabeth Douer; by I. W. Hall, J. P., Samuel Stumbaugh to Lucinda Staley; by Job Johnson, J. P., Lewis Ayres to Mary Lucus; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Daniel McMurray to Jane Cottrell, and Bazzel E. Moore to Margaret Rodenbänder; by Rev. Enoch Harvey, John Gillaspey to Susannah Hefner; by John Rogers, J. P., Robert Beer to Ann Eliza Vantress; by Charles Crites, J. P. (on the 13th), David Long to Sarah Ridenour; by S. M. Cowan, J. P., James E. McFarland to Rosanah Walker; by Rev. John Shockey, John M. Smith to Mary O'Neal; by Rev. Samuel S. Yourtree, Viers Maguire to Sarah Cochran.

May.—By Chas. H. Williams, J. P., James M. Huston to Cornelia Jane Enos; by Rev. R. D. Mason, Geo. W. Holbrook to Mary Virginia Nichols; by Rev. John M. Crabb, Joseph Tingle to Ann Sophia Cunningham; by John Corder, J. P.; James H. Corder to Margaret Beer; by D. P. Darling, J. P., Eli Delong to Susan Dodson, and John C. Bear to Mary Tyson; by Chas. H. Williams, J. P., James O'Neal to Sarah Jane Hurst.

June.—By Job Johnson, J. P., Ellsey H. Rogers to Nancy Jane Mor-

ris, and Frederick Weimiller to Polly Herpst; by Rev. John M. Crabb, James W. Autrom to Nancy Rumbaugh; by Rev. M. C. Bobst, Mich'l Miller to Margaret Cottenberger; by William Berryman, J. P., John Gregory to Susan Higher; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., Solomon Saum to Sarah Carpenter; by Job Johnson, J. P., James M. Shaw to Sarah Jacobs; by John McLean, J. P., William VanHorn to Sarah Spurgo.

July.—By Burgess Dickey, J. P., Eleazor Coitrell to Catharine Myers; by James S. Cheevers, J. P., George Mack to Mary Ritter; by Amos Evans, J. P., Reuben Williams to Margaret Hay; by Rev. M. Bates, William Tingle to Mary Ann Bates.

August.—By Geo. Spangler, J. P., Christian Burke to Catharine Brosius; by Edward Hartshorn, J. P., John Leatherman to Mary Ann Brown; by Samuel Focht, J. P., Stephen Klingman to Ann Conner; by J. W. Hall, J. P., Adam Evick to Eve Fisher; by James Watt, J. P. Bradrick Bailey to Lucy Lawrence.

September.—By Rev. John M. Crabb, Edward Marat to Sarah Cole; by A. Martin, J. P., James Panabaker to Elnora Ash; by Allen Gilmore, J. P., Jackson Davidson and Clarinda Mix; by George Spangler, J. P., Henry Hatter to Catharine Shaffer; by Samuel Wilson, J. P., M. W. Bowdle to Letitia McCoy; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., Samuel McClure to Elizabeth Patterson; by Abraham Doner, J. P., Jacob Crites to Mary Jane Cremean.

October.—By R. S. Anderson, J. P., George Myers to Lidia Ann Williams; by Edward Hartshorn, J. P., Melancthon Petil to Lydia Jane Tharp; by Missionary, Matthew N. Shane to Mary Buchanan; by Geo. Spangler, J. P., John H. Fisher to Mary Simon; by Amos Evans, J. P., Frederick Sakemiller to Elizabeth Harter.

November.—By Edward Williams, J. P., Benjamin Whitney to Minerva H. Daniels; by C. H. Williams, J. P., Samuel Shellabarger to Rebecca Loughrige; by Rev. M. Bobst, Charles Markley to Ann C. Cottenberger; by Samuel Wilson, M. G., John F. Miller to Mary Stevenson; by Charles Crites, J. P., Arthur Van Wey to Louisa Olmstead; by William Reese, J. P., James M. Clanders to Susan Rayl; by John Corder, J. P., Charles Brackney to Mary Arthur; by Charles Crites, J. P., Samuel Clutter to Elizabeth East.

December.—By Shadrach Montgomery, J. P., Simeon Smith to Sally

Howell; by Samuel Focht, J. P., George Klingman to Mary Tam; by Samuel Bleakley, J. P., James Ryan to Hannah G. Burton; by William Reese, J. P., John Greenawalt to Julien Baker; by Anson M. Hadsell, J. P., John B. Patterson to Sarah Watt; by Peter Houck, J. P., John Christian to Elizabeth Elsas; by James Watt, J. P., Presley Gant to Ellen O'Niel; by Rev. Wm. Miller, Joseph G. Howell to Jane Miller; by Wm. Reece, J. P., John Grubb to Elizabeth Robinson; by Moses McDonald, J. P., Samuel H. Saxton to Mary A. Corns; by James S. Cheevers, J. P., Barnet Statler to Laura E. Slayton.

In addition to the marriages recorded in Allen, there were many marriages of her citizens celebrated and registered without the county, while others were never placed on the register. Evidences of this appear in the part of this work devoted to biography.

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

ON the organization of Ohio Territory, Washington County was established with its western limits resting on the Scioto River, and its northern on Lake Erie. In 1790 Hamilton County was organized. In 1796 Wayne County was set off, and within the two following years five more counties were established. In 1800 Fairfield and Trumbull were established. In 1803 the counties of Gallia, Sciota, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery were added. In 1805 Athens was formed from Washington County. In 1804 Muskingum was established; in 1805 Highland and Champaign; in 1807 Ashtabula, Portage, Cuyahoga and Miami; in 1808 Stark, Preble, Knox, Licking, Delaware, Tuscarawas; in 1809 Darke, Huron; in 1810 Pickaway, Madison, Clinton, Fayette, Guernsey; in 1811 Coshocton; in 1812 Medina; in 1813 Monroe and Richland; in 1814 Hocking and Harrison; in 1815 Pike; in 1816 Jackson, Lawrence; in 1817 Clark, Logan, Perry, Brown; in 1818 Morgan; in 1819 Shelby and Meigs; in 1820 Allen, Crawford, Marion, Mercer, Hardin, Hancock, Henry,

Williams, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Union, Van Wert and Wood. The last named counties, including Allen, were set off from Indian Territory, and were not organized for years after their establishment, and in the case of Allen County, not for fourteen years after the treaty of the Maumee Rapids.

The organic act of 1820 provided that the lands ceded by the Indians in the treaty of Maumee should be divided into fourteen counties, viz: Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in 1, 2, 3 and 4 Ranges to form Van Wert; all of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 south of Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, to form Mercer; all of Townships 1 and 2 south, and 1 and 2 north in Ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8, to form Putnam; and lastly all of the second townships to the northern limits of the organized counties to form Allen County. This act further provided that Allen County be attached to Shelby County for judicial purposes. Subsequently Allen was attached to Mercer until the organization of 1831. In 1829 Christopher Wood, of Allen, was nominated by the Legislature, with Justin Hamilton, of Mercer, and Adam Barber, of Putnam, a Board of Commissioners to locate the seat of justice for each of the counties which they represented. This was accomplished, and the organization of the county followed in 1831. The progress made toward advancing the interests of Allen County, so far as the Commissioners were concerned, is pointed out in the following resume of their transactions. (In the history of Amanda Township the part taken by the Commissioners of Mercer County is related.)

The County Commissioners, James Daniels, John G. Wood and Samuel Stewart, with William G. Wood, Secretary, met June 6, 1831. A petition for the organization of Jackson Township was considered and granted. Authority was also granted to organize the township of Sciota. The Assessor was allowed \$11 for his services. A road from Section 12, Township 3 south, Range 8 east to the county seat, was authorized, and Francis Stephenson, John Cochran and Samuel Jacobs appointed to lay out such road, with Justin Hamilton, surveyor. Joseph Crawford was appointed to keep the standard measure for Allen County. A levy of 8 mills on the dollar was ordered.

The meeting of August 27 merely contracted with Josiah Crawford to build the first court house for \$175. October 1, 1831, the Commissioners appointed Henry Lippincott to prepare plans for "fixing some

place of confinement for Uri Martin, under arrest as an insane person."

Morgan Lippincott's name appears upon the roll of Commissioners in December, 1831, when a meeting was held at the house of Absalom Brown at Lima. The construction of the State Road and other matters were considered. Authority was also granted to organize the Township of German. Christopher Wood, Director of the town of Lima, was ordered to sell out lots as surveyed by James W. Riley.

The order to organize Auglaize Township was issued March 5, 1832. On the same day the records made by Nathan Daniels, late Recorder, were ordered to be transcribed by John Ward, then Recorder, on account of Daniels' ink not being good.

On June 4, 1832, Adam White was appointed County Treasurer *vice* Josiah Crawford who was elected, but failed to give bonds. In December, 1832, John P. Mitchell took his place on the Board at a meeting held at James Edward's house December 3, with Lippincott and Daniels. The town of Scotia was disestablished, and that district attached to Auglaize Township for judicial purposes.

The first meeting of the Commissioners in the new court house was held March 4, 1833. A petition presented by Griffith John praying for the enlargement of German Township was granted. Authority was given to organize the township of Deuchoquette, election to be held at J. Ayres' house in Wapakonetta. In June, 1833, authority was granted to organize Wayne Township, as prayed for in a petition presented by Bazzle Day. July 1, 1833, the contract for building the jail was let to David Tracey for \$179. Up to this date the amount realized from the sale of town lots in Lima was \$3,317.19½.

In December, 1833, Griffith John, John P. Mitchell and James Daniels presided as Commissioners. In March, 1834, a petition presented by Benjamin F. Cochran, asking for the establishment of a new township off the north end of Amanda, was granted, and Marion Township was ordered to be organized. At this session Town 5 south, Range 7 east, was set off as a township to be named Union. The establishment of Perry Township, or Township 4 south, Range 7 east, was authorized and an election ordered to be held at Joseph Crossley's in April, 1834. In April, 1834, James A. Anderson was appointed Appraiser to revalue the real estate of the county in accordance with the Legislative Act of

February 24, 1834. Silas Fautot was Assessor. In June, 1834, Isaac Bowyer appeared before the Commissioners and made oath that the sum of \$96 was all he had out bearing interest instead of \$206, for which he was assessed. The Board placed the value on Tompkin's mill at \$300 and a like value on Lippincott's mill. The Capital of E. C. Case was reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,500 for assessment, and the value of Barnett & Co's mill at Wapakonetta raised from \$250 to \$300.

On November, 1834, James H. Coleman, Griffith John and James A. Anderson, County Commissioners, appointed Samuel Black, Auditor. On December 1 a petition presented by E. Hover asking that Township 4, Range 6, be set off into a separate township, was granted, and the name Shawnee adopted. An election was ordered to be held at Ezekiel Hover's house, December 13, 1834. It was decreed that so much of original Township 4 south, Range 5 east, as previously belonged to German Township, should be attached to Amanda. Town 6 south, Range 6 east, was set off as Pusheta Township, and an election ordered to be held at Joseph Moyer's house on December 20. Town 6 south, Range 5 east was set off under the name Washington, and an election ordered to be held December 20, at the house of George Epperson. Owing to the change in Jackson Township, so much of Township 3 south, Range 7 east, as belonged to Jackson previous to alteration was attached to Bath Township.

The petition to have original Town 3, Range 8 east, set off as a separate township and to retain the original name, Jackson, was granted. A petition to have original Township 6 south, Range 7 east, to be made the limits of township, and to be designated Clay, was granted. An election was ordered to be held at James H. Coleman's house, December 20, 1834. A petition was presented December 7, 1835, from the people of Township 5 south, Range 5 east, by Joseph Haskell, praying to be set off as a separate township under the name Moulton. This petition was granted, and an election ordered to be held at Joseph Haskell's house, January 30, 1836. In April, 1836, three Trustees and a Treasurer were elected to take charge of School Section 16, in Union Township.

Henry B. Thorn, Griffith John and John Brand, Commissioners, Samuel Black, Auditor, and D. H. Stuckey, Assessor, formed the Equaliza-

tion Board in 1836-37. In December, 1836, the township of Goshen was formed out of Wayne, and an election ordered to be held at Eli B. Corson's house, December 17, 1836.

Michael Leatherman, Henry B. Thorn and John Brand opened the Commissioners' Court in January, 1836. In May, 1837, D. D. Tompkins, William Cunningham and Lorin Kennedy were appointed Fund Commissioners, under the Legislative Act of March 28, 1837, to take charge of the surplus revenue of the county. Throughout the years 1835, 1836, and 1837 the principal business of the Board consisted in granting petitions for county and state roads and auditing accounts.

In December, 1837, John Schooler, Henry B. Thorn and John Brand formed the Commissioners' Board. The establishment of county roads and alteration of roads already established may be said to have occupied the attention of the Board during the year 1838. James Spray replaced Henry B. Thorn on the Board in December, 1838. The establishment of roads, alteration of roads, both State and county, formed the main business of the Board. In December, 1839, John M. Wilson replaced Commissioner Spray. March 17, 1840, the Commissioners adopted plans for a new court house and jail, made by Chatfield, of Urbana, and let the contract for building to Orlando Boughton, of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, he binding himself to furnish material and to build and complete the house for \$13,325. Of the sum required the Fund Commissioners were to furnish \$10,000. The contractors were to complete the work by January 1, 1843.

In December, 1840, Henry B. Thorn took John Schooler's place on the Board. In July, 1841, the pioneer court house and jail and Lots 88 and 130 were sold at public auction. In December, 1841, Shadrach Montgomery and Charles H. Williams were sworn in as Commissioners and took their places on the Board with John Brand. In December, 1842, Charles C. Marshall took John Brand's place on the Board and on the 7th of that month the Commissioners took possession of the new court house. John M. Anderson was appointed Recorder *vice* John Alexander, Jr., resigned.

Matthew Dobbins took his seat as Commissioner, December 4, 1843, *vice* C. H. Williams, whose term of office expired. During the ensuing year the Board transacted very important business outside establishment

of roads. A settlement with Collectors whose accounts were in bad shape, one with bondsmen of Merchant Veil, who is stated to have made a false inventory with a view of defeating the objects of County Assessor and Collector, a refund for the amount of counterfeit money paid out by one of the Trustees of the Surplus Fund, and other measures of a like character were acted upon, such as the correction of the deed given by the State for the town of Lima. In October, 1844, Nicholas Zanglein replaced Montgomery on the Commissioners' Board. Jacob B. Haller replaced C. C. Marshall on the Board in December, 1845. During this session \$250 were allowed to the editor of the *Argus* for printing the delinquent lists of 1845. George W. Andrews was also ordered to remove his printing office from the grand jury room, for which a sum of \$25 per annum rental was ordered to be retained out of the \$250 due to him. During the winter of 1845-46, the debtors room in the court house was used occasionally as a ball-room. In March, 1846, the Commissioners had the subject brought before them and orders were directed to the Sheriff to put a stop to such gaiety in that room. In March, 1846, the county was divided into assessors' districts. District No. 1 comprised Jackson, Bath, Perry, Auglaize Townships; District No. 2, German, Marion, Amanda and Shawnee; District No. 3, Deuchoquette, Moulton, Washington and Pusheta; and District No. 4, Clay, Union, Wayne and Goshen. The Assessors appointed were John M. Wilson, 1st District; Griffith John, 2d District; John Elliott, 3d District; Hugh F. Rinehart, District No. 4. The amount of tax to be levied was estimated at \$7,878. In December, 1846, Samuel Walker replaced Matthew Dobbins on the Board. In February, 1848, Thomas K. Jacobs was appointed County Treasurer, *vice* Alex Beatty deceased.

REORGANIZATION OF 1848.

The Commissioners in session, February 28, 1848, ordained the following changes in the township of Allen, consequent on the formation of Auglaize County: The south tier of sections taken from Riley Township is added to Richland Township. The north tier of sections of German Township is added to the south half of Sugar Creek and is organized into a township to be called Sugar Creek, the balance of German Township to retain its original name. The south half of Marion and

the north half of Amanda Townships are established as one township under the name of Amanda. The north half of Marion and the south half of Jennings, taken from Putnam County, are established as one township under the name Marion. The northeast quarter of Salem and the east half of Jennings, taken from Van Wert County, are set off into one township to be called Spencer. So much of Shawnee as is still left in Allen County is to retain its original name. Monroe Township is to retain its name and organization. The balance of Allen County is to remain as already organized.

In June, 1848, the Commissioners ordered a tax of \$8,082.68 to be levied, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ mills per dollar on the valuation. In December, Samuel Rockhill and William Akerman joined Jacob Haller on the County Board. In September, 1849, the question of subscribing to the stock of the Great Western Railroad was before the Board. In December, 1849, Burgess Dickey replaced Jacob Haller on the Board. During the session of that month the vote on granting \$50,000 aid to the Great Western Railroad was canvassed, when it was learned that 747 favored the subscription and 457 opposed it. In June, 1850, the questions of vacating the old burial ground of Lima and the establishment of the new cemetery were before the Board. A parcel of the old grounds was reserved for the purpose of extending North Street. On June 1, 1850, bonds for \$50,000 were issued.

In 1851 Hugh Dobbins was appointed Recorder, *vice* John W. Thomas, deceased. Messrs. Akerman, Rockhill and Dickey were the Commissioners.

In May, 1853, the Commissioners of Allen and Putnam Counties met and agreed upon the sum of \$3,848.76 as due by Allen County to Putnam, resulting from the changes following the establishment of Auglaize County. In December, 1853, Christian Steman took his place on the Board. The establishment and alteration of roads may be said to have occupied the sole attention of the Board during the year 1853-54. Moses Patterson took his seat on the Board in December, 1854, Horace Bixby was sworn in a Commissioner in December, 1855, and Joseph Griffiths in December, 1856. In May, 1857, the petition of the citizens residing within what is now known as Ottawa, asking that it be set off under the name of Ottawa from Bath, Shawnee, German and Perry, was

presented. This petition was granted and the little township of Ottawa was organized as a division of the county.

The transactions of the Commissioners' Board, since 1858, have increased in just such measure as the county has gone forward in the path of progress. Public enterprise, expressed through the Board of our own times, has dwarfed the little dealings which marked the Board of olden days, and in 1884 gave to the county a most substantial monument to her progress, to her prosperity and to her enterprise.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

In the history of the Commissioners' Board it has been stated that, on August 27, 1831, Josiah Crawford entered into a contract with the County Commissioners to erect the pioneer court house in consideration of a payment to him, during the progress of the work, of \$175. This meeting of the Board was held at James Daniels' house. Again the Commissioners met at the house of Absalom Brown, and in 1832 at Joseph Edward's house. On March 4, 1833, the first meeting of the Commissioners' Board was held within the first court house, and there meetings were held until 1842, when what is now known as the old court house was dedicated, and on December 7, that year, was formally opened. In July, 1841, the pioneer court house and jail, together with Lots 88 and 130, were sold at auction.

The question of building a new court house was brought before the people in 1839, and on March 17, 1840, plans for a structure which would answer the dual purpose of court house and jail were adopted by the Board. Orlando Boughton, of Wayne County, contracted with the county to furnish material, build and complete the house, for \$13,325. In the fall of 1842 the Commissioners' Board accepted the building, and on December 7, of that year, held the first meeting therein. This building, on the southwest corner of West Market Street and the Square, stands a monument to the public enterprise of that day.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The vote on the question of building a new court house was taken April 4, 1881. In the following record of this vote D. represents the dissenters, and C. the contents, the former aggregating 1,014, and the latter 3,333, a majority of 2,319 in favor of building.

Bluffton Precinct, 120 D., 124 C.; Beaver Dam Precinct, 68 D., 105 C.; Lima, First Ward, 12 D., 393 C.; Second Ward, 6 D., 448 C.; Third Ward, 3 D., 301 C.; Fourth Ward, 10 D., 108 C., or for Lima City, 31 D., 1,250 C.; Monroe Township, 71 D., 208 C.; Sugar Creek, 45 D., 117 C.; Marion, 223 D., 370 C.; Spencer, 112 D., 137 C.; Amanda, 92 D., 81 C.; German, 16 D., 124 C.; Bath, 25 D., 154 C.; Jackson, 85 D., 186 C.; Auglaize, 33 D., 170 C.; Perry, 75 D., 141 C.; Shawnee, 17 D., 152 C.; and Ottawa, 1 D., 14 C.; total, 1,014 D., 3,333 C. Commissioners W. W. Williams, F. M. Clum and Jacob Crites, with S. D. Chambers, Auditor, were present, as canvassers of this vote.

The Commissioners at once entered on the work of carrying out the wishes of the great majority of the people. George W. Overmyer, then Probate Judge; D. L. Crites, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; John Franks, Sheriff, and James Irvine, appointed by the Judge of Common Pleas, with the Commissioners, formed the Committee on Plans and Specifications. J. A. States took his place on the Commissioners' Board, December 5, 1881, *vice* W. W. Williams, whose term expired; H. S. Prophet, Prosecuting Attorney, acted as Counsel for the committee.

The appointment of G. H. Maetzel, of Columbus, Ohio (whose plans were adopted September 20, 1881), as architect of the building, was made October 27, 1881; the plans and specifications which he had previously submitted being accepted by the Building Committee. Bonds for \$142,500 were negotiated by one of the banking houses of Lima, and advertisement made for proposals to build the court house, September 16, 1881. On November 10, 1881, the Commissioners entered into the following contracts:

Wethemyer Brothers, cut-stone work, all Berea stone....	\$39,000 00
Joseph Erb, tiling for corridors, encaustic No. 1.....	2,700 00
Frederick & F. and M. Forof, brick and brick work....	1,900 00
Motherwell Iron Works, wrought and cast-iron work....	35,600 00
Joseph Erb, slating.....	4,150 00
W. B. Miles, carpenter work and hardware.....	11,100 00
Philip Knoff, painting and glazing.....	4,500 00
Bussard & Fitzgerald, plastering and stucco work.....	2,825 00
A. C. Baxter, Jr., & Co., gas piping.....	375 00
Andrew Schwaz, plumbing.....	1,350 00
W. R. Kinnear & Co., tin and galvanized iron work....	5,236 00

About the same date D. D. Nicholas contracted to excavate the foundation; John Langenderfer to build foundations, and G. W. Brower to

complete the drainage system; Jacob R. Mowen was appointed to superintend the construction of foundations in September, 1881, and George B. F. Cooper to superintend material and construction March 13, 1882.

The corner-stone was placed July 4, 1882, without ceremony, and the work was carried on without interruption until the fall of 1884, when the building was formally opened.

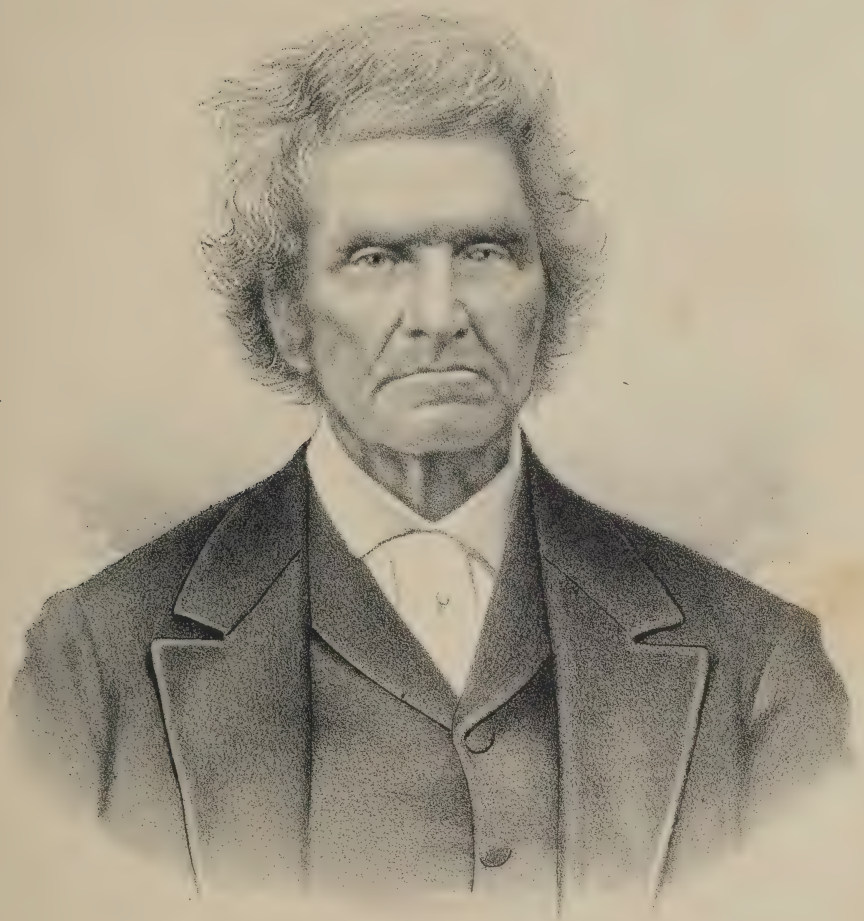
The furniture, made and designed specially for this edifice, is stained cherry, finished in latest style, and supplied at a cost of about \$10,000. The total cost may be estimated at about \$160,000, a sum for which the people have a public building, perfect in design and mechanical work, and one well worthy of a place among the noble piles of masonry which mark the progress of the country.

THE TOWER CLOCK.

This is a county institution so to speak, with its attendant bells; it cost twenty-eight times as much as the pioneer court house of the county, or about \$5,000. It was made under contract with E. Howard & Co., dated December 28, 1883, and was ready to be placed in position July 4, 1884. It is what is known as Howard's No. 4; strikes the hours on one large bell of about 3,500 pounds, and the quarter hours on a smaller bell of about 1,750 pounds. The dials are 9 feet 4 inches in diameter; the works form a marvel of mechanical skill and ingenuity; are warranted to keep time within fifteen seconds per month, and free from original defects for five years. In September, 1884, the clock stopped, owing to the fact that during a rain-storm, water ran down the chain cables, entered the works which it rusted, and thus caused the stoppage, otherwise the fifteen seconds guarantee has been observed.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The idea of building a jail suggested itself to the Commissioners in October, 1831, when they appointed Henry Lippincott to prepare plans "for fixing some place of confinement for Uri Martin, under arrest as an insane person." A contract was entered into with David Tracey, July 1, 1833, to erect a jail building for \$179. To point out the manner in which Auditor Jackson bound David Tracey to build the first jail, the following copy of contract is given: *Dimensions of the jail:* To be



Henry Morris

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

built on the northeast corner of in-lot No. 88, in the town of Lima, Allen Co., Ohio. The jail to be composed of timber 12 inches thick. The walls each 14 feet long, the wall to be solid. The upper story to be 9 inches thick, the wall solid; each story to be 7 feet high. The under floor to be laid with solid timber 1 foot thick; the floors to let into gains 6 inches each; and the second floor to be of solid timber 10 inches thick; the upper floor to be laid with oak plank 2 inches thick, and to be pinned down on 7 joist, 9 inches deep and $4\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The joist to be sunk $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches into the plate with a dove tail; the building to be roofed with lap shingles, to show 1 foot to the weather. The building to be set on a foundation of stone, the wall to be 16 inches wide, to be raised 6 inches above the ground at the corner where the ground is the highest, and to be level; the gable ends to be closed with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plank, the foundation to be of oak, *i. e.*, the foundation logs; a door to be put on the east side to be 6 feet high, 2 feet 6 inches wide in the clear; the door to be composed of oak plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 6 inches wide; the plank to be crossed at right angles and to be made solid and to be put together with rivets, 5 to each 6 inches square; the door to be hung on a solid frame of oak plank 3 inches thick and 12 inches wide, to be fastened in the wall with iron spikes 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, 3 to each foot in length round the frame; the door to be fitted in a rabbet and hung with strap hinges 2 inches broad, 18 inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick; the hooks to be 1 inch square, to go 7 inches into the frame, with a hole punched through and a key to keep the hooks from drawing out. The upper door to be made double, of inch oak plank, and the same size of the other door, and to be sufficiently nailed together with wrought nails; the frame and hinges the same as the other. One window in each story of 6 lights, 8x10; the window in the upper story to be filled with sash and glass and iron grating with bars 1 inch square, 3 inches apart, let into 3 bars of iron 1 inch thick and 3 wide, the upper and lower bar to be bedded in the timber and each end of each bar to extend 3 inches into the timber. The window upper story to be filled sash and glass; the grating to be bars of iron 1 inch square, 3 inches apart; the ends to be let 2 inches into the timber. Above and below the upper window to be chinked with good, sufficient chinking, two spikes and one pin to each log. One pair of mill-stairs on the outside, to land on a platform of 3

feet square, with a hand rail and banisters on the stairs and platform. The corners of the house to be cut down; the builder to put on such locks as the Commissioners may furnish; the building to be completed on the 1st day of November next; the builder to furnish all material except the locks; the building to be let to the lowest bidder (one bid reserved by the Commissioners), by his giving bond and security for the performance of the work, in a penalty of double the amount of the price of building, payment to be made when the work is completed.—John Jackson, Auditor, *pro tem.*

In December, 1842, the basement of the old Court House was fitted up as a prison and was used as such until the completion of the present county jail building in 1871.

In 1870 work on the present county jail was begun. The Sheriff's house, a large red-brick edifice with stone facings, forms the front of this building. The jail proper forming the rear looks like one immense granite rock. This rock is chiseled off into rectangular shape; excavated, so to speak; a few port holes placed at regular distances, iron guards arranged without these dim light-givers, a few turrets springing from the walls, all taking the shape of a miniature bastile. This structure cost over \$38,000. The plans were made by T. J. Tolan, of Delphos.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The buildings known as the County Infirmary were erected in 1857-58. The county poor farm occupies the southwest quarter of Section 22, the northwest one-half of the northwest one-quarter of Section 27, and the northeast one-half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Bath Township, about three and one-half miles distant from the court house. The first Board of Directors elected in 1858 comprised John B. Reeder, David Bryte and James Chenoweth. Previous to this election, however, Curtis Baxter, Shelby Taylor and David Bryte were appointed Directors. The Directors since 1858 are named in the political chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

SINCE the organization of Allen County, in 1831, the politics of Whig or Democrat were followed by the people. In 1832 the venture of the South Carolinians to annul the laws of the Union, and the fate of this venture, cemented, as it were, for a time the two political parties under one leader. That sentence in Jackson's proclamation of 1832, "The power to annul a law of the United States is incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it is founded, and destructive to the great object for which it was formed," found an echo even along the Western frontier, and won for its writer the admiration of every friend of the Union.

In 1838 the Abolition question, though faintly discussed, caused a ripple of disunion to make itself apparent. In 1840 the cry of *Abolition and Liberty* was raised by zealous friends of human freedom; but the echo died away.

M. de Babcourt landed in this country in the midst of the most exciting Presidential contest ever known, in 1840, and served as Minister of France at Washington until 1842. He was, in the space of ten months, presented to three successive Presidents of the United States. He watched with a lively interest the making of the tariff in 1842, in which, despite his best efforts, French silks and wines were for the first time taken from the free list. He witnessed the tempest which arose on John Quincy Adams presenting a Northern disunion petition in the House (February 2, 1842). He went to meet the Prince de Joinville on his second visit to this country. He greeted as an old friend Lord Ashburton, come to settle the northeastern boundary dispute, and outstayed the conclusion of the treaty, with the Creole case looming up as a fresh cause of difficulty with England. He saw civil war break out in Rhode Island, the Seminole war dragging its slow length along in Florida, hos-

tilities begun between Mexico and that "*vrai nid de bandits de toutes les nations, mais particulièrement des Etats-Unis,*" Texas.

James G. Birney was called from his home in the Saginaw country in 1844 to carry the banner of the Liberty Party against the contending forces of Clay and Polk. He fell in this contest; but the same principle for which he fought was sought to be engrafted on the platform of the Republican party ten years later, and may be said to have conquered twenty years after that party was organized.

The American Party or Know-nothing Party was organized shortly after the fall of the Liberty Party. Its principles were stigmatized.

For a number of years the quadrennial battle was fought between Democrat and Whig. The Mexican war gave a new impetus to political life, which tended to make the Presidential contests more animated, and to draw the ties of party closer.

In 1854 the Whigs, as a party, passed out of existence, and in their place came the Republicans. The Republican party met its reverses of 1856 with renewed vigor and more earnest effort.

At this time Buchanan was elected. About him gathered the Democratic leaders both of the North and South. In the North the breach between the Republicans and the Administration was widening, and the cloud of war appeared in the distance.

In 1860 the field of politics was full. Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell, John C. Breckenridge and Gerritt Smith were placed at the heads of so many tickets, and in November of that year the struggle, which was in fact to decide the destiny of the country, was fought. Lincoln was elected President. The result decided the fate of the slaveholders, and gave to the seventh decade of the Nineteenth Century a nation of free men—such an one as some of the Fathers of the Republic dreamed of.

Lincoln was renominated in 1864, and elected over George B. McClellan, the nominee of the Democratic party. Shortly after, the assassin, Booth, snatched from the country a great man. The successor of Lincoln was Vice-President Johnson.

In 1868 Horatio Seymour was nominated by the Democrats. Ulysses S. Grant, selected as the standard bearer of the Republican party,

was elected, and in 1872 was re-elected over Horace Greeley, the candidate of the opposition.

In 1876 the Democrats nominated Samuel J. Tilden, and the Republicans, R. B. Hayes. Mr. Hayes reached the White House through what is known as the Electoral Commission.

In 1880 James A. Garfield, on the Republican ticket, opposed Gen. Hancock on the Democratic ticket. The Republican majority was slight. The assassin, Guiteau, robbed the country of one who gave promise of an able administration. Vice-President Arthur assumed the office of President.

In June, 1884, the Republicans nominated James G. Blaine at Chicago. In July the Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland. In November Mr. Cleveland was elected, his majority being in New York State (the pivotal State) under 1,200.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

As early as 1823 the few white settlers then residing in what is now known as Allen County, were called upon for the first time to record a vote. To accomplish this duty of citizenship those men were compelled to make a long and tedious journey, submit to much vexatious questioning, and having polled their votes, returned to their homes in the wilderness. Capt. James Riley, the first white settler in Van Wert County, was elected in 1823 to the State Legislature as Representative from the territory now comprised in Allen, Preble, Miami, Shelby, Darke, Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry, Lake, Wood, Lucas and Anglaize.

In the following record of elections, the candidates who were successful only are named, up to 1843. In 1844 regular returns were filed, and thus, with few exceptions, this political history is carried down to our own times:

1831.

Auditor, William G. Woods; Treasurer, Adam White; Sheriff, Henry Lippincott; Clerk of Court, John Ward; Associate Judges of Common Pleas, Christopher Wood, James Crozier and William Watt; County Commissioners, James Daniels, John G. Wood and Samuel Stewart; Recorder, Nathan Daniels; Surveyor, John Jackson. Prosecuting Attorney appointed, Aaron M. Miller, August term of Court. Mordecai Bartley represented the district in Congress.

1832-33.

Commissioner, Morgan Lippincott. In 1833 Samuel Black was elected Auditor; Dr. William Cunningham, Treasurer, and Patrick G. Goode was appointed Prosecuting Attorney.

1834.

Commissioners, Griffith John, James H. Coleman and James A. Anderson. Hamilton Davidson was elected Prosecuting Attorney.

1835.

Commissioner, Henry B. Thorn; Treasurer, Charles Baker; Sheriff, John Keller.

1836.

Commissioner, John Brand; Congressman, Patrick G. Goode. In this year (1836) Joseph Vance, a 'Whig,' opposed Eli Baldwin, a Democrat, for the Governorship of Ohio. The Presidential contest of that year increased the interest taken in local politics, so that it became necessary to resort to a wholesale "stumping" of the entire country. In July of that year the delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention assembled at Lima under the presidency of John Bigler, and here nominated the blacksmith of Montgomery County, Ohio, to oppose the nominee of the Whig convention, Patrick G. Goode. William Sawyer was defeated in the election which followed, but succeeded in the election for Congressman in 1842.

1837.

Commissioner, Michael Leatherman; Treasurer, Col. James Cunningham; Prosecuting Attorney, Lorin Kennedy; Surveyor, Hamilton Davidson.

1838.

Commissioner, John Schooler; Auditor, H. D. V. Williams.

1839.

Sheriff, Alexander Beatty; Commissioner, John M. Wilson.

1840.

Commissioners, John Brand, John Shaw and John Schooler. Recorder, John Alexander, Jr. Surveyor, Michael Leatherman. Other officers holding over.

1841.

Auditor, John W. Thomas. Treasurer, Thomas K. Jacobs. Congressman, Patrick G. Goode.

1842.

Clerk of Common Pleas, John Alexander, Jr.; Commissioners, Shadrach Montgomery, Chas. H. Williams, and John Brand; Congressman, Emery D. Potter.

1843.

Sheriff, John Keller; Commissioners, Charles C. Marshall, Matthew Dobbins, and Nicholas Zanglein; Recorder, John M. Anderson served until John B. Wamsley took charge of the office.

1844.

GOVERNOR.

Mordecai Bartley, W. 691
David Tod, D. 1061

CONGRESSMAN.

James W. Riley, W. 693
William Sawyer, D. 1063

REPRESENTATIVE.

Daniel Musser, W. 683
Isaac Spear, D. 1056

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Shadrach Montgomery, W.....	677
Nicholas Zanglein, D.....	1025

SURVEYOR.

James H. Daniels, W.....	705
Wm. Dowling, D.....	1037

CORONER.

Amos Alfred, W.....	692
H. Clippenger, D.....	1061

1845.

STATE SENATOR.

Alfred P. Edgerton, D.....	834
Anson M. Hadsell, W.....	520
John Elliott, —.....	8

REPRESENTATIVE.

Michael Leatherman, D.....	857
S. B. Taylor, —.....	6

SHERIFF.

Chas. H. Williams, D.....	766
John Keller, W.....	599

TREASURER.

Alex. Beatty, D.....	735
D. D. Tompkins, W.....	561

AUDITOR.

Joseph Richardson, D.....	1176
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PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Geo. W. Andrews, D.....	793
Moses B. Newman, W.....	558

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jacob B. Haller, D.....	798
John East, Ind.....	523

The John East, named as the opponent of Mr. Haller, was brought to this country by the British to slay the savage colonists. When he learned of their civilization he deserted and joined the American Army.

1846.

GOVERNOR.

David Tod, D.....	1001
Wm. Bebb, W.....	667

CONGRESS.

Wm. Sawyer, D.....	1016
Morrison R. Waite, W.....	666

REPRESENTATIVE.

Phillip J. Hines, D.....	1000
Moses Collins, W.....	678

COMMISSIONER.

Samuel Walker, D.....	988
John Morris, W.....	679

RECORDER.

Horatio N. Maguire, D.....	973
John B. Wamsley, W.....	687

CORONER.

Matthew Ridenour, D.....	1000
William Scott, W.....	675

1847.

Treasurer, Thomas K. Jacobs, appointed; Prosecuting Attorney, Lester Bliss; Commissioner, J. B. Haller; Edmund S. Linn was appointed Recorder, in January, *vice* H. N. Maguire; John B. Wamsley elected 1847; State Senator, Sabirt Scott; Representative, Benj. F. Metcalf.

1848.

Congressman, Emery D. Potter. The County officers still holding over. Representative, Sam. R. Mott; State Senator, Sabirt Scott.

1849.

Treasurer, Thos. K. Jacobs; Sheriff, Hiram Stotts; Clerk of Common Pleas, Richard Metheany; Commissioners, Samuel Rockhill, William Akerman, and J. B. Haller; Surveyor, Wm. Dowling; Auditor, David Dalzell; State Senator, James Cunningham; Representative, Henry Lipps.

1850.

GOVERNOR.

Reuben Wood, D.....	910
Wm. Johnson, W.....	550

CONGRESSMAN.

Alfred P. Edgerton, D.....	910
James W. Riley, W.....	544

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alex. P. Miller, D.....	887
Alex. G. Converse, W.....	572

REPRESENTATIVE.

William Blackburn, D.....	916
James Core, W.....	502

COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Rockhill, D.....	914
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RECORDER.

John W. Thomas, D.....	831
John B. Wamsley, W.....	617

SURVEYOR.

John P. Haller, D.....	856
Harrison Maltbie, W.....	585

Harrison Maltbie was then a preacher.

CORONER.

Jacob S. Baker, D.....	908
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1851.

The vote for license was 1,051, against license, 418; Probate Judge, W. S. Rose; Prosecuting Attorney, Matthias H. Nichols, resigned in 1852 to enter Congress; Clerk of Common Pleas, Joseph H. Richardson; Recorder, Hugh Dobbins, *vice* John W. Thomas, who was elected in October, 1850; Surveyor, John P. Haller; Representative, Lester Bliss; State Senator, John Taylor.

1852.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Winfield Scott, A. S. or W.
Franklin Pierce, Pro. S. or D.
John P. Hale, Free Soil.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. B. Caldwell, D.....	1237
Dan. A. Haynes, W.....	826

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James B. Steadman, D.....	1235
D. H. Beardsley, W.....	769

CONGRESSMAN.

Matthias H. Nichols, D.....	1235
Joseph Plunkett, W.....	821

COMMISSIONER.

Burgess Dickey, D.....	1236
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CORONER.

Jacob S. Baker, D.....	1236
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TO SUBSIDIZE G. W. R. R.

For \$50,000 aid.....	747
Against \$50,000 aid.....	457

COURT OFFICERS.

Charles N. Lamison was elected in 1852 as Prosecuting Attorney, *vice* Nichols, resigned; Michael Leatherman was appointed Probate Judge, *vice* W. S. Rose, resigned.

1853.

During this year regular party conventions were held at Lima, and a strong Independent convention at Gomer.

The elections of 1853 resulted in the choice of Matthias Ridenour for Sheriff, Wm. Armstrong for Treasurer, Wm. Dowling for Auditor, Wm. Akerman for Commissioner, and Charles Crites for Representative. The vote for Governor was as follows: Medill, 1460; Barrere, 633, and Lewis 110.

1854.

Meetings of citizens opposed to the extension of slavery, and particularly to the Congressional act repealing the Missouri Compromise, known as the Nebraska Bill, were held throughout the county during the summer and fall of 1854. Among the speakers at these meetings were James and Theodore Cunningham, A. B. Waldorf, Michael Ridenour, M. Leatherman, J. N. Gutridge and M. H. Nichols. The *Western Gazette* (now the *Lima Gazette*), was the local organ.

SUPREME JUDGE.

J. R. Swan, A. N.....	1720
S. F. Norris, D.....	517

BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

J. Blickensderfer, A. N.....	1691
A. P. Miller, D.....	522

CONGRESSMAN.

M. H. Nichols, A. N.....	1797
G. V. Dorsey, D.....	428

PROBATE JUDGE.

M. Leatherman, A. N.....	1628
J. W. Watters, D.....	472

Mr. Leatherman was nominated on the Independent ticket.

CLERK OF COURT.

James Cunningham, Sr., A. N.....	1690
J. H. Meiley, D.....	536

RECORDER.

J. B. Wamsley, A. N.....	1634
J. G. Ridenour, D.....	572

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

M. Patterson, A. N.....	1788
Barnet Esch, D.....	456

CORONER.

Wm. Myers, A. N.....	1725
Simon Davis, D.....	481

This was known as the Anti-Nebraska Campaign.

1855.

In March, 1855, the Know-Nothing movement was in the zenith of its power.

In April, 1855, the village and township elections throughout the county were carried out between the Old-Line Democracy and the Know-Nothing or American party. In April, 1856, the same political lines were observed.

GOVERNOR.

S. P. Chase, R.....	1235
Wm. Medill, D.....	917
Allen Trimble, A.....	22

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Thomas H. Ford, R.....	1235
James Myers, D.....	917

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, long term, R.....	1235
Chas. C. Convers, vacancy, R.....	1235

STATE AUDITOR.

Francis M. Wright, R.....	1235
Wm. D. Morgan, D.....	917

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James H. Baker, R.....	1235
William Trevitt, D.....	917

TREASURER OF STATE.

Wm. H. Gibson, R.....	1235
John G. Breslin, D.....	917

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Francis D. Kimball, R.....	1235
Geo. W. McCook, D.....	917

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alex. G. Conover, R.....	1235
J. B. Steadman, D.....	917

STATE SENATOR.

Lyman C. Hurd, R.....	1128
Ed. M. Phelps, D.....	999

REPRESENTATIVE.

Charles Post, A. A. S.....	1084
— Crites, D.....	855
— Blackburn, I.....	171

AUDITOR.

Richard Metheany, A. A. S.....	1157
— Dowling, D.....	859
— Daniels, I.....	92

DELEGATE, SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

James Cunningham.....	
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COUNTY TREASURER.

Geo. W. Fickle, A. A. S.....	1118
— Armstrong, D.....	966
— Huffer, I.....	66

SHERIFF.

Wm. Tingle, A. A. S.....	1115
— Ridenour, D.....	995

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Jasper N. Gutridge, A. A. S.....	1129
C. W. Lamison, D.....	894
Theo. E. Cunningham, R.....	94

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Horace Bixby, A. A. S	1125
— Bell, D	898
— Baxter, I.	134

On the State ticket the contest was carried on between the Republicans, Democrats and American parties. The local contest rested between the Anti-Slavery, Democratic and Republican parties.

1856.

In February, 1856, a Kansas meeting was held at Lima, when Delzell, Hurd, Kincaid, Binkley, Baxter, Edson, Cunningham and others were appointed to raise funds for settlers in Kansas who were opposing the Missourians.

Under a call issued by R. Metheany, Theo. E. and James Cunningham, C. Parmenter, Charles Post, Thomas Delzell, W. H. Harper and other Republicans of Allen County, a convention of Republicans and all opposed to the administration assembled at Lima on May 17, 1856. W. H. C. Mitchell was elected delegate to the National Convention.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

John C. Fremont, R.	1416
James Buchanan, D.	1508
Millard Fillmore, A.	94

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

Ozias Bowen, long term, R.	1332
Josiah Scott, short term, R.	1339
— Raney, long term, D.	1384
— Searle, short term, D.	1382
— Peck, A.	75

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. Lawrence, R.	1357
Benj. F. Metcalf, D.	1391
John Collett, A.	5

CONGRESSMAN.

Matthias H. Nichols, R.	1335
G. V. Dorsey, D.	1377
— Beman, A.	57

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Joseph Griffith, R.	1338
Christian Steman, D.	1320
John Tuttle, A.	84

COUNTY CORONER.

John K. Wood, R.	1318
Sam. Sanford, D.	1387
T. T. Mitchell, A.	72

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

John Holland, R.	1316
John P. Haller, D.	1414

John Holland was a Democrat up to the time of election, but embraced the Republican party to defeat his opponent.

C. Parmenter claimed in the *Gazette* October 22, 1862, that Judge Metcalf and Mr. Lamison first brought mulattoes to vote in Ottawa Township in 1856. The contest was carried out on strictly party lines, and proved one of the closest ever waged in the county between the two great parties.

1857.

GOVERNOR.

S. P. Chase, R.	1242
H. B. Payne, D.	1472
P. Van Trump.	53

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Martin Welker, R.	1235
Wm. H. Lytle, D.	1477
Norman T. Nash.	55

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Alfred P. Russell, R.	1236
Jacob Reinhard, D.	1477
C. C. Allen.	54

STATE TREASURER.

Alfred P. Stone, R.	1235
James R. Morris, D.	1475
Jonathan Harshman, A.	55

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

J. Blickensderfer, Jr., R.	1222
Abner L. Backus, D.	1472
Wm. R. Arthur, A.	54

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Milton Sutliff, R.	1234
H. C. Whitman, D.	1476
John Davenport, A.	54

STATE SENATOR.

John Taylor, R.....	1230
Edward M. Phelps, D.....	1473
John T. Furgeson, A.....	51

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. B. Hutchins, R.....	1236
Charles C. Marshall, D.....	1465
Eli Bond, A.....	52

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Richard Metheany, R.....	1253
George W. Overmyer, D.....	1449
Jos. H. Dague, A.....	48

COUNTY TREASURER.

Geo. W. Fickel, R.....	1237
Wm. Armstrong, D.....	1456
Miles Vance, A.....	47

SHERIFF.

Wm. Tingle, R.....	1178
S. R. Buckmaster, D.....	1457
Wm. Stump, A.....	44

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Jasper N. Gutridge, R.....	1243
Charles N. Lamison, D.....	1463

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

Shelby Taylor, R.....	1254
John H. Meiley, D.....	1468
Elisha G. Hamilton, A.....	44

RECORDER.

John B. Wamsley, R.....	1258
John G. Ridenour, D.....	1458
Robert Shaffer, A.....	39

PROBATE JUDGE.

Smith Talbot, R.....	1215
Thos. M. Robb, D.....	1492
John Collett, A.....	60

COMMISSIONER.

Moses Patterson, R.....	1242
Cad Jacobs, D.....	1470
Saul Falkner, A.....	51

1858.

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

Thomas W. Bartley, D.....	1523
William V. Peck, R.....	1422

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Durbin Ward, D.....	1520
C. P. Wolcott, R.....	1425

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.

Sam. W. Gilson, D.....	1520
Wm. B. Thrall, R.....	1419

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

R. H. Hendrickson, D.....	1509
John L. Martin, R.....	1433

CONGRESSMAN.

Wm. Allen, D.....	1481
Matthias H. Nichols, R.....	1449

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Benj. F. Metcalf, D.....	1508
John Walkup, R.....	1397

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Freeman Bell, D.....	1467
Horace Bixby, R.....	1465

CORONER.

Samuel Sanford, D.....	1531
Jacob Ward, R.....	1409

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

John B. Reeder, D.....	1541
David Bryte, D.....	1527
James Chenoweth, D.....	1520
Shelby Taylor, R.....	1420
Curtis Baxter, R.....	1401
Matthew Dobbins, R.....	1387

The average majority of the Democrats, as shown in this election, was 91, giving a Republican gain of 139 over 1857.

1859.

GOVERNOR.

Rufus P. Ranney, D.....	1656
W. Dennison, Jr., R.....	1574

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

W. H. Safford, D.....	1655
Robt. C. Kirk, R.....	1573

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Jacob Reinhard, D.....	1654
Addison P. Russell, R.....	1572

STATE AUDITOR.

G. V. Dorsey, D.....	1654
Robt. W. Taylor, R.....	1573

STATE TREASURER.

Wm. Bushnell, D.....	1655
Alfred P. Stone, R.....	1572

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James Tomlinson, D.....	1655
John B. Gregory, R.....	1571

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Henry C. Whitman, D.....	1655
Wm. T. Gholson, R.....	1572

STATE COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Charles N. Allen, D.....	1655
Anson Smyth, R.....	1571

STATE SENATOR.

Edward Foster, D.....	1658
Rudolph Reul, R.....	1570

REPRESENTATIVE.

Thomas K. Jacobs, D.....	1632
Lyman C. Hurd, R.....	1569

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Hugh T. Rinehart, D.....	1652
James Bell, R.....	1568

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Geo. M. Baxter, D.....	1572
Jasper N. Gutridge, R.....	1601

SHERIFF.

Samuel R. Buckmaster, D.....	1660
Slemmons Lisle, R.....	1558

AUDITOR.

Geo. W. Overmyer, D.....	1686
Sam. H. Ward, R.....	1521

TREASURER.

Wm. Armstrong, D.....	1602
Shelby Taylor, R.....	1611

COMMISSIONER.

Almon E. Hadsell, D.....	1645
Joseph Griffith, R.....	1577

SURVEYOR.

D. W. Littlefield, D.....	1605
Chas. P. Washburn, R.....	1603

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

James Chenoweth, D.....	1637
Sam. Early, R.....	1584

1860.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln, R.....	1796
Stephen A. Douglas, D.....	1882
John Bell, A.....	21
John C. Breckenridge, D. F.....	29
Gerritt Smith.....	—

CONGRESSMAN.

William Allen, R.....	1792
James H. Hart, D.....	1759

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

D. W. Stambaugh, D.....	1815
James Murray, R.....	1736

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A. L. Backus, D.....	1818
Levi Sergeant, R.....	1733

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

Thos. J. S. Smith, D.....	1826
Jacob Brinkerhoff, R.....	1727

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

John H. Meily, D.....	1800
Chas. V. Metheany, R.....	1746

PROBATE JUDGE.

Thomas M. Robb, D.....	1800
Henry S. Hunter, R.....	1752

RECORDER.

John G. Ridenour, D.....	1838
Newton T. Hover, R.....	1714

COMMISSIONER.

Cadwallader W. Jacobs, D.....	1809
Richard T. Hughes, R.....	1741

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

James Baxter, D.....	1803
Benj. M. Daniels, R.....	1735

CORONER.

William Sullivan, D.....	1826
S. W. Gould, R.....	1718

The full vote of the Republicans and straight Democrats of the county was polled this year.

1861.

GOVERNOR.

David Tod, R.....	1711
Hugh J. Jewett, D.....	1856

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Benjamin Stanton, R.....	1710
John G. Marshall, D.....	1855

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Benj. R. Cowan, R.....	1709
W. W. Armstrong, D.....	1855

STATE TREASURER.

George W. Holmes, D.....	1856
G. V. Dorsey, R.....	1698

STATE SENATOR.

Lester Bliss, R.....	1706
Charles C. Marshall, D.....	1861

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.

— Griswold, D.....	1856
— Riley, R.....	1682

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

— Fitch, D.....	1826
— Torrence, R.....	1722

REPRESENTATIVE.

John Monroe, D.....	1880
Thos. K. Jacobs, R.....	1630

COUNTY AUDITOR.

John P. Haller, D.....	1883
Jos. W. Hunt, R.....	1658

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John B. Reeder, D.....	1829
N. B. Howard, R.....	1713

COUNTY TREASURER.

M. W. Vance, D.....	1778
Shelby Taylor, R.....	1736

SHERIFF.

Sam. Collins, D.....	1888
H. Kibby, R.....	1668

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

James Mackenzie, D.....	1892
James Brown, R.....	1628

COMMISSIONER.

Freeman Bell, D.....	1666
Horace Bixby, R.....	1691

SURVEYOR.

S. J. Brand, D.....	1863
— Forshee, R.....	1700

1862.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Franklin T. Backus, Union.....	1132
Rufus P. Ranney, D.....	1759

SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. S. Kennon, Union.....	1132
W. W. Armstrong, D.....	1759

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Chauncey N. Olds, Union.....	1132
L. R. Critchfield, D.....	1759

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

John B. Gregory, Union.....	1132
James Gamble, D.....	1759

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Wm. D. Henkle, Union.....	1132
C. W. H. Cathcart, D.....	1759

CONGRESSMAN.

Conduce H. Gatch, Union.....	1132
F. C. LeBlond, D.....	1759

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Joseph Minor Wolcott, Union.....	1132
Samuel Ice, D.....	1759

COUNTY CORONER.

John H. Harbison, Union.....	1132
(See biography) D.....	1759

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Jesse J. John, Union.....	1132
(See biography), D.....	1759

The vote for local officers is based on that for Supreme Court Judge.

1863.

GOVERNOR.

C. S. Vallandigham, D.....1958
John Brough, R.....1745

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

George E. Pugh, D.....1980
Charles Anderson, R.....1737

STATE AUDITOR.

Wm. Hubbard, D.....1992
James H. Godman, R.....1740

STATE TREASURER.

Horace S. Knapp, D.....1993
G. Volney Dorsey, R.....1735

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

John H. Heaton, D.....1992
John M. Barrere, R.....1739

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

P. Van Trump, D.....1992
H. H. Hunter, R.....1739

STATE SENATOR.

Meredith R. Willett, D.....1992
Philetis W. Norris, R.....1739

REPRESENTATIVE.

John Monroe, D.....1999
Theodore E. Cunningham, R.....1732

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Benj. F. Metcalf, D.....1973
Joseph Plunkett, R.....1735

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ormund E. Griffith, D.....2005
Samuel Lybrand, R.....1720

PROBATE JUDGE.

Chas. M. Hughes, D.....1999
Archelaus Martin, R.....1730

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

James McKenzie, D.....1968
Norman Tucker, R.....1732

SHERIFF.

Sam. Collins, D.....1999
H. R. Fogle, R.....1725

AUDITOR.

John P. Haller, D.....2008
A. B. Crall, R.....1715

TREASURER.

Miles W. Vance, D.....1998
Geo. W. Young, R.....1727

RECORDER.

Jacob M. Haller, D.....1988
Joseph Ward, R.....1740

COMMISSIONER.

Samuel Ice, D.....1995
Jos. Slutz, R.....1731

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

James Baxter, D.....1995
W. Mumaugh, R.....1738

1864.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. W. Armstrong, D.....1875
W. H. Smith, R.....1625

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

M. C. Whiteley, long vacancy, D....1871
William White, long vacancy, R....1628
Alex. S. Boys, short vacancy, D....1872
Horace Wilder, short vacancy, R....1627
P. Van Trump, full term, D.....1870
L. Day, full term, R.....1627

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.

W. S. V. Prentiss, D.....1872
Moses R. Brailey, R.....1625

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

L. R. Critchfield, D.....1875
W. P. Richardson, R.....1625

BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

William Larwill, D., full term.....1871
Philip Herzing, R., full term.....1626
Charles Boesel, to fill vacancy, D....1872
James Moore, to fill vacancy, R.....1625

CONGRESSMAN.

Francis C. LeBlond, D.....1855
Moses B. Walker, R.....1623

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Soldiers' vote.

Charles N. Lamison and twenty others, D.....	234
John M. Connell and twenty others, R.....	415

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Abraham Lincoln, R. (<i>estimated</i>).....	1900
George B. McClellan, D. (<i>estimated</i>).....	1600

1865.

GOVERNOR.

Geo. W. Morgan.....	2143
Jacob D. Cox.....	1614

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Wm. Lang.....	2138
A. G. McBurney.....	1632

STATE TREASURER.

George Spence.....	2139
Sidney S. Warner.....	1635

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Daniel S. Dana	2139
Rodney Foos.....	1634

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

David M. Wilson.....	2140
Wm. H. West.....	1635

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Charles Boesel.....	2139
James Moore.....	1635

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

P. Van Trump, full term.....	2140
Jacob Brinkerhoff, full term.....	1635

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Hiram H. Barney.....	2139
John A. Norris.....	1635

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thomas M. Key (vacancy).....	2140
John Welch (vacancy).....	1635

STATE SENATOR.

Meredith R. Willett, D.....	2138
Thos. J. Godfrey, D.....	2139
Sam R. Mott, R.....	1633
Henry Newbegin, R.....	1636

REPRESENTATIVE.

Richard E. Jones, D.....	2150
Richard Rice, R.....	1620

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

James McKenzie, D.....	2119
O. W. Rose, R.....	1620

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Isaiah S. Pillars, D.....	2110
Jasper N. Gutridge, R.....	1629

SHERIFF.

Isaac Bailey, D.....	2125
Matthias Ridenour R.....	1641

AUDITOR.

Wm. Dowling, D.....	2149
Barton A. Holland, R.....	1582

COUNTY TREASURER.

Emanuel Fisher, D.....	2133
Geo. L. Higgins, R.....	1621

COMMISSIONER.

Geo. W. Goble, D.....	2133
Cyrus M. Coffin, R.....	1634

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Peter S. Metzler, D.....	2136
Geo. Harpster, R.....	1637

1866.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Benj. Le Fevre, D.....	2257
W. H. Smith, R.....	1853

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thomas M. Key, D.....	2262
Josiah Scott, R.....	1854

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

William Larwill, D.....	2262
— Barrere, R.....	1859

CONGRESSMAN.

William Mungen, D.....	2255
Moses B. Walker, R.....	1853

CLERK COMMON PLEAS.

Ormund E. Griffith, D.....	2266
Emanuel G. Waltz, R.....	1840

PROBATE JUDGE.

Charles M. Hughes, D.....	2275
E. A. Ballard, R.....	1832

RECORDER.

Jacob M. Haller, D.....	2155
Henry Heman, R.....	1909

COMMISSIONER.

Samuel Ice, D.....	2255
Josiah B. Roberts, R.....	1856

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Elias Everett, D.....	2263
Thornton T. Mitchell, R.....	1861

CORONER.

Samuel Sandford, D.....	2266
James A. Newell, R.....	1848

BUILDING JAIL.

For	863
Against.....	3002

1867.

GOVERNOR.

Allen G. Thurman, D.....	2624
Rutherford B. Hayes, R.....	1737

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Daniel S. Uhl, D.....	2621
John C. Lee, R.....	1739

STATE AUDITOR.

John McElwee, D.....	2625
Jas. H. Godman, R.....	1674

STATE TREASURER.

Cochran Fulton, D.....	2624
Sidney S. Warner, R.....	1673

COMPTROLLER.

Wm. Sheridan, D.....	2624
M. R. Brailey, R.....	1740

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Frank H. Hurd, D.....	2625
Wm. H. West, R.....	1740

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Arthur Hughes, D.....	2625
Philip Herzing, R.....	1742

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thomas M. Key, D.....	2624
John Welch, R.....	1740

STATE SENATORS.

Thomas J. Godfrey, D.....	2642
William Carter, D.....	2621
Rudolph Reul, R.....	1740
David Simpson, R.....	1739

REPRESENTATIVE.

Richard E. Jones, D.....	2633
Samuel Lybrand, R.....	1728

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

John F. Brotherton, D.....	2620
James Irwin, R.....	1729

SHERIFF.

Isaac Bailey, D.....	2625
William Miller, R.....	1736

AUDITOR.

William Dowling, D.....	2641
John Cunningham, R.....	1718

TREASURER.

Washington R. Partello, D.....	2628
Jacob Moser, R.....	1731

COMMISSIONER.

John Keith, D.....	2616
Charles Post, R.....	1734

SURVEYOR.

David D. Nicholas, D.....	2636
M. H. Wadams, R.....	1730

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John Sprott, D.....	2626
John C. Daniels, R.....	1735

1868.

PRESIDENT U. S.

U. S. Grant, R.....	1779
Horatio Seymour, D.....	2550

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Thomas Hubbard.....	2550
Isaac R. Sherwood.....	1782

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. E. Finck.....	2549
Wm. White.....	1780

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

John M. Webb.....	2550
Rodney Foos.....	1782

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Arthur Hughes.....	2550
James Moore.....	1782

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	2550
John R. Norris.....	1782

CONGRESSMAN.

William Mungen, D.....	2549
Thos. E. Grissell, R.....	1782

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

James Mackenzie, D.....	2526
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COMMISSIONER.

Geo. W. Goble, D.....	2531
Wm. D. Bruce, R.....	1783

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Peter S. Metzler, D.....	2548
Calvin Harris, R.....	1779

CORONER.

Chas. Metzger, D.....	2552
Wm. McHenry, R.....	1776

1869.

GOVERNOR.

Geo. H. Pendleton, D.....	2359
R. B. Hayes, R.....	1687

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Thomas J. Godfrey, D.....	2350
John C. Lee, R.....	1694

STATE TREASURER.

Stephen Buhner, D.....	2351
Sidney S. Warner, R.....	1694

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John M. Connell, D.....	2352
Francis B. Pond, R.....	1695

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Benjamin P. Churchill, D.....	2351
Richard R. Porter, R.....	1695

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. J. Gilmore, D.....	2351
Luther Day, R.....	1695

STATE SENATOR.

Charles Boesel, D.....	2350
Isaac N. Alexander, R.....	1692

REPRESENTATIVE.

Wm. Armstrong, D.....	2327
Richard T. Hughes, R.....	1698

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Mehaffey, D.....	2270
Chas. A. Metheany, R.....	1788

PROBATE JUDGE.

Luther M. Meily, D.....	2279
Lester Bliss, R.....	1693

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

John F. Brotherton, D.....	2224
George Jamieson, R.....	1695

SHERIFF.

James A. Colbath, D.....	2240
Wm. Miller, R.....	1769

AUDITOR.

Sylvester J. Brand, D.....	2353
Alfred J. McKee, R.....	1678

TREASURER.

W. R. Partello, D.....	2358
Isaac B. Post, R.....	1688

RECORDER.

Albertus R. Krebs, D.....	2309
A. J. McFarland, R.....	1706

COMMISSIONER.

James McBeth, D.....	2312
Jos. W. Hunt, R.....	1721

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Elias Everett, D.....	2314
Peter Snyder, R.....	1705

1870.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. Heisley, D.....	1934
Isaac R. Sherwood, R.....	1878

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.

John H. Heaton, D.....	1934
W. T. Wilson, R.....	1878

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Wm. Spencer, D.....	1933
Philip V. Herzing, R.....	1876

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Richard A. Harrison, D.....	1932
George W. McIlvaine, R.....	1878

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Francis J. Lye, Jr., D.....	1928
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REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Charles N. Lamison, D.....	1880
J. D. Clark, R.....	1867

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Bernard Esch, D.....	1918
Horace Bixby, R.....	1879

SURVEYOR.

David D. Nicholas, D.....	1951
Harrison Maltbie, R.....	1853

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Michael L. Baker, D.....	1930
Reuben White, R.....	1860

CORONER.

Gustavus Feiss, D.....	1927
S. B. Hiner, R.....	1878

1871.

GOVERNOR.

Geo. W. McCook, D.....	2180
Edward F. Noyes, R.....	1708

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Samuel F. Hunt, D.....	1279
Jacob Mueller, R.....	1706

STATE AUDITOR.

Joseph R. Cockerill, D.....	2182
James Williams, R.....	1702

STATE TREASURER.

Dr. G. Bruehl, D.....	2179
Isaac Welch, R.....	1708

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Edward S. Wallace, D.....	2180
Francis B. Pond, R.....	1709

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Arthur Hughes, D.....	2180
Stephen R. Hosmer, R.....	1709

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

G. W. Geddes, D.....	2184
Wm. H. West, R.....	1704

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Charles Patterson, D.....	2180
Rodney Foos, R.....	1709

STATE COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Wm. W. Ross, D.....	2179
Thos. H. Harvey, R.....	1710

STATE SENATOR.

Charles Boesel, D.....	2188
Philip W. Hardesty, R.....	2190

REPRESENTATIVE.

Isaiah Pillars, D.....	1954
J. W. Eysenbach, R.....	1751

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Ed. A. Ballard, D.....	2081
Jasper N. Gutridge, R.....	1739

SHERIFF.

James A. Colbath, D.....	2220
Leonard W. Jackson, R.....	1644

TREASURER.

Francis J. Lye, D.....	1804
Richard T. Hughes, R.....	1873

COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Akerman, D.....	2160
Ira M. Townsend, R.....	1719

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John Enslin, D.....	2181
Gabriel Hefner, D.....	2160
Stephen H. Greer, R.....	1690
Wm. W. Ditto, R.....	1686

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For.....	2553
Against.....	1288

1872.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Aquilla Wiley, D.....	2459
Allen T. Wikoff, R.....	1948

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Isaac B. Riley, D.....	2448
Richard R. Porter, R.....	1958

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John L. Green, D.....	2448
John Welch, R.....	1955

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Charles N. Lamison, D.....	2422
Samuel Lybrand, R.....	1966

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

Robert Mehaffey, D.....	2491
Henry H. Higbie, R.....	1894

PROBATE JUDGE.

L. M. Meily, D.....	2165
Geo. Jamieson, R.....	2103

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Sylvester J. Brand, D.....	2438
Charles A. Metheany, R.....	1944

COUNTY RECORDER.

Albertus R. Krebs, D.....	2255
Ebenezer F. Davis, R.....	2077

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

James McBeth, D.....	2385
Cyrus H. Hover, R.....	1975

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Sanford, D.....	2430
George Harpster, R.....	1938

COUNTY CORONER.

Elijah Curtis, D.....	2434
J. Y. Marmon, R.....	1956

PRESIDENT U. S.

U. S. Grant, R.....	2010
Horace Greeley, L. R.....	2463
James Black, Pro.....	2
Chas. O'Connor, D.....	31

1873.

GOVERNOR.

Wm. Allen, D.....	2276
Edward F. Noyes, R.....	1764
Isaac T. Collins, G. B.....	169
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.....	3

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Barnabus Burns, D.....	2278
Alphonso Hart, R.....	1762
A. S. Piatt, G. B.....	169
Wm. H. Foster, Pro.....	3

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Henry C. Whitman, long term, D....	2278
William White, long term, R.....	1762
P. B. Ewing, long term, G. B.....	169
Sam E. Adams, long term, Pro.....	3
Chas. H. Scribner, short term, D....	2277
Walter F. Stone, short term, R.....	1762
Dewitt C. Loudon, short term, G. B..	170
Wm. Dunbar, short term, Pro.....	3

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Michael A. Dougherty, D.....	2266
John Little, R.....	1762
Seraphim Meyer, G. B.....	172
A. H. Mitchell, Pro.....	3

STATE TREASURER.

Geo. Weimer, D.....	2279
Isaac Welch, R.....	1762
John Harshman, G. B.....	168
George Dodds, Pro.....	3

COMPTROLLER OF TREASURY.

James K. Newcomer, D.....	2277
Wm. T. Wilson, R.....	1763
C. P. L. Butler, G. B.....	169
Thomas Edmunds, Pro.....	3

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Chris. Schunck, D.....	2263
Philip V. Herzing, R.....	1755
James McBeth, G. B.....	173
Enos H. Brocius, Pro.....	3

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

James Mackenzie, D.....	2243
Ed. M. Phelps, D.....	2283
Edwin A. Ballard.....	604
Joseph Plunkett.....	45

STATE SENATOR.

George W. Andrews, D.....	2137
Wm. Sheridan Jr., D.....	2281
Rudolph Reul.....	563
Henry Newbegin.....	416

REPRESENTATIVE.

Thomas M. Robb, D.....	2312
Lewis Jennings, R.....	1722
Wm. L. Farrell, G. B.....	150

SHERIFF.

James Bastable, D.....	1858
Wm. Miller, R.....	1966
John Melhorn, G. B.....	164

TREASURER.

Francis J. Lye, D.....	1920
Richard T. Hughes, R.....	2058
C. A. Evans, G. B.....	111

SURVEYOR.

David D. Nicholas, D.....	2274
Geo. H. Kephart, R.....	1723
Hugh M. Hill, G. B.....	153

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Charles M. Hughes, D.....	2375
Jasper N. Gutridge, R.....	858

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Bernard Esch, D.....	2130
W. E. Watkins, R.....	1844
Samuel Boose, G. B.....	152

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Gabriel Heffner, D.....	2269
J. L. B. Leatherman, R.....	1741
Edwin Ashton, G. B.....	178

1874.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. Bell.....	2077
Allen T. Wikoff.....	1721
John R. Bucktell.....	4

COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Chas. S. Smart.....	2074
Thos. W. Harvey.....	1722
P. M. Weddell.....	4

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. J. Gilmore, full term.....	2076
Luther Day, full term.....	1725
Gideon T. Stewart, full term.....	4
Geo. Rex, vacancy.....	2079
W. W. Johnson, vacancy.....	1720

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Arnold Green.....	2077
Rodney Foos.....	1724
S. B. Foster.....	4

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Martin Schilder.....	2077
S. R. Hosmer.....	1721
Enoch G. Collins.....	4

CONGRESSMAN.

Americus V. Rice, D.....	2079
Reynold K. Lytle, R.....	1702

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Nelson McBride, D.....	2033
F. Y. Davis, R.....	1702

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

William Akerman, D.....	2080
Joseph Long, R.....	1683

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John Enslin D.....	2969
A. J. McFarland, R.....	1705

COUNTY CORONER.

Elijah Curtiss, D.....	2075
S. B. Hiner, R.....	1725

AMENDMENTS.

For new constitution.....	566
Against new constitution.....	2394
For minority representation.....	659
Against minority representation.....	2073
For railroad aid.....	492
Against railroad aid.....	2334
For license.....	1424
Against license.....	1458
There was no license before this time.	

1875.

GOVERNOR.

William Allen, D.....	2920
R. B. Hayes, R.....	2151
Jay O'Dell, Pro.....	5

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Sam. F. Carey, D.....	2907
Thos. L. Young, R.....	2129
Henry A. Thompson, Pro.....	8

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Edward M. Green, D.....	2922
James Williams, R.....	2149
Delmont Locke, Pro.....	6

STATE TREASURER.

John Schreiner, D.....	2922
John M. Milliken, R.....	2155
Edward C. Young, Pro.....	5

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Thomas E. Powell, D.....	2924
John Little, R.....	2153
Sam. E. Adams, Pro.....	5

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Thos. Q. Ashburn, D.....	2919
Geo. W. McIlvaine, R.....	2154
David C. Montgomery, Pro.....	5

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

H. E. O'Hagan, D.....	2925
Peter Thatcher, R.....	2150
John R. Butchel, Pro.....	5

STATE SENATOR.

Geo. W. Andrews, D.....	2898
Wm. Sheridan, Jr., R.....	2894

STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

Michael L. Baker, D.....	2687
Samuel Lybrand, R.....	2250

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

Daniel L. Crites, D.....	2884
A. J. Chapman, R.....	2127

PROBATE JUDGE.

George W. Overmyer, D.....	2673
Alpheus B. Crall, R.....	2245

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Chas. M. Hughes, D.....	2882
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SHERIFF.

Wm. Russler, D.....	2444
Wm. Miller, R.....	2507

COUNTY TREASURER.

David East, D.....	2598
Sam. D. Chambers, R.....	2432
The Grange interest was defeated.	

RECORDER.

Henry H. Himan, D.....	2937
A. J. McFarland, R.....	2100

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Wm. W. Williams, D.....	2911
Wm. A. Biteman, R.....	2055

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Sandford, D.....	2925
Calvin Harris, R.....	2109
J. N. Bailey, Pro.....	2

SUNDRY QUESTIONS.

For the Commission.....	1011
Against Commission.....	1776
For amendment taxing dogs.....	1943
Against amendment taxing dogs.....	979

1876.

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Samuel J. Tilden, D.....	3519
Rutherford B. Hayes, R.....	2480
Green Clay Smith, Pro.....	—
Peter Cooper, G. B.....	18
James B. Walker —.....	—

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Calvin S. Brice and others, D.....	3519
I. N. Alexander and others, R.....	2480
Reuben Carroll and others, G. B.....	18

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. Bell, Jr., D.....	3235
Milton Barnes, R.....	2339

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. E. Finck, D.....	3236
W. W. Boynton, R.....	2335

MEMBER OF BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

Horace P. Clough, D.....	3238
James C. Evans, R.....	2336

CONGRESS.

Americus V. Rice, D.....	3261
Jacob L. H. Long, R.....	2311

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Nelson McBride, D.....	325 ⁵
Joseph Brower, R.....	2302

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Crites, D.....	3267
Samuel Durbin, R.....	2290

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

D. D. Nicholas, D.....	2988
M. H. Wadhams, R.....	2537

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Jos. B. Chipman, D.....	3231
Louis Huffman, R.....	2324

1877.

GOVERNOR.

Wm. H. West, R.....	1956
Richard M. Bishop, D.....	3048
Henry A. Thompson, Pro.....	13
Stephen Johnson, G. B.....	150

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Ferd. Vogeler, R.....	1786
Jabez W. Fitch, D.....	3020
Geo. K. Jenkins, Pro.....	163
Chris. Lewis, G. B.....	157

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. W. Johnson, R.....	1983
John W. Okey, D.....	3087
D. C. Montgomery, Pro.....	5
M. L. Clark, G. B.....	78

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Dwight Crowell, R.....	1985
Richard J. Fanning, D.....	3039
George Dodds, Pro.....	5
E. P. Pitkin, G. B.....	145

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Geo. K. Nash, R.....	1909
Isaiah Pillars, D.....	3112
David W. Gage, Pro.....	5
Geo. A. Duncan, G. B.....	144

STATE TREASURER.

John M. Milliken, R.....	1969
Anthony Howells, D.....	3052
Arza Alderman, Pro.....	5
Jas. Jenkins, G. B.....	146

BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

A. W. Luckey, R.....	1986
Martin S. Childer, D.....	3043
Amos Miller, Pro.....	5

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Jos. F. Lukens, R.....	1966
James J. Burns, D.....	3048
Jos. N. Lindsay, Pro.....	6
John C. Logan, G. B.....	147

AMENDMENTS.

Judicial, for.....	287
Judicial, against.....	3620
Free Banking, for.....	493
Free Banking, against.....	3259

STATE SENATOR.

Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, D.....	3034
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REPRESENTATIVE.

Michael L. Baker, D.....	2860
Jos. Morris, R.....	1983
Leonard W. Jackson, G. B.....	145

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

H. S. Prophet, D.....	3048
Frank E. Mead, R.....	1948
Jasper N. Gutridge, G. B.....	158

SHERIFF.

John Franks, D.....	2780
Wm. E. Watkins, R.....	2287
Jos. W. Bennett, G. B.....	62

TREASURER.

David East, D.....	3084
Jesse J. John, R.....	1924
J. R. Churchill, G. B.....	143

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Marion Chumm, D.....	3055
Wm. D. Breese, R.....	1968
John P. Jacobs, G. B.....	146

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Martin V. Blair, D.....	3028
John H. Johnson, R.....	1988
Jerry B. Green, G. B.....	150

CORONER.

Elijah Curtis, D.....	3050
John P. Harley, R.....	1977
Geo. W. Collins, G. B.....	138

1878.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Milton Barnes, R.....	1871
David R. Paige, D.....	2857
Jeremiah N. Robinson, Pro.....	4
Andrew Roy, G. B.....	230

CONGRESS.

William D. Hill, D.....	2834
James L. Price, R.....	1866
Wm. C. Holgate, G. B.....	232

PROBATE JUDGE.

George W. Overmyer, D.....	2096
John L. B. Leatherman, R.....	1795
Joseph H. Harbeson, G. B.....	229

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Nelson McBride, D.....	2096
Samuel D. Chambers, R.....	2634
James B. Kirk, G. B.....	164

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

William W. Williams, D.....	2779
Peter Snyder, R.....	1894
Enos Foster, G. B.....	230

SUPREME JUDGE.

Wm. White.....	1873
Alex. F. Hume.....	2856
Wm. F. Ross.....	4
Chilton A. White.....	228

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Charles M. Hughes, D.....	3029
John J. Moore, D.....	2918

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

Daniel L. Crites, D.....	2848
John G. Roberts, R.....	1851
James A. Jacobs, G. B.....	228

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

George Paul, R.....	1874
Rush N. Field, D.....	2855
Delmont Locke, Pro.....	4
J. R. Fallis, G. B.....	229

COUNTY RECORDER.

Henry H. Heman, D.....	2890
John W. Brown, R.....	1828
John G. Ridenour, G. B.....	221

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Boose, D.....	2816
Wm. W. Hover, R.....	1888
David D. Davis, G. B.....	229

1879.

GOVERNOR.

Charles Foster, R.....	2592
Thomas Ewing, D.....	3615
A. Sanders Piatt, N.....	38

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Andrew Hickenlooper, R.....	2582
Americus V. Rice, D.....	3596
Hugo Preyer, N.....	59

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Wm. W. Johnson, R.....	2584
Wm. J. Gilmore, D.....	3597
Abner M. Jackson, N.....	67

STATE AUDITOR.

John F. Oglevee, R.....	2584
Chas. Reemelin, D.....	3600
Andrew Roy, N.....	66

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Geo. K. Nash, R.....	2577
Isaiah Pillars, D.....	3600
James R. Grogan, N.....	68

STATE TREASURER.

Joseph Turney, R.....	2585
Anthony Howells, D.....	3603
Chas. Jenkins, N.....	67

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James Fullington, R.....	2591
Patrick O'Mara, D.....	3588
Geo. W. Platt, N.....	42

STATE SENATOR.

Nathan G. Johnson, D.....	2593
Gale M. Saltzgaber, R.....	3563

STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

Hiram Thomas, R.....	2610
Matthew H. McCullough, D.....	3519

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

James H. Day, D.....	3592
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PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Albert G. Stewart, R.....	2557
H. S. Prophet, D.....	3601

SHERIFF.

James L. Smith, R.....	2454
John Franks, D.....	3665
Wm. Mechlin, G. B.....	62

COUNTY TREASURER.

Wm. D. Breese, R.....	2580
James Armstrong, D.....	3573
Jacob Hogle, G. B.....	66

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Leonidas H. Post, R.....	2689
Jacob Crites, D.....	3394
Edwin Shirely, G. B.....	70

SURVEYOR.

Robt. H. Gamble, R.....	2561
John Keith, D.....	3577
Alex. Mason, G. B.....	67

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Curtis Baxter, R.....	2567
James B. Chipman, D.....	3588
John C. Blocher, G. B.....	67

AMENDMENTS.

To amend Sec. 2, Art. 2, for.....	1829
To amend Sec. 2, Art. 2, against.....	1568
To amend Sec. 1, Art. 3, for.....	1788
To amend Sec. 1, Art. 3, against.....	1533
To amend Judicial Provision, for.....	1823
To amend Judicial Prov., against.....	1674
To amend Sec. 4, Art. 10, for.....	2465
To amend Sec. 4, Art. 10, against.....	1231

In the above "N" and "G. B." represent
National and Greenback party.

1880.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles Townsend, R.....	2767
William Lang, D.....	3763
Chas. A. Lloyd, N.....	39

STATE COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

Daniel F. DeWolf, R.....	2767
James J. Burns, D.....	3762
R. B. Smart, N.....	41

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Geo. W. McIlvaine, R.....	2772
Martin B. Follett, D.....	3760
Dewitt C. Loudon, N.....	41

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Dwight Crowell, R.....	2772
Richard J. Fanning, D.....	3760
Chas. Bonsall, G. B.....	41

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Sylvester J. Brand, D.....	3805
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BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

Stephen R. Hosmer, R.....	2769
Wm. J. Jackson, D.....	3764
Amos Roberts, N.....	41

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

William K. Boone, R.....	2828
Benjamin Le Fevre, D.....	3675
Wm. M. Randall, G. B.....	41

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Moser, R.....	2812
Francis M. Clum, D.....	3663

CORONER.

John R. Evans, R.....	2771
Tobias H. Foltz, D.....	3754

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Eversole, R.....	2776
Martin V. Blair, D.....	3756

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

James A. Garfield, R.....	2906
Winfield S. Hancock, D.....	3890
James B. Weaver, G. B.....	48
Neal Dow, P.....	3

1881.

GOVERNOR.

Charles Foster, R.....	2558
John W. Bookwalter, D.....	3464
Abram R. Ludlow, P.....	110
John Seitz, N.....	46

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Rees G. Richards, R.....	2578
Edgar M. Johnson, D.....	3462
Jason McVay, P.....	113
Charles Jenkins, N.....	46

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Nicholas Longworth, R.....	2572
Edward F. Bingham, D.....	3465
Gideon T. Stewart, P.....	118
Joseph Watson, N.....	46

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Geo. K. Nash, R.....	2577
Frank C. Dougherty, D.....	3464
David W. Gage, P.....	98
G. N. Tuttle, N.....	46

STATE TREASURER.

Joseph Turney, R.....	2572
A. P. Winslow, D.....	3467
Ferd. Schumacher, P.....	102
Wm. F. Gloyd, N.....	47

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

George Paul, R.....	2574
John Crowe, D.....	3466
Abner Davis, P.....	103
Henry L. Morrison, N.....	46

STATE SENATOR.

Will. E. Osborn, R.....	2602
Henry Moser, R.....	2595
Elmer White, D.....	3474
Thomas J. Godfrey, D.....	3476
Daniel K. Gillespie, G. B.....	14

STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

Morris C. Mumaugh, R.....	2645
Matthew H. McCullough, D.....	3450

CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

John Davidson, R.....	2434
Eugene C. Mackenzie, D.....	3650

PROBATE JUDGE.

Alpheus B. Crall, R.....	2656
Samuel S. Yoder, D.....	3363

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

James Irvine, R.....	2595
James B. Townsend, D.....	3476

SHERIFF.

Edwin Hull, R.....	2525
W. H. Harter, D.....	3507

AUDITOR.

Sam. D. Chambers, R.....	2835
Wm. D. Poling, D.....	3259

TREASURER.

Wm. D. Breese, R.....	2491
David M. Fisher, D.....	3583

RECORDER.

Carman B. Rice, R.....	2521
Wm. Timberlake, D.....	3575

COURT HOUSE.

For New Court House.....	3333
Against New Court House.....	1014

1882.

CONGRESSMAN.

Jacob S. Conklin, R.....	2410
Benj. Le Fevre, D.....	3623

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

David Baxter, R.....	2474
Abraham Crider, D.....	3570

SUPREME JUDGE.

John H. Doyle, R.....	2424
John W. O'Key, D.....	3595
John W. Roseborough, G. B.....	44
Lloyd G. Tuttle, P.....	18

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Chas. A. Flickinger, R.....	2410
Henry Weible, D.....	3595
Carmi Alderman, G. B.....	44
L. B. Stevens, P.....	10

SURVEYOR.

Geo. H. Kephart, R.....	2405
John Keith, D.....	3619

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Andrew J. Chapman, R.....	2430
Israel Fraunfeltee, D.....	3620

1883.

GOVERNOR.

J. B. Foraker, R.....	3064
Geo. Hoadley, D.....	4251
Ferd. Schumacher.....	10
Chas. Jenkins.....	30

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Wm. G. Rose, R.....	3057
John G. Warwick, D.....	4267
Henry T. Ogden.....	10
Wm. Baker.....	30

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

W. H. Upson, R., short term.....	3054
M. D. Follett, D., short term.....	4268
Zeno C. Payne, short term.....	10
H. A. Chamberlain, short term.....	30
John H. Doyle, R., long term.....	3047
S. N. Owen, D., long term.....	4268
D. C. Montgomery, long term.....	10
James Grogan, long term.....	30

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Dwight Crowell, R.....	3055
J. W. Cruikshank, D.....	4266
John H. Blackford.....	10
Wm. Bentz.....	30

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Moses C. Earnhart, R.....	3059
James Lawrence, D.....	4260
John W. Roseborough.....	10
Lloyd G. Tuttle.....	30

STATE AUDITOR.

John F. Oglevee, R.....	3055
Emil Keisewetter, D.....	4267
Geo. P. Coler.....	10
Harvey Rhodes.....	30

STATE TREASURER.

John C. Brown.....	3056
Peter Brady.....	4263
John M. Whitton.....	10
John Seitz.....	30

STATE COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

D. F. DeWolf.....	3062
Leroy D. Brown.....	4257
Chris. C. Nestlerode.....	10
I. M. Case.....	30

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Leo. Weltz.....	3056
John P. Martin.....	4260
Geo. Z. Cruzen.....	10
John J. Scribner.....	30

AMENDMENTS.

Judicial Acts, for.....	5582
Judicial Acts, against.....	615
Reg. and Tax of Liquor Traffic, for.....	1002
Reg. and Tax of Liq. Traffic, against.....	2823
Prohibition of Intox. liquors, for.....	3667
Prohibition of Intox. liquors, against.....	2379

STATE SENATOR.

Horace A. Reeves, R.....	3075
Thomas J. Godfrey, D.....	4248
Elmer White, D.....	4236

REPRESENTATIVE.

James N. Shane, I.....	3034
Geo. W. Hull, D.....	3895

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Chas. M. Hughes, D.....	4250
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SHERIFF.

John W. Peltier, R.....	2930
Wm. H. Harter, D.....	4349

TREASURER.

Lemuel Eversole, R.....	2981
Jacob B. Sunderland, D.....	4313

COMMISSIONER.

Josiah B. Roberts, R.....	3256
Charles C. Marshall, D.....	4042

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Samuel Bassett, R.....	3045
Solomon H. Arnold, D.....	4251

CORONER.

Peter H. Brooks, D.....	4034
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1884.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Jas. S. Robinson, R.....	3265
James W. Newman, D.....	4518
Peter M. Herald, P.....	22
Elon J. Morris, N.....	38

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

William W. Johnson, R.....	3295
Chas. D. Martin, D.....	4483
James R. Grogan, P.....	25
John W. Roseborough, N.....	36

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Chas. A. Flickinger, R.....	3318
John H. Benner, D.....	4461
William B. Ogden, P.....	25
W. J. Kirkendall, G. B.....	39

CONGRESSMAN.

Wm. D. Davies, R.....	3325
Benj. Le Fevre, D.....	4464
David Watson, P.....	3

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Jacob Scroggs, R.....	3319
Isaac N. Alexander, R.....	3321
John A. Price, R.....	3326
John J. Moore, D.....	4477
Thomas Beer, D.....	4464
Henry W. Seney, D.....	4456

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

James H. Day.....	4471
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CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS.

Benj. L. Clevenger, R.....	3305
Eugene C. Mackenzie, D.....	4491

PROBATE JUDGE.

Gideon Ditto, R.....	3342
Samuel S. Yoder, D.....	4461

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

John N. Bailey, R.....	3328
James B. Townsend, D.....	4467

AUDITOR.

John R. Brown, R.....	3328
William D. Poling, D.....	4471

RECORDER.

Thomas Cotner, R.....	3323
William Timberlake, D.....	4481

COMMISSIONER.

Ira M. Townsend, L. term, R.....	3485
Joseph A. States, L. term, D.....	4233
Alex. Sherk, S. term, D.....	4588

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John L. B. Leatherman, R.....	3220
Levi Reichelderfer, D.....	4471

The official count of the votes polled in Allen County, November 4, 1884, is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Amanda.....	100	207
Auglaize.....	279	177
Bath.....	129	192
Delphos, First Ward.....	89	163
Delphos, Second Ward.....	85	200
German.....	108	250
Jackson.....	159	273
Lima, First Ward.....	364	316
Lima, Second Ward.....	429	282
Lima, Third Ward.....	108	381
Lima, Fourth Ward.....	260	139
Monroe.....	287	222
Marion.....	211	302
Ottawa.....	15	18
Perry.....	155	190
Richland—Bluffton.....	125	349
Richland—Beaver Dam.....	85	176
Shawnee.....	117	171
Sugar Creek.....	133	111
Spencer.....	159	322
Totals.....	3372	4442

St. John received 59 votes in the county and Butler 30, for President.

During the first years of the county's political history, party bigotry was not acknowledged; but convention and caucus were held, the same as at present, to select an official, not to serve his own or his party's interest alone, but to labor for the whole people. The majority of the first settlers were members of the Jacksonian school of politics. When, in 1832, South Carolina assumed the right to ignore the laws of the General Government by opposing the collection of revenue, President Jackson acted with his usual decision, and told the South Carolinians that the Union must be preserved. This action, together with the tone of his proclamation, cemented, as it were, all political parties under one leader, and so far as Allen County is concerned, was the beginning of its strong Democracy.

CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS AND BAR OF ALLEN COUNTY.

THE first Circuit Judge who presided over the courts of northwestern Ohio subsequent to the organization of the new counties was George Tod. Ebenezer Lane followed Judge Tod, and next came Judge David Higgins. In 1830 he was elected President Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, then comprising all the territory in the neighborhood of Allen County. Court was held at Findlay, Defiance and Perrysburg, at each of which places the Count Coffinberry, J. C. Spink and Rudolphus Dickenson appeared as lawyers of the circuit—itinerant pleaders.

The Legislature created the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit in 1838-39, which embraced Allen, Van Wert, Hardin, Hancock, Lucas, Wood, Henry, Williams, Paulding and Putnam. Up to this time Allen County belonged to the Dayton Circuit, with Wm. L. Helfenstein, Judge, while a portion of Allen belonged to the Marion Circuit, presided over by Judge Ozias Bowen.

In February, 1839, Emery D. Potter was elected Judge of this Thirteenth Circuit, a position he occupied until his election to Congress in October, 1843. The same year Myron H. Tilden was elected Judge of

the Circuit. In February, 1845, the territory of this circuit was reduced.

The Sixteenth Circuit was established February 19, 1845. It embraced Allen, Shelby, Mercer, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams, to which Defiance County was added March 10, 1845. Patrick G. Goode was elected Presiding Judge. The Associate Judges in 1833 were William Watt, James Crozier and Chris Wood; in 1837, Charles Levering, Joseph Hover and John Jamieson; in 1841, John Elliott, George B. Shriner, and in 1845, Charles H. Adgate and John P. Fay.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The first Court of Common Pleas for Allen County was held within James Daniels' cabin, near the creek, at the east end of Market Street, in May, 1833, with George B. Holt, President, assisted by Associate Judges Watt, Crozier and Wood. President Judge Helfenstein succeeded Judge Holt in 1838; he was succeeded by Judge Potter in 1839. Judge Tilden presided from 1842 until 1845, when Judge Goode was elected. Under the Constitution of 1851, Allen, Hardin, Shelby, Auglaize, Madison, Union and Logan were erected in one Common Pleas Court District, known as No. 3, Sub-Division No. 1, of which Benjamin F. Metcalf was elected Judge in October, 1851. He was succeeded in 1855-56 by Judge William Lawrence, who presided over the district, as re-organized, until 1864, when he resigned to enter Congress.

In 1851 Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton were organized as District No. 3, Sub-division No. 2, and John M. Palmer elected Judge in October, 1851. He was succeeded in 1855-56 by Alex S. Latty. Under the act of April 8, 1858, this sub-division was re-organized, and Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Van Wert and Putnam made an additional sub-division, of which Benjamin F. Metcalf was elected Judge in October, 1858, re-elected in October, 1863, and occupied the position until his death in February, 1865, when O. W. Rose was appointed to fill the vacancy. In October, 1865, James Mackenzie, a Canadian, son of William Lyon Mackenzie, the Canadian Patriot-leader of 1837, was elected to the Judgeship of Common Pleas, for the unexpired term, and re-elected in October, 1868. In March, 1869, Edwin M. Phelps was elected under the act creating an additional judgeship for sub-division. A reference to the political history will point out

the Judges elected since that time, as well as these elected in 1884 under the law establishing the Circuit Court.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD BAR.

Andrew Coffinberry, born in Virginia August 20, 1788, where his French and German grand-parents settled in 1750, moved with parents to Ohio in 1806. He served two years under Bainbridge and Hull, again with his father in the war of 1812. From 1815 to 1836 he studied law and practiced at Mansfield, Ohio; moved to Perrysburg in 1836. From 1831 to the period of his death at Findlay, May 12, 1856, he was known as the pioneer lawyer of northwestern Ohio. John C. Spink, another pioneer lawyer, resided at Wooster. He was one of the jokers of the circuit, and the violinist of the Northwest. W. V. Way, of Perrysburg, was another early visitor. James G. Haley, an Irishman, was considered one of the ablest men on the northern circuit. Sarcasm he tempered with wit, and treacherous legal cases he surrounded with logic and strategy. James Purdy, of Mansfield, was the opposite of Spink; he never looked on the mimicry and antics of the latter with approbation, yet was a sincere friend of the funny man of the circuit. James Coffinberry, son of Andrew Coffinberry, was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1818, studied law in his father's office at Perrysburg, in 1841 joined his father in the law at Maumee City, moved to Hancock County in 1845, to Cleveland in 1855, elected Judge of Common Pleas in 1861, was editor of the *Findlay Herald* in 1845, and one of the early lawyers of Allen and neighboring counties. Jude Hall was an unobtrusive merry-maker. In court he was sedate, and out of court he would embark in any enterprise which Spink might suggest. Judge Potter was the vocal god of the old bar. Such songs as "Lord Lovell" and "Rosin the Bow" were his favorite melodies. J. M. May was the trombone-player of the old bar, accompanying Spink on the violin, and Coffinberry on the trombone. The pair just mentioned exercised a peculiar influence on May, which sometimes led him to be as mischievous as themselves. To the bar of the northwestern circuit Thomas W. Ewing was added about 1831—a lawyer as upright as he was eminent. David A. Colerick moved from Lancaster, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1829, and here met the pioneer lawyer of northeastern Indiana—Henry Cooper. Charles Johnson, admitted at

Fort Wayne in 1834, died in 1845, after returning from Bluffton, Ohio. Lucien P. Ferry, a contemporary of Johnson, was admitted in 1834 or 1835, visited Bluffton in 1845, and died on his return to Fort Wayne. John H. Morrison, Judge Ewing, Judge Price, William H. West, Judge Walden, Lawyer Coombs, Judge John Morris, Henry Reed, H. L. Hosmer, E. Allen, Henry Bennett, S. B. Campbell, Judge Tilden, Gen. Hill, Moses B. Corwin, John A. Corwin, Jacob S. Conklin, Joseph S. Updegraff, John McSweeney, all came to practice in the courts of Allen County or preside over them.

ROLL OF LAWYERS—1831—1884.

Anderson J. A., Lima.	Guthrie Abelard.
Alberry Keepers, Mercer County.	Goode Patrick G.
Andrews George W., Lima.	Godfrey T. J., Mercer County.
Ballard C. S. Lima.	Goode John S., Springfield.
Baxter George M., Lima.	Goit Edson.
Bailey John N., Spencer.	Gottschall O. M., Dayton.
Baxter Samuel A., Lima.	Hackedorn W. E., Lima.
Becker M. L., Lima.	Holbrook, —, Wapakonetta.
Bliss Lester, Lima.	Hughes C. M., Lima.
Brice C. S., Lima.	Hurd L. C., Lima.
Brown James M., Lima.	Hutchison J. N., Lima.
Brotherton J. F., Lima.	Hartshorn Edward, Delphos.
Brotherton B. J., Delphos.	Holgate William C., Defiance.
Bryan, Casper F., Lima.	Irvine James, Lima.
Brown, Toledo.	Jamieson George, Lima.
Bulloch C. F., St. Marys.	Kennedy Lorin, Lima.
Cable D. J., Lima.	King John, Delphos.
Carter William, Defiance.	Loughridge J. C., Mercer County.
Collett John, Lima.	Le Blond F. C., Mercer County.
Conklin Jacob S.	Lamison C. N., Lima.
Cunningham T. E., Lima.	Lee W. E., Lima.
Cunningham W. H., Lima.	Layton W. V. M., Wapakonetta.
Crane Judge W. M., St. Marys.	Layton F. C. Wapakonetta.
Curtiss W. T., Lima.	Mackenzie James, Lima.
Davison Hamilton, Lima.	Mackenzie W. C., Lima.
Ditto G., Lima.	McHenry Frank, Lima.
Day James H., Mercer County.	Marble, —, Lima.
Darnell John, Van Wert.	Marshall C. C., Delphos.
Evans Frank, Van Wert.	Marshall R. D., Dayton.
East A. B., Van Wert.	Marriott F. M., Delaware.
Eastman R. C., Van Wert.	Meily L. M., Lima.
Ferrall J. J., Bluffton.	Meily George H., Lima.
Foye John D., Lima.	Metcalf Benjamin, Lima.
Geddes, —, Toledo.	Motter Isaac S., Lima.
Gutridge J. N., Lima.	Myers O. F., Lima.
Graham A. S., Lima.	Mott S. R., St. Marys.

Miller W. F., Mercer County.	Robb Theodore D., Lima.
Murlin Hiram, Mercer County.	Robb Thomas M., Lima.
Newman Moses B., Lima.	Rose W. S., Lima.
Newbegin Henry, Williams County.	Ross William, Lima.
Nichols M. H., Williams County.	Saltzgaber —, Van Wert.
Ohler —, Lima.	Shaw —, Lima.
Overmyer George W., Lima.	Stewart A. G., Lima.
Orr G. M., Lima.	Schoonover, —, Lima.
Owens A. J., Bluffton.	Smith O. W., Lima.
Prophet H. S., Lima.	Sawyer L. C., Lima.
Poland, —.	Sessions Horace, Defiance.
Pillars Isaiah, Lima.	Townsend James, Defiance.
Price James L., Van Wert.	Truman R. B., Lima.
Price —, Lima.	Van Anda F. C., Wapakonetta.
Priddy Emerson, Lima.	Van Anda C. J., Wapakonetta.
Phelps Edwin M., Williams County.	Waldorf Asa B., Lima.
Reeves J. K., Delphos.	Waters —, Wapakonetta.
Reeves H. A., Delphos.	Walkup John, Wapakonetta.
Rood Oliver C., St. Marys.	Wheeler —, Lima.
Ritchie J. E., Lima.	Williams H. D. V.
Ritchie W. C., Lima.	

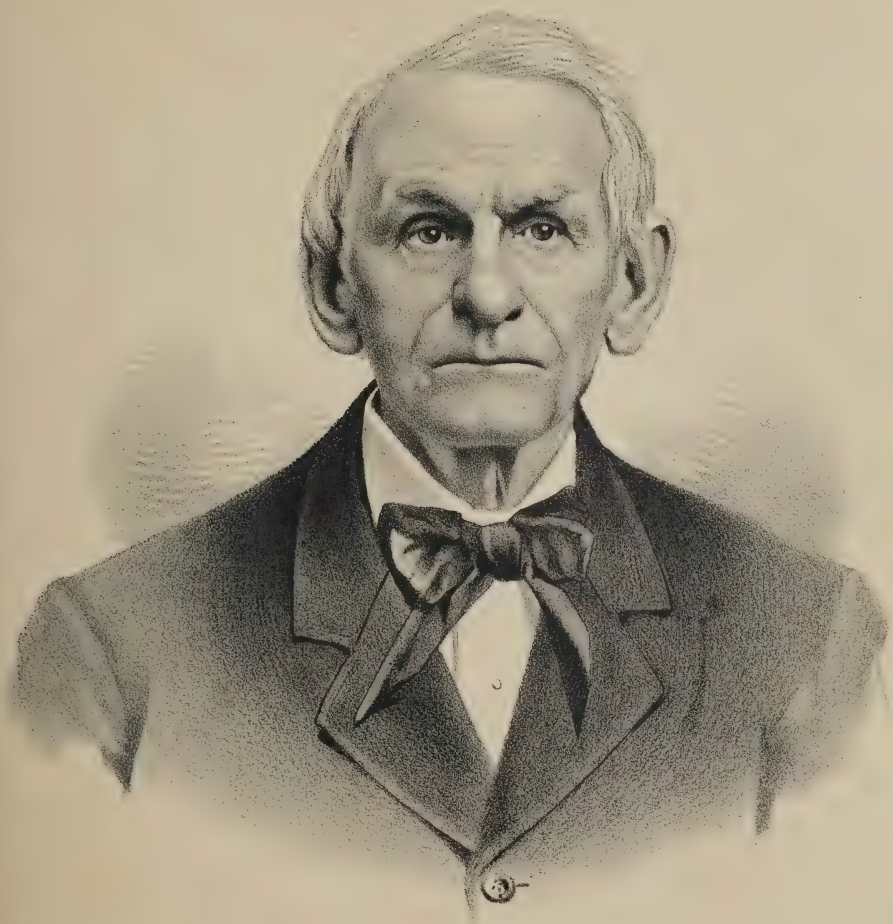
The foregoing list, together with the names given in the roster of the old bar, embraces the names of almost all, if not all, the lawyers who practiced in the courts of Allen County up to 1885.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

AMONG the pioneers of Allen County were many who served in the war of 1812; a few took part in that bloodless contest known as the Toledo war; while a small number represented the county in the Mexican war, and a few in the Reservoir war in Mercer County. It remained for our own times, however, to exhibit the military strength of this county—to realize what a people can sacrifice—what a people can accomplish when their country is threatened or her flag subjected to insult.

In April, 1861, when the electric wire flashed the tidings of civil war into every city, town and hamlet of the United States, the President's call for volunteers was made known. Hurrying thousands from all parts



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of the State rushed forward to respond, and amid those thousands none more earnest or more patriotic than the men of this county were to be found. Organization was pressed forward, ranks were filled up, and thus it was made apparent that few, if any, counties of the same number of inhabitants surpassed Allen in celerity of military movement, or in the number and quality of private soldiers and officers sent forward by her to the field.

From the moment the first news of rebellion reached the county seat the work of military organization was carried on. Charles N. Moyer, a printer in the *Gazette* office, was the first to enlist from Lima, having left for Columbus on April 16. During the following few days many others went to the front from various parts of the county.

On April 19, 1861, the first company of Lima volunteers was organized under Capt. M. H. Nichols, Lieut. C. M. Hughes, Second Lieut. T. J. Hustler; Sergeant, J. A. Anderson; Second Sergeant, J. N. Cunningham; Third Sergeant, William Bradley; Fourth Sergeant, W. H. Ward; Corporals, C. C. Oldfield, Milton Titus, J. B. Davison and Samuel McCluer. The company, comprising ninety-two rank and file, left *en route* to Columbus April 22, 1861, and attached to the Twentieth Ohio Infantry May 7, 1861. Samuel Saxton, a member of this company, shot himself accidentally July 4, 1861.

This was the actual inauguration of the military enterprise of Allen County. There was more stern resolve manifested than mere enthusiasm. Men felt that the Union was in danger, and rushed forward to defend her.

The poetic address by J. McKibben appeared in the *Daily Gazette* April 21, 1861. It expressed very appropriately the popular idea of the duty which citizens owed to their imperilled country, and found an echo in the hearts of the people. The last four lines of this address are as follows:

"The reveille calls you, Freemen, to arms!
Up, patriots! forsaking your workshops and farms;
Release, maid, your lover; give your son, O, proud mother,
Who strikes for our banner, he, he is our brother."

The second company of Lima volunteers was organized April 22, 1861, with the following officers: C. N. Lamison, Captain; Mart. Arm-

strong, Lieutenant; George A. Taylor, Second Lieutenant; John Nuce, Third Lieutenant; S. B. Stevens, First Sergeant; Christian Neise, W. J. Bashore and Fraley Fink, Sergeants; Daniel Willower, William Howell, A. J. Bowers and P. S. Hubbard, Corporals; Samuel Miller, Ensign. The private soldiers of this command numbered seventy; attached to Twentieth Ohio Infantry May 7, 1861. On June 26, 1861, a sword and sash were presented to Capt. Lamison by the citizens of Lima.

The Home Guards, organized on April 22, 1861, comprised A. N. Smith, G. Wykoff, J. Roush, J. E. Junkin, E. G. Hamilton, J. Carpenter, N. Pangle, J. W. Titus, A. C. Shell, J. C. Musser, D. Chapin, S. D. Truesdale, G. Saint, I. Delzell, R. Metheany, S. Lisle, W. E. Lee, Wm. Dransfield, W. B. Barroll, J. K. Bell, Geo. W. Overmyer, A. Thomas, J. Keller, Theo. E. Cunningham, J. Corns, E. Fitch, J. Hough, and J. Davis.

The Lima Rifle Guards organized, under the Reserve Militia law, April 23, 1861, with A. N. Smith, Captain; W. A. Hover, First Lieutenant; and George Wilson, Second Lieutenant.

In April, 1861, the following named physicians agreed to furnish medical attendance, free of charge, to the families of volunteers during the period of their absence: W. McHenry, D. B. Stickney, E. Ashton, F. S. Kendall, R. Kincaid, C. I. Neff, and D. H. Anderson,

The Delphos Guards was organized in April, 1861, with Jack Herbert, Captain, and Captain Mellen, First Lieutenant.

An Auxiliary Aid Society was organized at Lima, April 23, 1862, with L. C. Hurd, President; George W. Overmyer, Secretary; R. C. Woodward, Receiver; T. E. Cunningham, C. I. Neff, I. S. Pillars, R. Metheany, G. Day, J. R. Hughes, J. R. Churchill, and A. N. Smith, Executive Committee.

Thomas K. Jacobs introduced a bill in the Ohio Legislature, in April, 1861, to provide a fund for the support of soldiers' families, by authorizing the County Commissioners to levy a tax of half a mill. On April 23, Representative Baldwin introduced a more elaborate bill, which was accepted. It embraced the principals of the Jacobs Resolution.

The Armstrong Guards organized April 27, 1861, with Gen. William Armstrong, Captain; Theo. E. Cunningham, First Lieutenant, and Barton A. Holland, Second Lieutenant.

On May 4, 1861, the Shawnee Home Guards organized with John D. Huffer, Captain; G. L. Davison, First Lieutenant, and William Hall, Second Lieutenant. The muster roll contained sixty-eight names.

Col. Hiram Stotts' Company of Dragoons was organized at Lima, May 6, 1861, with Col. Stotts, Captain; Ed. S. Bashore, First Lieutenant; F. W. Bashore, Second Lieutenant; B. Hoag, Sergeant, and fifty-six private soldiers.

The Military Committee of Allen County, in 1861, comprised James Mackenzie, Isaiah S. Pillars, James Cunningham, J. B. Roberts, William Armstrong, and O. E. Griffith. In 1863, the Committee comprised T. E. Cunningham, A. N. Smith, J. W. Hunt, Garrett Wykoff, I. S. Pillars, O. E. Griffith, and Shelby Taylor.

Under the Provost Marshal's order of June 2, 1863, Subdistricts No. 7 and No. 8 were organized in Allen County, James M. Brown being Enrolling Officer of No. 7 and Oscar F. Myers of No. 8. The Board of Enrollment comprised: Capt. Dan. S. Brown, Provost Marshal; John Walkup, Commissioner, and C. I. Neff, Surgeon.

The oration delivered by Theodore E. Cunningham July 4, 1861, at Lima, formed in itself a military history of the Union.

In August, 1861, Lima was selected as a military station, with Col. Pillars, Commandant. The camp was opened August 11, 1862, by the Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, and before the close of the month about 1,600 men were camped there.

Up to September 25, 1861, Allen County turned out between 900 and 1,000 troops, comprised in the following named companies: Capt. Norman Tucker's Company I, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry; Capt. George A. Taylor's Company in Morton's Rifle Regiment; Capt. Hiram Stotts' Company of Ohio Cavalry; Capt. George M. Baxter's Company I, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry; Capt. Martin Armstrong's Company in Morton's Rifle Regiment; Capt. Israel T. Moore's Company in the Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry; and Capt. Charles M. Hughes' Company in Morton's Rifle Regiment. Together with the men represented in the above named companies, there were twenty-five men in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, twenty-five men in the Fourth Ohio Infantry, fifty men in the Twelfth Ohio Infantry, about twenty-five in the United States Army, and

others in various commands. Before the close of the year between 1,100 and 1,200 volunteers were mustered into service.

In October, 1861, Mrs. M. Wamsley, Mrs. M. A. Hurd, Mrs. S. K. Holland, Mrs. Helen Faurot, Mrs. M. J. Shepard, Mrs. S. E. Hitchcock, Mrs. Sabra Hurlbert, Mrs. M. J. Taylor and Mrs. Ann Kendall, issued an address to the ladies of Allen County calling for aid for the soldiers in the field. In December, 1862, a society was regularly organized with Mrs. Moore, President.

The foregoing memoranda of local work in connection with the opening of that terrible drama of 1861-65, conveys only a faint idea of the labor and sacrifices made by the people to sustain the General Government. The roster of commissioned officers and private soldiers, given in the following pages, forms the true index to the military worth of the county in such a crisis. This, with the Grand Army Post records and personal mention given in other chapters, embraces the names of almost every Allen County soldier who enlisted, as well as many who enlisted in other counties, now residing here.

ROSTER AND RECORD OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The following is a roster of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Quartermaster Sergeants and Adjutants, with dates of their commission and resignation, death or discharge.

Marble, J. M. C. Col. 151st O. N. G. May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Pillars, Isaiah S. Commissioned Commander of Camp Lima.

Hill, Wm. H. Lieut.-Col. 81st O. V. I. Oct 10, 1864, July 21, 1865.

Hughes, Rich'd S. Lieut.-Col. 151st O. N. G. May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Long, Chas. L. H. Lieut.-Col. 35th O. V. I. Aug. 15, 1861, resgd. Oct. 1863.

Moore, Israel T. Lieut.-Col. 54th O. V. I. Sept. 10, 1861, Aug. 23, 1865.

Titus, Jas. W. Lieut.-Col. 81st O. V. I. Sept. 1861, Sept. 8, 1864.

Dowling, Wm. Major 118th O. V. I. July 18, 1862, resgd. Aug 7, 1864.

Kincaid, J. W. Major 118th O. V. I. Jan. 6, 1865, July 9, 1865.

Lamison, Chas. N. Major, 81st O. V. I. Aug. 19, 1861, resgd. April 22, 1862.

Long, Chas. L. H. Major 5th O. V. I. April, 1861, Aug. 1861.

Rice, Richard Major McLaughlin's, Nov. 6, 1861, Nov. 20, 1864.

Baxter, S. A. Surgeon 18th O. V. I. March 13, 1863, Nov. 11, 1865.

Harper, W. H. Surgeon 151st O. N. G. May 23, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Jacobs, W. C. Surgeon, 81st O. V. I. Dec. 23, 1862, July 23, 1865.

Thrift, Robt. W. Surgeon 49th O. V. I. Aug. 17, 1861, Sept. 4, 1864.

Holloway, Aug. G. Ass't Surg. 151st O. N. G. May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Bliss, Lester, Quartermaster 118th O. V. I. Aug. 22, 1862, July 7, 1865.

Chambers, Saml. D. Quartermaster 151st O. N. G. May, 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Jacobs, Thos. K. Quartermaster 99th O. V. I. July, 1862, March 1, 1863.

Scott, E. A. Adjutant, 89th O. V. I. Aug. 1862, June 16, 1865.

Captains.—The following roster contains the names of soldiers to whom the commission of Captain was issued, name of regiment, date of commission, and lastly date of resignation or discharge:

Akerman, John, 46th O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1864, July 22, 1865.

Anderson, David L., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, July 17, 1865.

Armstrong, Martin, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 31, 1861, killed Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862.

Baxter, G. M., 32d O. V. I., Sept. 5, 1861, resigned May 26, 1862.

Boone, W. K., 169th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 2, 1864.

Booth, Jas. L., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Bowlby, Sam'l L., 65th O. V. I., Nov. 4, 1861, resigned May 24, 1863.

Bowdle, Thos. H., 54th O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, Aug. 23, 1865.

Braun, Edw'd, 13th Ill. V. I., Nov. 7, 1861, May 15, 1865.

Breese, Sam'l R., 32d O. V. I., May, 1861, died Aug., 1862.

Brice, Calvin S., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 30, 1864, July 25, 1865.

Buckmaster, Sam'l R., McLaughlin's Squad, Oct. 10, 1861, resigned May 26, 1862.

Carlisle, L. W., 54th O. V. I., Oct. 22, 1861, Sept. 1865.

Coggin, Chas., 99th O. V. I., July 9, 1862, resigned Dec. 25, 1862.

Corns, James H., 81st O. V. I., April 22, 1862, Oct. 13, 1866.

Cunningham, J. N., 180th O. V. I., April, 1861, July 25, 1865.

Darling, Rufus K., 81st O. V. V. I., March 24, 1865, July 13, 1865.

Harpster, Thos., 192d O. V. I., June 20, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.

Heston, Jos. S., 4th N. J. V. I., Oct. 1, 1861, July 17, 1865.

Hill, W. H., 81st O. V. I., April 15, 1862, promoted to Lieut.-Col.

Holland, B. A., 118th O. V. I., Dec. 5, 1862, resigned Feb. 11, 1864.

Hughes, Chas. M., 81st O. V. I., April 23, 1862, resigned Sept. 3, 1862.

Hughes, John L., 81st O. V. I., April 12, 1863, Mar. 4, 1864.

Huston, Wm., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Kelley, Henry B., 99th O. V. I., July 1, 1862, Aug., 1863.

King, Edw'd., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

McKee, Saml. D., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Meily, Luther M., 27th O. V. I., July 9, 1861, Nov. 9, 1864.

Moore, Silas W., 54th O. V. I., 1862, July 19, 1865.
 Nichols, Matthias H., 20th O. V. I., Apr., 1861, Aug., 1861.
 Overmyer, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, Nov. 23, 1864.
 Patrick, J. W., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Prophet, Hinchman, 43d O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, res'gd June, 1863.
 Reul, Rudolph, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 7, 1865.
 Ridenour, Matthias, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 27, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Smith, Jas. L., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Stotts, Hiram, 4th O. V. Cav., Aug. 24, 1861, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Taylor, Geo. A., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, res'gd Dec. 1, 1861.
 Tracy, John, 191st O. V. I., Mar. 1, 1865, Aug., 1865.
 Tucker, Norman, 27th O. V. I., Aug. 16, 1861, June 16, 1862.
 Underwood, John, 57th O. V. I., July, 1861, Aug. 14, 1865.
 Van Pelt, D., 81st O. V. I., May 9, 1864, July 13, 1865.
 Watt, W. L., 27th O. V. I., July 22, 1861, Nov., 1864.

First Lieutenants.—The name, command, date of commission, and date of death, resignation or discharge, of each soldier from Allen County, who received a First Lieutenant's commission, are given in the following record:

Agerter, Fred, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 28, 1861, Nov. 11, 1863.
 Bowsher, Anthony, 118th O. V. I., ———, resigned May 15, 1865.
 Boysel, Lee A., 69th O. V. I., Oct. 7, 1861, July, 1865.
 Colbath, J. A., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 4, 1862, resigned June 4, 1864.
 Corns, James H., 81st O. V. I., ———, promoted to Captain.
 Crabb, Joel B., 3d U. S. Art., Mar. 6, 1862, Apr. 30, 1866.
 Davidson, Geo. L., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, resigned 1864.
 Dixon, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, ———, 1864.
 Dixon, Seth, 81st O. V. I., May 25, 1865, July 13, 1865.
 Dunlevy, Joshua L., 20th O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Feby., 1864.
 Fink, Fraley, 118th O. V. I., May 13, 1865, June 24, 1865.
 Foster, Enos, 151st O. N. G., May 15, 1864, Aug. 27, 1865.
 Francis, Owen, 57th O. V. I., Sept. 2, 1861, May, 1865.
 Hall, Geo., 13th Ia. V. I., Oct., 1861, Aug., 1865.
 Harrington, John N., 128th O. V. I., 1862, July 17, 1865.
 James, Geo. W., 6th O. I. Battery, Nov. 5, 1861, June 10, 1865.
 Jennings, John, 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1865.
 Jolley, Jas. R., 191st O. V. I., Mar. 9, 1865, Aug. 29, 1865.
 Kincaid, J. W., 118th O. V. I., July 18, 1862, promoted to Major.
 Keller, Chauncey, 179th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, June, 1865.
 Kirk, Jas. B., 101st Penn. V. I., Nov. 11, 1861, April 28, 1865.
 Lepley, Daniel, ———, ———, ———.
 Long, Chas. L. H., 1st O. V. I., Mexican War, 1846.

Mason, Sumner F., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, July 21, 1865.
 Mauk, Abiah W., 33d O. V. I., Mar. 26, 1865, July 12, 1865.
 McGinnis, Frank, 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Mumaugh, Morris C., 33d O. V. I., May, 1864, June, 1864.
 Neel, Wm. H., ———, ———, ———.
 Owens, Thos. R., 118th O. V. I., 1862, died from wounds 1864.
 Post, Adam C., 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Protsman, Hiram, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 17, 1862, Jan., 1863.
 Ross, Geo., 7th Vermont Inf., Nov. 16, 1861, Mar. 27, 1865.
 Snodgrass, Thos. J., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Sprague, Caleb J., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, Jan. 10, 1865.
 Truesdale, Geo. K., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Watkins, W. E., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Williams, D. L., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Nov., 1863.

Second Lieutenants.—In the following roster the names of those who were commissioned Second Lieutenants from Allen County, together with name of regiment, date of commission and date of resignation or discharge, are given:

Ashton, Henry, 2d O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug. 1861.
 Bennett, Joseph W., 61st O. V. I., Oct. 1861, April 5, 1865.
 Bowers, Byron, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Bowsher, Anthony, 81st O. V. I., April 23, 1862, res'gd Aug. 13, 1862.
 Campbell, John H., 111th O. V. I., June, 1862, Jan. 1864.
 Conrad, John J., 119th U. S. A., Sept. 15, 1861, July 25, 1862.
 Conrad, John J., 119th U. S. A., Nov. 6, 1864, April 21, 1866.
 Cribbley, Amos, 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Davis, W. P., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, July 7, 1865.
 Deming, Wm., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Ditto, John, 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Ferguson, Mat. A., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 23, 1862, res'gd July 30, 1863.
 Hall, Wm., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Harbison, Jos. H., 81st O. V. I., July 19, 1862, July 20, 1865.
 Harpster, Thos., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1862, Oct. 22, 1864.
 Holland, B. A., 118th O. V. I., July 28, 1862, promoted to Captain.
 Mumaugh, L., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Miller, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Dec. 19, 1864.
 Reed, Joseph, 66th Ill. S. S., Mar. 24, 1862, May 2, 1865.
 Ridenour, Saml. O., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 10, 1865.
 Shaffer, Timothy, 81st O. V. I., July 15, 1862, Aug. 24, 1864.
 Snyder, Geo., O. Battalion, Aug. 7, 1863, Aug., 1864.
 Ward, Jas., 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Wilcox, Wm. F., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, resigned April, 1862.

Yoder, S. S., 178th O. V. I., Sept. 18, 1864, July 3, 1865.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.—In the following list the name, regiment, date of enlistment and date of death, resignation, transfer or discharge are given in the case of troops who enlisted from Allen County:

Acord, Absalom, 193d O. V. I., March 2, 1865, Aug. 4, 1865.

Adams, John, 47th O. V. I., Oct. 15, 1864, Aug. 11, 1865.

Adams, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, d. Nov. 16, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Adgate, Chas H., 54th O. V. I., March 25, 1864, June 26, 1865.

Adgate, G. H., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, k'd at Cornith, Oct. 4, 1862.

Adgate, H. C., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, March 26, 1863.

Adgate, H. C., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Akerman, John, 46th O. V. I., Jan. 1, 1862, prom. 1st lieut. Sept. 7, 1864.

Akerman, Saml. B., March, 1862, Nov. 25, 1865.

Akerman, Wm. H., 81st O. Reg. Band, Aug. 15, 1861, July 25, 1865.

Albert, Aaron, 126th O. V. I., Aug. 23, 1862, Feb. 22, 1863.

Albert, Amos, 169th O. N. G., May 19, 1864, Sept. 4, 1864.

Albert John, 4th O. V. Cav., Sept. 27, 1861, Nov. 25, 1864.

Alder, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 7, 1861, June 17, 1865.

Alexander, Adam, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 25, 1865.

Alexander, James, 118th O. V. I., Nov. 10, 1862, July 30, 1865.

Alexander, M. W., 81st O. V. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 25, 1865.

Alexander, Saml., 20th O. V. I., Sept. 1861, May, 1862.

Alkire, E. P., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 7, 1865.

Allen, A. M., 192d O. V. I., Jan. 9, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.

Allen, Chas. E., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 7, 1865.

Allen, James Q., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 1, 1862, d. Jan. 11, 1865, of wounds.

Allen, J. W., 54th O. V. I., Jan. 2, 1864, May 22, 1865.

Allen, J. L., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 2, 1862, June 26, 1865.

Allen, J. H., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 19, 1865.

Allen, Joseph D., 151st O. N. G., May 11, 1864, Aug. 25, 1864.

Allen, Moses F., 27th O. V. I., Aug. 1, 1861.

Allen, Moses F., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 1862.

Allen, Moses F., 54th O. V. I., Jan. 5, 1864, July 10, 1865.

Allen, Saml. L., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 25, 1861, k'd July 19, 1863, Vicksburg.

Allison, Alexander, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 16, 1861, Sept. 19, 1863.

Allison, Benj'n. F., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.

Allison, Ohio, McLaughlin's Squad, Aug. 28, 1862, June 23, 1865.

- Allison, Wilson, 54th O. V. I., Feb. 29, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Allspach, Irwin, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Allspaugh, Chris., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Allstetter, Harman, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Allstetter, Jacob, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 8, 1865.
 Allstetter, Peter, Jr., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, Jan. 26, 1865.
 Allstetter, Philip, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Anderson, John, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, died at Shell Mound,
 Tenn., Dec. 1863.
 Anderson, J. W., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
 Andrews, Isaac, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Ansbaugh, Benj. F., 5th O. V. Cav., Feb., 1865.
 Ansbaugh, Wm. H., 191st O. V. I., March 13, 1865, Sept. 15, 1865.
 Anspach, James, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 7, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Anthony, Gilderoy, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Applas, David, 66th Ill. V. I., March 16, 1862, April 2, 1865.
 Argo, Solomon D., 4th O. V. Cav., Sept. 14, 1861, Dec. 20, 1864.
 Armitage, Hiram F., 81st O. V. I., July 19, 1862, d. Rome, Ga., Aug.
 1864.
 Armour, Francis M., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 9, 1862, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Armour, James S., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Armour, John W., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, k'd at Corinth Oct. 4, 1862.
 Armstrong, Martin, ———, ———, ———.
 Arnold, George, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Arnold, Jackson, 66th O. V. I., Oct. 1, 1863, Oct. 1, 1865.
 Arnold, Solomon H., 64th Ill. V. I., May 16, 1864, Oct. 16, 1864.
 Arthur, Martin V., 100th Ind. Inf., Aug. 13, 1862, June 8, 1865.
 Ashing, James R., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Ashton, John R., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Askins, Jacob L., 179th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 17, 1865.
 Askins, John, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1, 1861, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Askins, Peter S., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 4, 1865.
 Atmur, Jesse H., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Atmur, Matt., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, Jan. 7, 1863.
 Atmur, Marshall, 153d O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 28, 1864.
 Atmur, Matt., 47th O. V. I., Sept. 30, 1864, June 1, 1865.
 Atmur, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, Oct. 2, 1861.
 August, John, 99th O. V. I., Sept., 1862, died from wound Aug., 1864.
 Aurana, William, 21st O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1861, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Austin, John, 151st O. N. G., May, 1865, Sept., 1864.
 Babcock, Lester A., 6th Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 15, 1862, July 23, 1865.
 Bailey, David M., 81st O. V. I., Jan. 10, 1863, k. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9, 1864.

- Bailey, Geo., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1862, died in Tenn., May, 8, 1863.
 Bailey, John T., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Bailey, Jas. W., 81st O. V. I., Dec. 1, 1861, Dec. 6, 1864.
 Bailey, Peter R., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Baird, Jesse W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Baker, Griffin, 149th O. V. I. ———, ———.
 Baker, Hugh, 126th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Baker, Israel, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 27, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Baker, John Q., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Baker, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Baker, Martin, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Baker, William, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
 Bakehorn, Wm. H., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1861, May 16, 1865.
 Barber, Jas. H., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, Oct. 2, 1864.
 Barnhard, Virgil F., 74th O. V. I., Jan 15, 1862, July 10, 1865.
 Barnhard, Melvin, 74th O. V. I., Jan. 15, 1862, July 10, 1865.
 Barnet, Thomas J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Barr, Henry, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Barr, John A., 51st O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1861, Oct. 3, 1865.
 Barr, James, 54th O. V. I., Feb. 26, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Barr, Jas. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, k. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864.
 Barrett, J., 14th O. V. V. I., Jan. 31, 1861, July, 1865.
 Barrick, Emanuel, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 20, 1863; July 20, 1865.
 Barrick, Geo., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, July 20, 1865.
 Barrick, Wm., 183d O. V. I., Nov. 10, 1862, July 17, 1865.
 Barton, Adam, 34th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1861, Oct. 20, 1863.
 Bassitt, Chas., 54th O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, Sept. 29, 1864.
 Bassitt, Samuel, 27th O. V. I., Nov. 1863, April, 1865.
 Bassitt, Samuel, 27th O. V. I., Feb. 12, 1864, May 27, 1865.
 Baumgardner, Abr. 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, June 24, 1865.
 Bowersock, Valen., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, June 24, 1865.
 Baxter, Curtis, 33d O. V. I., Sept. 26, 1864, June 14, 1865.
 Baxter, Curtis, Jr., McLaughlin's Squad, March, 1864, June, 1865.
 Baxter, D. E., 34th O. V. I., April 11, 1865, July 28, 1866.
 Baxter, G. J., 34th O. V. I., Jan. 2, 1862, March 7, 1864.
 Baxter, G. J., 36th O. V. V. I., March 8, 1864, July 27, 1865.
 Baxter, Hiram, 34th O. V. I., Aug., 1861, died Feb., 1865.
 Baxter, L. M., McLaughlin's Squad., Dec., 1863, Dec., 1865.
 Baxter, Samuel, 34th O. V. I., ———, killed at Win., Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Beaty, John R., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, ———, 1865.
 Beaty, Miles N., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Beaty, Wm. V., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, July 13, 1865.

- Beaty, Wilson A., 4th O. V. Cav. —, 1862, —, 1865.
 Bebb, W. J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 2, 1865.
 Bechtol, Enos, 197th O. V. I., March 17, 1865, July 31, 1865.
 Bechtol, Simon, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Bedford, Milton T., 157th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept., 1864.
 Beeber, Wm., 118th O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Beeler, Geo., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 23, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Beeman, Mathias, 57th O. V. I., Oct. 1, 1861, July 5, 1865.
 Beemer, John, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1861, k. at Murfreesb'h, Tenn.
 Beemer, Wm., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
 Beiler, John, 151st O. N. G., Oct., 1863, Oct., 1864.
 Beiler, W. B., 57th O. V. I., Feb. 20, 1864, d. Kenesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.
 Belch, J. A., O. V. I., Oct., 1864, died Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1865.
 Belch, Jas. R., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Dec., 1864.
 Bellinger, B. M., O. N. G., May 1, 1864, May 13, 1864.
 Bellinger, Lewis, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Bennett, Frederick C., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, June 24, 1865.
 Bennett, Jacob, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 17, 1861, d. Jeffersonville, Ind., 1864.
 Bennett, John F. S., 57th O. V. I., Apr. 15, 1861, Aug. 26, 1865.
 Bennett, Wm., 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Benton, John H., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Berry, Richard A., 82d O. V. V. I., Nov. 8, 1861, Aug., 1865.
 Bible, Harrison, 51st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Oct., 1865.
 Bice, Hamilton A., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, d. July 18, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
 Biddinger, Edward G., 39th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, died Aug., 1864.
 Biddinger, H. N., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Sept., 1864.
 Biddinger, H. W., 99th O. V. I., July 26, 1862, Mar. 23, 1863.
 Biddinger, James, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Sept., 1864.
 Biner, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, June 24, 1865.
 Binkley, Geo. F., 151st O. N. G., May 1, 1864, Sept., 1864.
 Binkley, Homer C., 81st O. V. I., Nov. 15, 1861, Aug. 8, 1862.
 Binkley, Richard H., 151st O. N. G., May 1, 1864, died Newcreek, W. Va., May 18, 1864.
 Binkley, Wm. H., 50th O. V. I., Aug. 2, 1862, May 22, 1865.
 Bird, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 20, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Bird, Joseph, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, May 24, 1865.
 Biteman, C. H., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Bitters, Lewis, 192d O. V. I., Mar. 1, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Bixler, John W., 34th O. V. I., Aug., 1861, Aug., 1865.
 Blair, Nathan P., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Black, James T., 27th O. V. I., Jan. 1, 1864, July 11, 1865.

- Black, J. W., 27th O. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, July 5, 1865.
Black, Wm. H., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Blackburn, J. W., McLaughlin's Squad, Sept. 5, 1862, July 17, 1865.
Blew, F. M., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Bockey, Geo. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Bogart, D. W., 16th U. S. I., Feb., 1864, Mar. 2, 1867.
Bogart, E. A., 14th O. V. I., Feb., 1863, June 23, 1865.
Bogart, John F., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Boker, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Bolender, Samuel D., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 6, 1862, June 29, 1865.
Boling, Robert A., 102d O. V. I., Aug. 1, 1862, June 13, 1865.
Boon, Peter, Newport B'ks, Nov. 18, 1869, Apr. 6, 1870.
Boston, John W., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Bowdle, Thomas H., ———, ———, ———.
Bowers, Elijah D., 46th O. V. I., Dec. 1, 1861, July, 1862.
Bowersock, Valen., 81st O. V. I., Nov. 15, 1861, Nov. 14, 1864.
Bowman, Daniel B., 88th O. V. I., July 20, 1863, July 3, 1865.
Bowsher, Anthony, 81st O. V. I., Aug. '30, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Bowsher, Israel, 192d O. V. I., Feb., 1865, Sept., 1865.
Bowyer, Henry, 45th O. V. I., July 25, 1862, ———
Bowyer, M. M., 54th O. V. V. I., Nov., 1861, d. on furlough at home.
Bowyer, W. C., 54th O. V. V. I., Dec. 31, 1863, Aug., 1865.
Boyd, A. E., 1st O. V. Cav., Nov., 1861, Feb., 1865.
Boyd, D., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, July 17, 1865.
Boyd, Frederick, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, d Bowling Green, Ky., Dec, 1862.
Boyd, Henry E., 20th O. V. I., Apr. 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
Boyd, Henry E., 46th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1861, Oct. 20, 1864.
Boyd, Hiram, 29th O. V. I., Sept 15, 1864, Aug. 1865.
Boyd, Jas. A., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 1865.
Boyd, Jas. D., 50th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Boyer, G. Wash'n, 126th O. V. I., Sept., 1862, July, 1865.
Boyer, H. H., 45th O. V. I., Aug. 5, 1862, June 12, 1865.
Boyer, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 1865.
Boysel, John, 61st O. V. I., Oct. 24, 1861, May 13, 1862.
Boysel John, 114th O. V. I., Sept. 11, 1862, Dec. 18, 1864.
Boysel, Lewis, 114th O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, July 31, 1865.
Bradley, Edward, 9th Mich. V. Cav., Apr. 8, 1863, June 12, 1865.
Brand, S. J., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Brandt, D., 20th O. V. I., Apr., 1861, Aug. 1861.
Brandt, D., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, Jan. 13, 1863.
Brandt, D., 67th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 3, 1865.
Brash, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Feb. 1, 1862.

- Brennan, Chas., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, promoted to lieutenant.
 Brenning, Andrew, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 1865.
 Breese, David, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Breese, Griffith, 99th O. V. I., July, 1862, d. Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct., 28, 1862.
 Breese, John, 151st O. N. G., May, 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Brenneman, David, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 20, 1865.
 Brenneman, J. R., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Briggs, C. M. 4th O. V. V. C., Oct. 14, 1861, July 18, 1865.
 Briggs, Isaac, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Briggs, Isaac, 180th O. N. G., Sept. 22, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Briner, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., July 27, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Britton, Benj'n, 46th O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1862, Mar. 14, 1863.
 Brogan, Chas., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 7, 1865.
 Brogan, Chas., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 11, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Brooks, Peter H., 167th O. N. G., Mar. 1864, Oct. 1864.
 Brotherton, J. A., 1st O. V. I., Sept. 8, 1861, Sept. 8, 1864.
 Brotherton, Theo., 1st O. V. Cav., Feb. 15, 1864, Sept. 13, 1865.
 Brown, Chas. H., 195th O. V. I., Mar. 6, 1865, Dec. 22, 1865.
 Brown, E. M., 180th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, Aug. 1865.
 Brown, Michael, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Jan. 1864.
 Brown, Joseph W., 81st O. V. I., ———, d. Nov. 26, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
 Brown, Richard J., 126th O. V. I., July 19, 1862, Oct. 15, 1863.
 Brunstetter, C. M., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 26, 1864, died Mar. 5, 1865.
 Brunstetter, Henry, ———, ———, 1861, May 25, 1862.
 Buck, Darius H., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Buck, Darius H., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 4, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Buckles, David B., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Jan. 19, 1865.
 Buckley, Wm. N., 118th Mich. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, June 10, 1865.
 Buckley, Wm., 118th Mich. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Budd, Jonathan, 198th O. V. I., Apr. 15, 1865, May 8, 1865.
 Buehler, Paul, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, Jan. 9, 1865.
 Bunn, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, Feb. 9, 1865.
 Baumgardner, Ab'm, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1, 1861, drowned at Hamburg,
 Tenn., Aug. 25, 1862.
 Burchin, Wm., 113th O. V. I., Aug. 16, 1862, July 10, 1865.
 Burden, Geo. W., 50th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Burgess, Artis, 88th O. V. I., July 4, 1863, July 3, 1865.
 Burgess Joseph, 88th O. V. I., July 4, 1863, July 3, 1865.
 Burget, B. F., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, drowned near Ft. Monroe,
 April 23, 1865.
 Burns, Wm. A., 81st O. V. I., Sept 1861, July 1865.
 Burres, John A., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 6, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.

- Bush, Daniel H., 81st O. V. I., ———, July, 1865.
Bush, Joseph, 7th Mo. Cav., July 4, 1861, April 4, 1865.
Bushong, Geo., O. V. I., Sept., 1863, Feb., 1864.
Bushong, Joseph T., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, Feb. 9., 1865.
Bussert, Ephraim M., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 15, 1865.
Byers, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 13, 1865.
Cail, J. B., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Call, Henry S., 7th O. V. I., May, 1861, ———, 1862.
Call, Hudson J., 7th O. V. I., June, 1861, Dec. 1862.
Callaghan, John D., 54th O. V. I., Nov. 18, 1863, Aug. 15, 1865.
Campbell, Isaac, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Campbell, Saml., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, d. Mar. 11, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
Campbell, Seth, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, Sept. 19, 1863.
Campbell, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, d. Mar. 15, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
Campbell, Wm. A., 2d O. Battery, May 2, 1864, Jan. 1865.
Canaday, Patrick, 51st Ill. V. I., Nov. 9, 1861, June 26, 1865.
Candler, John, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, June 1865.
Carey, Anderson, ———, May, 1862, d. in Tenn., Oct. 22, 1862.
Carey, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Carey, Henry, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 15, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Carey, Wm., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 15, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Carmean, Edw'd, 81st O. V. I., Recruit, July, 1865.
Carmean, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Carmean, Wm., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, ———
Carpenter, James, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 27, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Carpenter, Johnson, 32d O. V. I., July 20, 1861, July 20, 1865.
Carr, Jesse, 8th Vet. Res. Corps., Aug. 11, 1862, July 2, 1865.
Carr, J. W., 4th O. V. C., Mar. 1864, Sept. 24, 1864.
Carr, Solomon, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Carrolus, Emanuel, 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 22, 1865.
Carrolus, Jacob, 4th O. V. V. C., Aug. 15, 1861, killed May, 1864.
Carrol, Thomas, 11th Ind. Zouaves, June 12, 1861, Aug. 14, 1865.
Caskey, Wm., T., 81st O. V. I., Recruit, July, 1865.
Chamberlain, Sam'l.
Chambers, Whitf'ld, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, July, 1865.
Champion, Eli, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, died Sept. 13. 1863, Pocahontas, Tenn.
Champion, Ware, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Aug. 13, 1862.
Champion, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Aug. 13, 1862.
Chaney, Blanchard, 32d O. V. V. I., Jan. 1, 1864, July 20, 1865.
Chapman, And. J., 54th O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, May 3, 1863.
Chase Alvin M., 24th O. V. I., April 22, 1861, June 22, 1864.

- Chase, Delon, 21st O. V. V. I., Sept. 19, 1861, June 16, 1865.
 Cheatwood, Geo. H., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Cheatwood, S. P., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Chipman, Albert, 74th O. V. I., Mar. 1863, d., Marietta, Ga., Aug. 1864.
 Chipman, James, 74th O. V. I., March, 1863, July, 1865.
 Chipman, Jos. B., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 14, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Christopher, John, 64th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, June, 1865.
 Churchill, Saml., 20th O. V. I., Oct. 1, 1861, Sept. 1865.
 Clansom, Wm., 179th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, ———
 Clapper, Henry, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Clapper, Jacob, 131st O. V. I., May 4, 1863, Aug. 4, 1863.
 Clapper, Jno. F., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Clark, James W., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, Aug. 29, 1863.
 Clark, James W., 180th O. V. I., May, 1864, May 29, 1865.
 Clark, James, 74th O. V. V. I., Feb. 1862, July 19, 1865.
 Clark, Wm. H., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, Mar. 1, 1865.
 Clawson, Hiram, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, Mar. 11, 1864, d'd of w'ds.
 Clawson, Harrison, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, Aug. 1865.
 Clawson, Josiah, 118th O. V. I., Sept. 12, 1862, June 14, 1865.
 Clawson, O. M., 54th O. V. I., Feb. 25, 1864, July 30, 1865.
 Clayton, C. C., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Clayton, Frank, 5th Pa. Cav., Sept. 2, 1862, Aug. 22, 1865.
 Clayton, G. Mc., 81st O. V. I. Recruit, July, 1865.
 Clayton, Joseph R., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Clayton, Saml., 81st O. V. I., Recruit, Oct. 3, 1862.
 Clear, Wm. D., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Clevenger, Wm., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June, 1865.
 Clippinger, Adam, 32d O. V. I., Apr. 9, 1864, July 18, 1865.
 Clippinger, M. L., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Clippinger, Saml. D., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, k. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.
 Close, Isaac, 14th O. V. I., Aug. 25, 1861, Dec. 5, 1862.
 Close, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, died June 12, 1862.
 Close, Lemuel, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865.
 Close, Michael 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, May 23, 1865.
 Close, Philip, 54th O. V. I. Nov, 15, 1861, Dec 19, 1864.
 Closson, J., 118th O. V. I., Nov. 22, 1862, Aug. 2, 1865.
 Closson, Wm., 6th O. V. B., Feb. 21, 1863, Sept. 1865.
 Clum, Allen, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept. 1864.
 Clutter, D. W., 71st O. V. I., Sept. 21, 1864, May 13, 1865.
 Cochensparger, D., 177th O. V. I., Sept. 27, 1864, June 24, 1865.
 Cochran, James, 191st O. V. I., Feb. 6, 1865, Aug 27, 1865.

- Cochran, Geo., McLaughlin's Squad, Sept. 1861, died in Andersonville
Cochran, Geo. W., 3d O. V. C., Aug. 1861, Sept. 1865. [Prison 1865.
Coffin, Thad., 23d O. V. I., June 7, 1861, July 7, 1865.
Coffman, Gabriel, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Cole, Wm., 81st O. V. I. Sept. 1863, Transf. Inv. Cor. Dec. 15, 1863.
Conkle, Frederick, 4th O. V. V. C., Oct. 1, 1861, Apr. 1863.
Conkle, Frederick, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 17, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Conkle, Henry, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Conkle, Isaac, 81st O. V. I. Aug. 13, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Conkle, J. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Conrad, Fred'k, 74th O. V. I., Mar. 14th, 1864, July 10, 1865.
Conrad, George, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 30, 1862.
Conrad, John, 8th O. V. I., Apr. 16, 1861, Mar. 6, 1865.
Cook, Andrew, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Mar. 7, 1864.
Cook, Danl., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 21, 1865.
Cook, E. J., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 1864.
Cook, Jas. S., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, died Dec. 16, 1864, Louisville, Ky
Cook, Wilford P., 61st O. V. I., Mar. 24, 1862, Mar. 31, 1865.
Coon, David F., 74th O. V. V. I., Feb. 29, 1864, July 10, 1865.
Coon, George, 118th O. V. I., July 29, 1864, June 24, 1865.
Coon, Isaac, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 28, 1865.
Coon, Isaac A., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 20, 1865.
Coon, Isaiah, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865.
Coon, John, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Coon, J. B., 46th O. V. V. I., Oct. 18, 1861, July 22, 1865.
Coon, S. W., 15th O. V. I., Oct. 1, 1864, Dec. 25, 1865.
Coon, Tobias M., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, July 5, 1865.
Coor, W. R., 74th O. V. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, July 10, 1865.
Coon, Wesley, 81st O. V. I., July 29, 1862, July 15, 1865.
Cooper, J. W., 25th O. V. I., July 1861, June 18, 1866.
Coot, Thomas, 147th O. V. I., Nov. 1864, Apr. 14, 1865.
Copas, Wm. P., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, July 1865.
Cordell, Arthur, McLaughlin's Squad, Apr. 1864, died June, 1864.
Core, Andrew,
Core, Henry B., 27th Ind. V. I. Aug. 8, 1861, Nov. 18, 1864.
Cornelius, McCauliff, 15th Vet. Res. Corps. Aug. 9, 1862, Nov 17, 1865.
Corns, James H., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 19, 1861, Promoted.
Corwin, Benj. F., 32d O. V. I., Jan. 1864, Aug. 26, 1865.
Couden, Isaac, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, killed Dec. 29, 1863.
Counsellor, J. O., 88th O. V. I., Aug. 21, 1862, July 3, 1865.
Counts, Alex'r, 81st O. V. I., Recruit, July, 1865.
Counts, Isaac, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.

Counts, Squire, 32d O. V. I., July 29, 1861, July 20, 1865.
 Counts, Wm., 4th O. V. C. C., Oct. 1, 1861, June 10, 1865.
 Courtney, Wm., M., 33d Ind. Mar. 24, 1865, Aug. 3, 1865.
 Cowan, Moses C., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 14, 1864.
 Cowdin, Chas. H., 36th O. V. V. I., Sept. 15, 1862, June 27, 1865.
 Craig, Geo. T., 14th O. V. I., Aug. 25, 1861, Sept. 6, 1864.
 Craig, John, 4th O. V. C., Jan. 29, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Craig, Jordan S., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, ———, 1865.
 Craig, J. S., 186th O. V. V. I., Feb., 1865, Sept., 1865.
 Craig, W. H., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
 Craft, ———, McLaughlin's Squad, Apr., 1864, ———, 1864.
 Cramer, Reason, 6th Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 20, 1864, Aug. 5, 1865.
 Cramer S. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 2, 1864.
 Crandall, Porte B., 163d O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 10, 1864.
 Crawford, Hiram P., 22d Ind. V. I., Sept., 1862, Sept., 1865.
 Crawford, Jos. R., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 7, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Creps, H. D., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Creps, S. A., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Cremean, Wm. J., 179th O. V. I., Sept. 26, 1864, June 25, 1865.
 Cremean, Henry, 66th Ill. V. I., Mar. 31, 1862, Apr. 25, 1865.
 Cremean, John, 66th Ill. V. I., Mar. 31, 1862, Apr. 21, 1865.
 Cremean, Martin V., 66th Ill. V. I., Mar. 31, 1862, Apr. 26, 1865.
 Crisp, M. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Crist, Geo. W., 33d O. V. I., Apr., 1861, Aug., 1861.
 Crist, John J., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Sept., 1865.
 Cronan, John, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Crossley, Thos. D., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, k. May 9, 1864, Resaca, Ga.
 Crosson, Columbia, 4th O. V. V. C., Aug. 15, 1861, Aug. 5, 1865.
 Crowles, Peter, 13th O. V. Cav., Mar., 1861, June, 1864.
 Cullen, David C., 32d O. V. V. I., Oct. 1, 1862, May 30, 1865.
 Culver, John, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 27, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Culver, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, d. July 6, 1863, Pocahontas, Tenn.
 Cummings, A. S., 11th V. I., ———, ———.
 Cummings, Wm. E., 24th O. V. I., 1861, ———, 1863.
 Cunningham, C. D., 88th O. V. I., July 4, 1863, July 3, 1865.
 Cunningham, J. R., 20th O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug., 1864.
 Cunningham, S., 88th O. V. I., July 4, 1863, July 4, 1865.
 Cunningham, W. D., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Feb. 6, 1863.
 Cupp, Henry, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
 Cupp, Henry F., 18th Va. Cav. C. S. A., Oct., 1863, Apr., 1865, surren-
 dered Appomattox C. H.
 Cupp, Saml, 195th O. V. I., Mar. 4, 1865, Dec. 20, 1865.

- Curtis, Alvaro, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Curtis, Cadwallader, 34th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1861, Sept. 13, 1864.
Curtis, Chas. L., 4th O. V. Cav., Aug. 22, 1862, June 28, 1865.
Curtis, Chauncey, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Nov. 20, 1862.
Curtis Erastus R., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Curtis, Jerome, 88th O. V. I., July 4, 1863, July 3, 1865.
Curtis, Joel W., 9th O. V. Cav., Jan. 1, 1864, July 19, 1865.
Curtis, Lucius, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 22, 1862.
Curtis, Thos. J., 66th O. V. I., Mar. 24, 1862, Apr. 26, 1865.
Curtis, Oscar, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 23, 1865.
Custer, Jacob, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Dailey, Arthur, 54th O. V. I., Oct. 54, 1863, Aug. 15, 1865.
Dalzell, Peter G., 54th O. V. V. I., Oct. 20, 1861, Aug. 23, 1865.
Daniels, George, 81st O. V. I., Sep., 1862, d. May 7, 1862, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Darling, Rufus K., 81st O. V. I., Aug., 13, 1861, Sept. 5, 1864.
Darling Wm., 81st O. V. I., Apr., 1865, May 15, 1865.
Daub, Christ, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, ———, 1865.
Davidson, Geo., 34th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, d. Nashville Tenn., Dec., 1863.
Davidson, John, 34th O. V. I., 1862, July, 1865.
Davidson, Richard, 34th O. V. I., Sept. 8, 1861, Sept. 13, 1864.
Davidson, Wm., 36th O. V. I., April, 1865, Aug., 1865.
Davis, A. F., 23d V. R. C., Aug., 1862, July, 1865.
Davis, Andrew, 81st O. V. C., Sept. 1861, Jan. 14, 1863.
Davis, C. H., 32d O. V. V. I., Aug., 1861, Apr. 14, 1865.
Davis, David K., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, Feb. 21, 1865.
Davis, Ebenezer F., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862, June 23, 1865.
Davis, E. J., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
Davis, Francis Y., 54th O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Aug. 1862.
Davis, Francis Y., 180th O. V. I., Oct. 25, 1864, Aug. 25, 1865.
Davis, James, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Jan. 14, 1863.
Davis, John, 13th U. S. A., Dec. 18, 1861, Jan., 1865.
Davis, Joseph G., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 27, 1865.
Davy, Josiah C., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Decoursey, Abr'm, 81st O. V. I., July 26, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Dedrich, Frank, 155th Pa. V. I., April, 1861, Jan., 1862.
De Hart, Wm. P., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, died Dec. 16, 1864.
Deem, Isaac C., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Deem, Thos. Y., 183d O. V. I., Oct. 13, 1864, July 17, 1865.
Deems, Jacob, McLaughlin's Squad, Sept., 1862, June, 1865.
DeLong, John, 67th O. V. I., Dec. 10, 1861, Feb. 7, 1863.
Denison, James, 71st O. V. I., Oct., 1864, June, 1865.
Dershem, J. R., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 26, 1864, May 26, 1865.

Dershem, Wm., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 27, 1864, d. Goldsboro, Mar. 19, 1865.

Dessenberg, John, 94th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, June 5, 1865.

Detwiler, Saml. R., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.

Dickman, H. W., 4th O. V. Cav., April, 1861, Aug., 1865.

Dietz, Wm., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Dills, Wm. H., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Jan. 1, 1863.

Ditto, Gideon, 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.

Ditto, Gideon, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1865.

Ditto, John, 1st O. V. Cav., Oct. 23, 1861, May 22, 1862.

Ditto, John, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Dixon, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, promoted to lieutenant.

Dixon, John A., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, transferred to Co. I.

Dixon, Seth, 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.

Dixon, Seth, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.

Dixon, Joseph, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1865.

Dobbins, T. W., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 27, 1864, July 12, 1865.

Doggett, John, Squirrel Hunters Regt. from Dayton, 1863, ———, 1863.

Dolt, Gregory, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July, 1865.

Donard, John A., 74th O. V. V. I., Jan. 5, 1862, July 20, 1865.

Doner, Jos. S., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, ———.

Donze, Chas. F., 38th O. V. V. I., Aug. 26, 1861, July 22, 1865.

Dotson, Saml., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 13, 1865.

Downey, Sol. W., 191st O. V. I., March 13, 1865, July 31, 1865.

Downhoer, Aaron, 33d O. V. I., Feb. 16, 1864, July 12, 1865.

Downhoer, Barney, 33d O. V. I., Feb. 16, 1864, July 12, 1865.

Downing, H. L., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept. 24, 1864.

Downing, Isaac B., 88th O. V. I., July 4, 1863, July 3, 1865.

Downs, Floyd, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, d. Jan. 14, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.

Doyle, Thos., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 13, 1865.

Dray, J. R., 21st O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1861, Sept. 18, 1864.

Drew, Samuel, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.

Drew, Samuel, 195th O. V. I., Feb. 2, 1865, Dec. 18, 1865.

Drew, Solomon, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, May 23, 1865.

Duden, John A., Col. Hamilton Regt., 1812, still living in Allen Co.

Duffen, Peter, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, ———, 1865.

Dunn, Benj., McLaughlin's Squad, June 1, 1863, Nov. 27, 1865.

Dunlap, Preston J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, died Aug. 12, 1864.

Durbin, Samuel, 146th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Durk, John, 179th O. V. I., Sept. 19, 1864, June 17, 1865.

Early, Jacob, 32d O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1861, Aug. 19, 1864.

Early, Noah, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 19, 1865.

Eastman, Daniel, 45th O. V. I., July 25, 1862; d. Jan. 7, 1865,
Belle Isle.

Eastman, D., 45th O. V. I., June 19, 1862, Nov. 12, 1863.

Eaton, Wm., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Aug., 1865.

Edgecomb, Lewis A., 32d O. V. I., March 15, 1864, k'd at Atlanta, Ga.,
July 21, 1864.

Edgecomb, Marcus, 151st O. N. G., May 5, 1864, May 19, 1864.

Edgecomb, Wm., 99th O. V. I., July 27, 1862, June 3, 1865.

Edmond, E., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 1, 1864.

Edmond, E., 192d O. V. I., March, 1865, Sept., 1865.

Edmond, Horace, 81st O. V. I., recruit July, 1865.

Edmond, Oliver, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, June 23, 1864.

Edmond, Peter, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, died Feb. 13, 1865, N. C.

Edwards, John, 2d Battalion, Aug. 11, 1862, Dec. 15, 1864.

Ehrman, Joseph B., 6th O. Battery, Sept. 10, 1864, Sept. 24, 1864.

Ehrman, Joseph B., 192d O. V. I., Jan. 9, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.

Eisenbeis, Ferdinand, 81st O. V. I., July 19, 1862, July 13, 1865.

Eisenbeis, John, 81st O. V. I., July 29, 1862, July 13, 1865.

Eiche, Leonard, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 7, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.

Elder, Owen, 56th O. V. I., Jan., 1862, Aug., 1863.

Ellis, W. W., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.

Ellison, Robt. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.

Ely, Clark, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 29, 1864, July, 13, 1865.

Ely, Peter, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 24, 1864, June 6, 1865.

Emboden, G. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, ———

Emmons, Alex'r, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.

Enright, Thos., 4th O. V. I., June 4, 1861, June 21, 1864.

Enslin, Orsenath, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Aug., 1865.

Evans, Jno. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.

Evans, Seymour D., 46th O. V. I., Feb. 7, 1862, July 22, 1865.

Evans, Thos. J., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 13, 1864, July 12, 1865.

Evans, Wm. H., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Everett, J. L., 192d O. V. I., March 1, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.

Everett, Thos., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, July 13, 1865.

Eversole, Daniel, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.

Eversole, Lemuel, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

Ewing, Frank, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 28, 1865.

Eysenbach, Louis, 99th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Aug., 1865.

Fair, George, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.

Fair, Joseph I., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.

Fair, L. P., 33d O. V. I., Sept., 1864, Aug., 1865.

Fair, Simon, 33d O. V. I., Sept., 1864, July 12, 1865.

- Fair, Thos., 81st O. V. I., —, died May 27, 1864, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Fairgood, Benjamin, 2d O. H'vy Artillery, Aug. 16, 1863, Aug. 24, 1865.
- Faulkner, John H., 34th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1861, Sept. 13, 1864.
- Faulkner, Lewis E., 2d O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, Dec. 21, 1863.
- Faulkner, Silas W., 54th O. V. I., Sept., 1861, killed June 22, 1863, Vicksburg.
- Faulkner, S. W., 5th O. Battery, Sept. 20, 1861, Feb. 25, 1865.
- Faulkner, W. H., 177th O. V. I., Sept. 27, 1864, June 24, 1864.
- Faurot, Anthur K., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Faylor, Lewis C., 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 1, 1863, Nov. 14, 1865.
- Feely, Smith L., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July, 1865.
- Feeman, Robert, 162d O. V. I., July 27, 1862, June 30, 1865.
- Fenton, John, 1st O. Artillery, June 20, 1863, July 22, 1865.
- Fett, John, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 26, 1865.
- Field, D. S., 4th O. V. C., Aug. 15, 1861, —, 1865.
- Firl, Joseph J., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
- Firl, Wm., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Fisher, John, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 5, 1862, June 26, 1865.
- Fisher, Jonathan, Ohio Vols., March, 1846, Aug., 1848, Mexican war.
- Fisher, Joseph, 46th O. V. I., Jan. 1, 1862, July 14, 1865.
- Fisher, Jos. E., 5th Iowa V. I., July 15, 1861, July 30, 1864.
- Fisher, Jos. E., 71st O. V. I., Oct., 1864, Oct., 1865.
- Fisk, Wilber, —, Dec. 14, 1862, Jan. 25, 1863.
- Flaize, R. F., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 9, 1865.
- Fleming, Beniah, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 29, 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Fleming, John W., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 22, 1864, June 13, 1865.
- Fleming, Alex'r, 180th O. V. I., Aug. 27, 1864, July 12, 1865.
- Fogle, Chas. W., 81st O. V. I., 1862, 1865.
- Fogle, Isaac, 32d O. V. I., Jan., 1863, July, 1865.
- Fogle, Jesse, 4th O. V. Cav., 1863, 1865.
- Fogle, Milton, 20th C. V. I., May, 1861, k'd at Atlanta, Ga., July 5, 1864.
- Fooks, Robert, Sharp Shooters, Feb. 26, 1864, July 28, 1865.
- Folk, David A., 54th O. V. I., Dec. 30, 1863, Aug. 15, 1865.
- Foote, Horace L., 1st O. V. Cav., Aug. 28, 1861, Oct. 13, 1864.
- Ford, Joseph V., O. V. I., Aug. 1862, Aug., 1, 1865.
- Ford, Wm. C., 29th O. V. I., Oct. 21, 1864, June 1, 1865.
- Ford, Wm. H., 74th O. V. I., Oct. 9, 1861, Oct. 17, 1864.
- Forgeson, John T., 1st O. V. Squad, Sept. 3, 1862, died Jan. 1, 1864.
- Foster, Barnett, 151st O. N. G., May 11, 1864, Aug. 25, 1864.
- Foster, Lewis W., 66th Ill. V. I., March 31, 1862, April 26, 1865.
- Fowler, Chas. R., 17th Army Corps, March 25, 1864, Sept. 1, 1865.

- Fowler, W. G., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Francis, Owen, 21st O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug., 1861.
Franklin, Benj., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept., 26, 1864.
Franklin, James, 27th O. V. I., Aug. 5, 1861, Nov. 12, 1862.
Franklin, James, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Franklin, N. G., 81st O. V. I., April 20, 1861, died May 14, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Franks, Wm., 17th Vet. Res. Corps, Sept., 1862, June 30, 1865.
Frazee, Dan. W., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, d. at Andersonville Prison.
Freet, David, ———, 1812, still living in Allen County.
Frederic, Jno., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, died May 15, 1865.
Freund, Michael, 73d Battalion French Inf., May, 1848, June, 1851.
Frisinger, Thos. R., 46th O. V. I., 1862, August, 1863.
Fritz, David E., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Fritz, Hiram, 1st U. S. Engineers, August 9, 1862, June, 1865.
Fruchey, Calvin, 66th Ill. V. I., April 1, 1862, Aug. 27, 1862.
Fruchey, Lafayette, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Fryer, P. H., 99th O. V. I., July 19, 1862, d. at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1864.
Fryer, Samuel L., 78th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 12, 1865.
Fry, Jacob, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Fullingham, Alex., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, d. Dec. 12, 1861, at Danville, Mo.
Fullington, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 25, 1862.
Fulmer, Abram, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, killed Oct. 3, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.
Funk, Samuel, ———, 1812, ———.
Furry, Franklyn, 179th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June 17, 1865.
Furgeson, Jos. C., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Furgeson, Levi, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Gallant, Wm. H., 122d O. V. I., June 29, 1864, July 1, 1865.
Garee, Henry, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Gardner, Benj. F., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Garner, W. V., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Garrett, Levi, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 22, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
Garretson, Isaiah, 12th O. V. Cav., Aug. 15, 1863, Oct. 22, 1865.
Garretson, Josiah, 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 1, 1863, Nov. 14, 1865.
Garretson, Robt. H., 54th O. V. I., March, 1864, Aug., 1865.
Garretson, Wm. H., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept., 26, 1864.
Garver, James S., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Jan. 1, 1863.
Gaskell, Elijah, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Gaskell, Jacob, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, died.

- Gaskell, James, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, ———.
- Gastmyer, Frank C., 32d O. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, July 13, 1865.
- Gates, Roswell, Capt. Macruger's Co., Oct., 1814, still living at Elida, Ohio.
- Gates, Orrin F., 125th O. V. I., Oct., 1862, died in hospital at Franklin, Tenn., May 3, 1863.
- Gatton, Albert G., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, died Jan. 13, 1863.
- Gatton, Isaac, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, March 16, 1865.
- Gaunt, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
- Gaylord, Thos., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
- Gensel, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
- Gibson, Henry, 2d O. V. I., June, 1861, Dec., 1864.
- Gillespie, Andrew, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
- Gillespie, Wm. M., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1861, July 13, 1865.
- Goebel, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, July 25, 1862.
- Goebel, John, Vet. Artillery, Dec. 24, 1863, June 16, 1865.
- Goebel, John G., 81st O. V. I., Jan. 4, 1862, Dec. 24, 1863.
- Good, John H., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Aug. 5, 1863.
- Goodman, Fred'k, —, Sept., 1864, May, 1865.
- Gordon, Wm. R., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
- Grader, Peter, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Aug., 1865.
- Graham, T. J., 57th O. V. I., Sept. 3, 1862, June 7, 1865.
- Grant, A., 21st O. V. I., Feb. 20, 1864, July 24, 1865.
- Greer, Enoch, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 27, 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Greer, Wm. H., 81st O. V. I., recruit, July 13, 1865.
- Gregg, George, 18th Ky. V. I., Oct. 20, 1861, July 18, 1865.
- Griffith, Benj., 157th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 29, 1864.
- Grothouse, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Aug. 27, 1865.
- Grove, Augustus, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Grove, James, 81st O. V. I., Nov. 9, 1861, Nov. 8, 1864.
- Growden, B. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Grubb, Jacob R., 46th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June 1, 1865.
- Grubb, James I., 46th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June 1, 1865.
- Grubb, Wm. E., 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
- Grubb, Wm. E., 128th O. V. I., May 1, 1862, June 5, 1865.
- Grubenhoff, Henry, 57th O. V. I., Oct. 28, 1861, Aug. 14, 1865.
- Guyton, Mark, 74th O. V. I., March 19, 1862, June 3, 1865.
- Hadsell, Lemuel P., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Haggerman, Henry, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July, 1865.
- Haines, George E., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
- Haines, Geo. E., 8th U. S. V. V. I., April 1, 1865, March 31, 1866.
- Haines, Jeremiah D., 199th O. V. I., March, 1865, July, 1865.

- Hall, Abraham, 151st O. N. G., May 8, 1864, Sept. 1, 1864.
Hall, Arthur, 81st O. V. I., recruit, transferred to Invalid C's.
Hall, James, 157th O. N. G., May, 1864, Dec. 15, 1864.
Hall, Jesse, 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, June 22, 1864.
Hall, Jethro, 46th O. V. I., Jan. 1, 1862, d. from w's Aug. 19, 1865.
Hall, William, 4th O. V. V. Cav., Feb. 24, 1864, July 25, 1865.
Hall, William H., 24th Iowa V. I., —, —.
Halter, Edward, 15th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, June 10, 1865.
Haltery, Daniel, 82d O. V. I., Feb. 23, 1864, July 24, 1865.
Hammond, George, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
Hance, Vinson S., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 29, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Handel, T. A., 34th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1861, Sept. 13, 1864.
Hanes, Charles, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
Hanes, Henry, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Hanley, John, 101st O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, Oct., 1863.
Hanson, Lewis, 99th O. V. I., July 27, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn.,
762 Feb. 13, 1863.
Hanthorn, Thos. S., 12th O. Cav., —, —.
Hardesty, Beeman, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Harding, Henry, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Aug., 1865.
Harpster, Daniel, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Harpster, Jacob, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Harpster, Levi., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Harpster, R. N., 81st O. V. I., Feb. 3, 1864, July 13, 1865.
Harris, Henry, 55th Mass. V. I., May 21, 1863, July 11, 1865.
Harrison, Patte'n C., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Harrod, Henry H., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
Hart, H. C., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 5, 1865.
Harter, Bennett, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 17, 1864, July 20, 1865.
Harter, Barton S., 81st O. V. I., Feb. 17, 1864, July, 1865.
Harter, F. D.; 47th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, June, 1865.
Harter, Francis M., 81st O. V. I., Feb. 17, 1864, died Sept. 3, 1864, Mar-
ietta, Ga.
Harter, Isaac, 192d O. O. I., Feb. 27, 1865, June 9, 1865.
Harter, Joseph, McLaughlin's Squad, Oct. 30, 1861, lost on Str. Sultana
April, 1865.
Harter, Lorenzo D., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Harter, M. V., 47th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, May, 1865.
Harter, William, 32d, O. V. I., —, 1861, —, 1864.
Harter, W. H., Monitor Neosho.
Hartshorn, Elmer, 81st O. V. I., —, died July 12, 1864, Rome, Ga.
Hartshorn, George, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July, 1865.

- Hartshorn, Fr. M., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Hartshorn, George, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Aug., 1865.
Hauenstein, Andrew, 54th O. V. I., Jan. 2, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
Harvey, Albert, 27th Col'd I., Feb. 25, 1864, June 30, 1865.
Hayes, Abraham, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1862, July 21, 1865.
Hays, John, 6th U. S. C., July 5, 1870, July 5, 1875.
Heckerman, Henry C., 131st O. V. I., May 10, 1864, Aug. 7, 1865.
Hefner, Isaac, Jr., 118th O. V. I., July 21, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Heisler, John W., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Heisler, John W., 179th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, June, 1865.
Heman, Henry H., 37th O. V. I., Sept. 2, 1861, Sept. 14, 1863.
Henders, W. H., 4th O. V. C., Dec. 20, 1863, July 28, 1865.
Henne, G. F., 185th O. V. I., Feb., 1865, Aug., 1865.
Herring, Jacob V., 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 20, 1863, Nov. 14, 1865.
Herron, Israel, 27th O. V. I., July 29, 1861, Aug. 17, 1864.
Henderson, Sam. B., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, died Nov. 7, 1861,
Franklin, Mo.
Henderson, Steel L., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1861, July, 1865.
Hickerson, Albert S., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Hickerson, Mar. L., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, June 24, 1865.
High, Henry H., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 5, 1862, March 19, 1863.
Hill, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Hill, H. M., 47th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, Sept., 1865.
Hill, Robert, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Hilyard, John, 36th O. V. I., April 10, 1865, Aug. 1, 1865.
Hilyard, Thomas, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Himmelright, J. F., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July, 1865.
Hissong, Jere. G., 126th Penn. V. I., August, 1862, May, 1863.
Hissong, Jeremiah, 17th Penn. Cav., Aug., 1864, July, 1865.
Hitchcock, B., 4th O. V. Cav., Jan. 4, 1864, July 15, 1865.
Hitchcock, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, trans. to Mo. Lt. Artillery.
Hite, Abraham, McLaughlin's Squad, March, 1864, died 1865.
Hite, Harvey T., —, Jan. 1, 1864, April 24, 1865.
Hipsher, Ezra, 57th O. V. I., Oct. 10, 1861, July, 1864.
Hipsher, John, 19th Pa. Cav., March, 1862, July, 1865.
Hipsher, Samuel, 57th O. V. I., Oct. 10, 1861, died Dec. 3, 1861.
Hipsher, William, 21st O. V. I., April, 1861, May 7, 1861.
Hoag, Charles, 81st O. V. I., July 28, 1862, July 11, 1865.
Hoak, C. C., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Hoak, C. C., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 28, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Hoak, Freeman, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 24, 1864, July 13, 1865.
Hockenberry, David, 67th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, July, 1865.

- Hoffer, Isaac N., 198th O. V. I., March 7, 1865, May, 1865.
Hoffrichter, John, 152d O. V. I., July, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Hofman, A. G., 8th O. V. I., June, 1861, ——.
Hofman, A. G., 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 3, 1863, Nov. 14, 1865.
Hogle, Jacob, 1st U. S. Engineers, Aug. 18, 1862, June 27, 1865.
Hodge, Jacob, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Holdgreve, Kasper, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
Holland, Andrew, 50th O. V. I., July 30, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Holland, James, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Holland, John A., 45th O. V. I., July 12, 1862, June 12, 1865.
Holland, Thomas, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Holloway, Augustus G., 197th O. V. I., March 21, 1864, July 31, 1865.
Holloway, J. B., 43d O. V. V. I., Nov. 4, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Holloway, Leonidas, 4th O. V. Cav., Sept., 1861, Sept. 4, 1864.
Holloway, T. A., 4th O. V. Cav., Oct. 7, 1861, Oct. 7, 1864.
Holloway, T. A., 2d O. V. I., Mex. war, 1846, 1847.
Holmes, H. M., 34th O. V. V. I., July 22, 1861, Aug. 1, 1865.
Holmes, William, O. V. I., Feb. 1865, 1865.
Hood, John, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 1864.
Hooker, A. S., 32d O. V. I., Jan. 7, 1864, July 20, 1865.
Hooker, R. D., 32d O. V. I., Dec., 1864, July, 1865.
Hooper, Philip, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug., 1864.
Hoot, Philip, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1863, July 13, 1865.
Hoover, Isaac, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Hoover, William, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 2, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Hough, Edward M., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Houtzer, John, 66th Ill. V. I., March 17, 1862, April 26, 1865.
Hover, W. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 14, 1865.
Howard, Henry, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, ——.
Howells, David, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Aug., 1865.
Howells, Griffith, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, April 10, 1865.
Hoyt, James W., 66th O. V. I., Nov. 16, 1861, July 7, 1865.
Hoyt, Moses C., 191st O. V. I., Feb. 18, 1865, Aug. 27, 1865.
Hubbard, Hor'ce A., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1861, July 20, 1865.
Hubbard, Piers'n S., 81st O. V. I., Nov. 15, 1861, Nov. 14, 1864.
Hudson, John P., 95th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, March 14, 1863.
Huff, Gilbert, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Aug. 23, 1862.
Huff, Stephen, 1st O. V. Cav., Oct., 1861, re-enlisted.
Huff, Stephen, 5th O. V. Cav., Jan., 1864, Oct. 30, 1865.
Huffer, Enos, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 9, 1862.
Hughes, Alexander, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Hughes, L., 33d O. V. I., Feb. 18, 1864, July 12, 1865.

- Hughes, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Aug., 1865.
 Hughes, Perry, 33d O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Hulliberger, John, 51st O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 20, 1865.
 Hulliberger, S. L., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1861, July 20, 1865.
 Hulliberger, W. H., 54th O. V. I., ———, May 29, 1865.
 Hullinger, Jas. W. 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Hullinger, John E., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 20, 1864.
 Hullinger, Sam. H., 81st O. V. V. I., Aug. 10, 1861, July 13, 1865.
 Hullinger, Thos. H., 81st O. V. V. I., April, 1861, July 13, 1865.
 Hume, James, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, June 28, 1862.
 Humphreys, Mere'h, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, May 7, 1865.
 Hurt John, 37th O. V. I., Sept. 14, 1861, Aug. 7, 1865.
 Hutchinson, Th. H. 35th O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1861, Aug. 26, 1864.
 Huysman, Aaron, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Huysman, Walter, 118th O. V. I. Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Ice, Andrew, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, July 15, 1865.
 Imler, Amos, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 20, 1864, d. June, 11, 1865, at N. Y.
 Harbor
 Imler, James, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, July 25, 1865.
 Imler, William, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 20, 1864, d. Mar. 6, 1865, at Mar-
 ietta, N. C.
 Ireland, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Nov. 23, 1861, Dec. 12, 1864.
 Ireland, John, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 25, 1865.
 Irick, Furgison, McLaughlin's Squad, Oct., 1862, died, 1864.
 Irwin, Elias P., 32d O. V. I., July 20, 1861, Nov. 15, 1862.
 Irwin, John, 177th O. V. I., Sept. 27, 1864, March 31, 1865.
 Irwin, John, 20th O. V. I., April 1, 1861, died, 1861.
 906 Jackson, E. W., 156th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 4, 1864.
 Jacobs, John B., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Sept., 8, 1862.
 Jameson, Allen, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Jagger, Wilson, 4th O. V. Cav., Oct. 1, 1861, Oct. 20, 1864.
 Jenkins, David R., 99th O. V. I., July 22, 1862, July, 1865.
 Jennings, Abel, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Jennings, A. B., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Jennings, Lewis, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Jennings, Thomas, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Johns, Elias H., 2d Bt. 18th U. S. I., Nov. 13, 1861, Nov. 13, 1864.
 John, Jehu, 99th O. V. I., ———, k'd Kennesaw Mt., June 9, 1864.
 Johnson, Andrew, 78th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, May 13, 1865.
 Johnson, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, k'd Oct. 3, 1862, Corinth,
 Miss.
 Johnston, J. P., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, July 12, 1865.

- Johnston, Samuel, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 22, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Johnston, W. E., 180th O. V. I. Sept. 22, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Johnston, Thos. P., 115th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Johnston, Thos. P., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 8, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Johnson, Thomas, 20th O. V. I., April 19, 1861, Aug. 29, 1861.
Jolley, Charles M., 32d O. V. I., Feb. 27, 1864, July 20, 1865.
Jolley, James R., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1861, Oct. 25, 1862.
Jones, A. G., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 21, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Jones, Abraham J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 21, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Jones, Evan H., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 21, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Jones, Evan W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
Jones, Israel, 5th O. Cav., Sept., 1862, June, 1865.
Jones, John J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June, 1865.
Jones, Jonathan, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, — 1865.
Jones, John W., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, died June 1, 1864, Nashville, Tenn.
Jones, O. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, July 2, 1864.
Jones, Richard H., 34th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1861, Sept. 13, 1864.
Jones, Roland W., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, died Andersonville, Sept. 5, 1864.
Jones, Thomas H., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Jones, T. R., 157th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
Jones, W. G., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, died March 5, 1864, Knoxville, Tenn.
Judkins, Benj'n F., 179th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, died Dec., 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
Judkins, F. D., 179th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1863, died Dec. 8, 1863.
Junkin, John W., 16th Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 19, 1861, Sept. 12, 1864.
Keiser, Paul, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Jan., 1865.
Keith, George K., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Keith, Richard H., 195th O. V. I., March, 1865, died April, 1865.
Keller, Ferdinand, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Keller, George, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Kennedy, John B., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, July 6, 1865.
Kemmer, Charles, 8th Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 22, 1862, June 17, 1865.
Kemner, Charles, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862.
Kemp, John W., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 22, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Kemp, Josephus L., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Kemper, Franklin.
Kemper, J. L., 40th O. V. I., Oct., 1861, July, 1862.
Kemper, J. L., 25th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, Oct. 17, 1865. [19, 1864.
Kennell, Wm. H., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, killed Day's Ferry, Ga., May

- Kephart, Wm. C., 50th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, May 24, 1865.
Kear, Isaac, 54th O. V. I., Feb. 23, 1864, May 29, 1865,
Kerr, John, 9th O. V. C., Aug. 1863, July, 1865.
Kesler, Daniel, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Kesler, George, 169th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 23, 1865.
Kesler, Josiah, 179th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, died Dec., 1864, Nashville, Tenn.
Kesler, Reuben, 66th Ill. V. I., March 24, 1861, April 26, 1865.
Kent, Stephen C., 54th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1861, Nov. 29, 1863.
Kent, Stephen C., 36th O. V. I., Nov. 13, 1863, July 27, 1865.
Kent, Ezra T., 54th O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, Aug. 15, 1865.
Kibler, A. G., 171st O. V. I., March 31, 1864, Aug. 20, 1864.
Kidd, John W., 118th O. V. I. Aug., 1862, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1864.
Kies, Mike, 77th O. V. I., 1865, June, 1865.
Kimball, William, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 28, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Kindel, Joseph H., 2d O. H. Art., Aug. 25, 1863, Aug. 25, 1865.
Kindred, William, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Kinsel, Adam, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, died Aug. 10, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.
Kintz, Martin F., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Kipfer, Peter, 178th O. V. I., Sept. 8, 1864, June 29, 1865.
Kiracofe, Robert, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 27, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Kirk, James B., 19th O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug., 1861.
Klinger, Daniel P., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
Klingler, John J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July, 1865.
Klingler, Reub. H., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Knapp, Benjamin, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 6, 1865.
Knapp, Walter, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 5, 1865.
Kneass, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Knittle, George, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Knittle, William, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, killed Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Knoble, Samuel, 81st Regt. Band, Sept. 15, 1861, July 25, 1865.
Knott, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Knott, Wm. W., 118th O. V. I., Sept. 12, 1862, Sept. 12, 1865.
Knous, William, 106th Ill. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, July 29, 1865.
Koehl, Adam, 37th O. V. I., Sept. 20, 1861, Oct. 3, 1864.
Kohly, Jacob, 14th O. V. I., Aug. 25, 1861, July 22, 1865.
Kramer, Solomon, 33d O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June, 5, 1865.
Kramer, Reuben, 78th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, May 30, 1865.
Kroger, Charles, 18th U. S. I., Jan. 21, 1867, Jan. 21, 1870.
Krouse, Josiah, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, June 24, 1865.

- Kushmaul, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
 Laman, Abram, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 6, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Lambert, Nahum, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Lamberton, Wm. H., 9th Pa. V. Cav., Oct., 1861, Feb., 1864.
 Lamme, David W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861.
 Lamond, Orange C., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Langen, Oliver S., 15th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1861, Aug. 9, 1864, promoted
 to Sergeant-Major.
 Larue, Anderson, 54th O. V. I., Feb. 27, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Larue, Levi L., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864,
 1107 Larue, Wm. A., 33d O. V. V. I., March, 1864, July, 1865.
 Lary, Michael, 68th O. V. V. I., Dec. 4, 1863, July 10, 1865.
 Leaser, Martin, 66th Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 9, 1861, Sept. 12, 1864.
 Leasure, Henry N., 88th O. V. I., June 27, 1863, July 4, 1865.
 Leatherman, Joseph, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 23, 1865.
 Leatherman, J. L. B., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
 Leatherman, T. P., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Lechlitner, Aplon, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Aug., 1865.
 Lee, David, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Leech, Wm. F., 14th Pa. Cav., Sept. 3, 1862, May 30, 1865,
 Leedom, David M., 70th O. V. I., Nov. 12, 1861, Feb. 13, 1863.
 Lehman, Alexander, 54th O. V. I., Jan. 28, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Lehman, Christian, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, July 13, 1865.
 Lehman, Isaac, 81st O. V. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, July 13, 1865.
 Leith, Crawford, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Leney, Jos. C., 34th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1861, Sept. 13, 1864.
 Leslie, James, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, d. Nov. 2, 1864, Nashville, Tenn.
 Leutz, William P., 126th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June 26, 1865.
 Levering, Wm. W., 1st O. V. I., Sept. 5, 1861, Sept. 8, 1864.
 Lewis, Elias, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
 Lewis, James L., 118th O. V. I., July, 1862, killed at Chattanooga,
 Tenn., April, 1864.
 Lewis, James B., 61st O. V. I., March 8, 1862, 1864.
 Lewis, James B., 82d O. V. V. I., March 9, 1864, July 24, 1865.
 Lewis, Wm., 61st O. V. I., March 6, 1862, Nov. 27, 1862.
 Lewis, Wm., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 6, 1864, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Lies, Jacob, 4th O. V. V. C., Oct. 1, 1861, July 15, 1865.
 Lies, Peter, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 4, 1862, July 20, 1865.
 Light, Franklin, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
 Light, John, 2d O. Cav., Jan. 15, 1864, Sept. 11, 1865.
 Lilley, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, died June 4, 1865, Martins-
 burg, Va.

- Lindeman, F., Home Guard, Aug., 1862.
Link, S. H., 101st O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 12, 1865.
Lininger, David, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, died Dec. 22, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.
Linton, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
List, J., McLaughlins Squad, March, 1864, Aug, 1865.
List, Leroy, McLaughlin's Squad, Feb. 15, 1864, June 7, 1865.
Lloyd, Isaac, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, May 22, 1865.
Lloyd, Wm., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, May 16, 1865.
Lochead, Wm. M., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Lock, Loran, 66th Ill. V. I., March 16, 1862, April 26, 1865.
Lock, Melvin, 54th O. V. I., Jan. 2, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
Lones, Commod. R., 32d O. V. I.
Lones, Theodore H.
Long, Henry, 197th O. V. I., March 19, 1865, May 19, 1865.
Long, Isaac N., 56th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, July 3, 1865.
Long, Jacob, 33d O. V. I., Aug. 24, 1864, June 15, 1865.
Long, John G., 2d Germ. Home G'd, March 7, 1837, March²⁷, 1843.
Long, Jos. S., 33d O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June 27, 1865.
Long, M. T., McLaughlin's Squad, Feb., 1864, Oct., 1865.
Long, Samuel, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Longnecker, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Recruit, July 13, 1865.
Loughridge, James, 99th O. V. I., July 13, 1862, Feb. 15, 1864.
Lowery, Albert A., 34th O. V. V. I., Aug. 8, 1861, July 27, 1865.
Lowery, Joseph C., 34th O. V. V. I., Aug. 8, 1861, Aug. 1864.
Lowery, James M.
Ludwig, Isaac, McLaughlin's Squad, Aug. 22, 1862, June 7, 1865.
Lutz, John, 81st O. V. I., Recruit, July, 1865.
Lyons, Henry, 4th O. V. C., Feb. 26, 1864, July 15, 1865.
Lyons, Jacob D., 50th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Lytle, Levi, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Lytle, Wm. H., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 18, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Mack, Christian, 180th O. V. I., Oct. 1864, July 25, 1865.
Madden, Alex, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Madden, Harrison, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, Dec. 3, 1863.
Maloney, Michael, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June 21, 1865.
Maltbie, Wm. F., 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
Maltbie, William F., 81st O. V. V. I., Aug. 13, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Maltbie, Thomas A., 81st O. V. I., March 25, 1864, July 13, 1865.
Manahan, Aaron, 99th O. V. I., July 23, 1862, Feb. 18, 1863.
Manahan, E. B., 180th O. V. I., Sept., 1863, Sept., 1864.
Manahan, John C., 99th O. V. I., July 23, 1862, June 26, 1865.

- Mannen, Joseph, 51st O. V. I., Aug. 1861, Dec., 1865.
Manner, David, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Manner, Joseph, 7th Kansas Cav., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 29, 1865.
Markel, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Marsh, Peter, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Marshall, Ham. W., 54th O. V. I., Dec. 24, 1861, Dec. 23, 1864.
Marshall, Joseph R., 54th O. V. I., Dec. 24, 1861, July, 1865.
Marshall, Robert S., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Marshall, Thomas, 18th O. V. I., Sept., 1864.
Marshall, Wm. H., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, July 7, 1865.
Martin, Isaac L., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 19, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Martin, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., July 20, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Martin, Washington, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Martin, Joseph, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 4, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Marty, Silas H., 57th O. V. I., Feb., 1864, died in Missouri, 1864.
Marty, Thomas B., 57th O. V. I., Sept. 4, 1861, Aug., 1865.
Mason, Marquis D., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
Mauk, Abiah, 20th O. V. I., April, 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
Mauk, Abiah, 33d O. V. I., Jan. 1, 1864, promoted.
Maus, James L., 50th O. V. I., Nov. 15, 1861, June, 26, 1865.
Mauss, Wm. A., 180th O. V. I., Sept., 18, 1864, Aug., 1865.
Mautz, Geo. W., 8th Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 10, 1861, May 30, 1864.
Maxwell, John C., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
May, David, 32d O. V. I., Dec. 21st 1863, July 20, 1865.
May, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861 July 1865.
May, James, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Mayberry, Alfred, 57th O. V. I., Jan. 26, 1864, Aug. 14, 1865.
Mayberry, A., 184th O. V. I., Feb. 1, 1865, Sept. 20, 1865.
Mayberry, Jameson, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Mays, A. B., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1862, May 22, 1865.
McBeth, James, 55th O. V. V. I., Oct. 20, 1864, July 11, 1865.
McBride, Alex. J., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
McBride, Benjamin, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1862, died July 2, 1863, Poca-
hontas, Tenn.
McBride, Chas. 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
McBride, Levi, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
McBride, Lewis, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
McCain, John H. H., 118th O. V. I. Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
McCall, John W., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
McCallister, David, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 23, 1862, July 13, 1865.
McCarter, William, 196th O. V. I., March, 1865, Sept. 11, 1865.
McClain, S., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.

McClain, Wm., 32d O. V. I., Oct., 1864, April 14, 1865.
McClellan, Benj. K., 192d O. V. I., Feb., 1865, Sept., 1865.
McClintock, Andw., 54th O. V. V. I., Dec. 21, 1863, Aug. 15, 1865.
McCluer, John, 32d O. V. V. I., Dec. 24, 1863, July 20, 1865.
McCluer, Moses, 4th O. V. Cav. Oct. 1, 1861, Jan. 3, 1864.
McCluer, Nathan, 180th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1864, July 12, 1865.
McCluer, Robt. W., 4th O. V. Cav., July, 1861, died Nov., 1863.
McCluer, Thos. 4th O. V. Cav., Aug. 15, 1861, Dec. 17, 1864.
McComb, George, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
McComb, John, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 23, 1862, July 11, 1865.
McCormick, N. W., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 18, 1862, June 1, 1865.
McCormick, Jas. T., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
McCoy, Chas. H., 20th O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug., 1861.
McCoy, Hamilton, 99th, O. V. I., July 23, 1862, June 26, 1865.
McCoy, Patrick, 57th O. V. I., Dec. 1, 1861, Nov. 13, 1862.
McCray, Sandy, 102d Col'd I., Dec. 14, 1863, Sept. 30, 1865.
McDowell, Wm. 20th O. V. I., Oct. 1, 1862, May 30, 1865.
McDonald, Theo. G., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
McFarland, Jas. B., 110th O. V. I., July 11, 1862, July 3, 1865.
McFarland, —, 126th O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862, June, 1865.
McGinnis, Jas. F., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 27, 1863.
McGinnis, Moses, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 21, 1864, May 27, 1865.
McGinnis, Thos., 82d O. V. I., Dec. 5, 1861; Jan., 1865.
McGinnis, Wm., 180th O. V. I., Sept., 21, 1864, July 12, 1865.
McGrann, Wm. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 2, 1862, May 13, 1865.
McGrady, Isaac, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Feb. 15, 1864.
McGuire, Clinton S., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, June 24, 1865.
McKain, George, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1862, July, 1865.
McKee, Isaac, 81st O. V. I., Sep., 1862, d. Feb. 6, 1865, Nashville, Tenn.
McKee, John C., 27th O. V. I., Aug. 4, 1861, July 11, 1865.
Mackenzie, Chas. W., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, Transf'd Co. I.
McKinney, Daniel, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 2, 1864.
McKinstry, Hugh, 81st O. V. I., Recruit, July, 1865.
McKnight, James, 30th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1861, Aug. 29, 1864.
McMillen, L. B., 3d U. S. Col'd I., Nov. 25, 1863, Nov. 25, 1868.
McMullen, Fayette, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862.
McMullen, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
McMullen, Matthew, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
McPhason, Samuel, 57th O. V. I., Sept., 1861, died April, 1862.
Mechling, A. J., 66th Ill. V. I., Jan., 1862, Jan., 1863.
Mechling, W. L., 81st O. V. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Meeker, George W., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 17, 1862, June 24, 1865.

- Meeker, James S., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Meeker, John, 25th O. V. I., June 20, 1862, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Meeker, John, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 24, 1864, July 13, 1865.
 Mell, A. J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, Dec. 26, 1862.
 Mericle, John, 58th O. V. I., Feb. 1, 1865, Sept. 23, 1865.
 Meyers, T. D., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1864, Dec. 14, 1864.
 Meyer, Wm. B., 46th O. V. I., Jan. 19, 1862, Oct. 15, 1862.
 Micha, Edw. R., 32d O. V. I., Sept. 5, 1861, Sept. 15, 1864.
 Middaugh, John, 31st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Oct., 1864.
 Milliken, John H., 4th O. V. Cav., Oct. 3, 1861, May 13, 1864.
 Milliken, D., 4th O. V. Cav., Sept. 27, 1861, Oct. 18, 1861.
 Milliken, S., 4th O. V. Cav., Feb. 22, 1864, July 15, 1865.
 Mills, Curtis, 180th O. V. I., March, 1865, Oct., 1865.
 Mills, James, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, June, 1865.
 Mills, James, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865.
 Miller, Absalom, 179th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1865, June 17, 1865.
 Miller, Amos A., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Miller, Andrew, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, d. March 3, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
 Miller, Benoni, 30th O. V. I., August 18, 1861, Sept. 18, 1864.
 Miller, Chas. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, d. July 27, 1863, Rome, Ga.
 Miller, Christian, 58th O. V. I., Sept 11, 1861, Oct., 1865.
 Miller, Eli, 81st O. V. I., Jan. 1864, July 22, 1865.
 Miller, Ferdinand, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Aug., 1865.
 Miller, Freeling H., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, k'd. Resaca, [Ga.,] May 14, 1864.
 Miller, Henry, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Nov. 3, 1864.
 Miller, H. C., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 4, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Miller, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I. Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Miller, Geo. 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Sept. 12, 1862.
 Miller, Isaac N., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Miller, Jesse D., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, June 6, 1863.
 Miller, Jesse, D., 199th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June 19, 1865.
 Miller, Jesse J., 81st O. V. V. I., Aug. 1, 1861, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Miller, Jesse L., 54th O. V. I., Nov. 7, 1863, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Miller, John, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
 Miller, Josiah, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, d'd of wounds Atlanta, Ga.
 Miller, Joseph. 151st O. N. G., May 1, 1864, Aug., 1864.
 Miller, Martin, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Miller, Peter S., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Miller, Robert A., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Aug., 1864.
 Miller, Samuel B., 81st O. V. I., July 26, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Miller, Solomon, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.

- Miller, Solomon B., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Miller, Solomon P., 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Miller, Tobias, 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 22, 1865.
Miller, Uriah, 179th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 17, 1865.
Miller, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Miller, Wm. W., 54th O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, Aug. 15, 1865.
Mochwart, John, 62d O. V. I., Sept. 1864, July, 1865.
Mohler, Jacob, 54th O. V. I., Dec. 23, 1863, Aug. 15, 1865.
Mohler, Samuel,
Mohn, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865.
Monesmith, Alonzo, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Monesmith, Dav. E., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Monfort, Elias, 33d O. V. I., Oct. 1, 1864, June 4, 1865.
Monroe, Joseph, 57th O. V. I., March, 1864, June 29, 1865.
Montague, James M., 12th O. V. Cav., March 25, 1864, May 15, 1865.
Montague, Lafayette, 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 25, 1863, June 10, 1865.
Moon, Francis M., 88th O. V. I., July, 1863, July, 1865.
Moon, I. S., Miss. Squadron, 1864, Aug., 1865.
Moore, Jacob, 183d O. V. I., Nov. 19, 1863, July 17, 1865.
Moore, John R., 13th O. V. I., June 10, 1861, died Aug., 1861.
Moore, Nathaniel, 106th Ill. V. I., Feb. 13, 1863, July 12, 1865.
Moore, Oscar, —O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Moorman, A. J., 81st O. V. I., July 27, 1862, died April 18, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
Moorman, Jacob M., 81st O. V. I., July 27, 1862, July 21, 1865.
Moorman, Madison, 81st O. V. I., 1862, July, 1865.
Moorman, Thomas, 81st O. V. I., 1862, died Aug. 8, 1863, Pocahontas, Tenn.
Moorman, Wm. A. J., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Morey, Ephraim, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, died w'ds June 8, 1864.
Morgan, David S., 175th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1864, died of wounds, 1865.
Morgan, D. T., 151st O. N. G., June, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Morgan, R. J., 157th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
Morris, James, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, May 29, 1865.
Morris, James, Mexican War, Aug., 1846, Aug., 1847.
Morris, John H., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Morris, Morris J., Miss. Squadron, Sept. 1, 1864, July, 1865.
Morris, Thos. N., 5th O. V. Cav., Oct. 21, 1861, June 28, 1862.
Morris, Wm. J., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Sept. 16, 1862.
Morris, William, Mexican War, Aug., 1846, Aug., 1847.
Morris, Wm., 13th O. V. Cav., Sept. 17, 1864, July 2, 1865.
Morris, Wm. J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 24, 1865.

- Morrow, Joseph S., 45th O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1862, May 15, 1864.
Morse, Edward, 183d O. V. I., Oct. 12, 1864, July 17, 1865.
Mori, John 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Morton, Warwick W., 81st O. V. I., recruit, died March 7, 1864,
Pulaski, Tenn.
Mottier, John, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
Mottier, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, May 19, 1865.
Mounts, Milton L., 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
Mounts, Protector L., 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
Mowery, George, 192d O. V. I., Feb., 1865, Sept., 1865.
Mowery, Levi, 192d O. V. I., Feb., 1865, Sept., 1865.
Moyer, John C., 179th O. V. I., June, 1861, June, 1865.
Moyers, Davis B.
Moyers, Harrison.
Moyers, Jacob.
Moyers, Samuel W.
Moyers, T. C., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 12, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Moyers, Wm. T.
Mueller, 118th O. V. I., August, 1862, June, 1865.
Mullenhour, Daniel, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, March 4, 1863.
Mullenhour, John, 81st O. V. I., Nov. 23, 1861, March 3, 1863.
Mullenhour, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., 1861, died June 24, 1862, Paducah, Ky.
Mullholland, James, 82d O. V. I., Nov. 8, 1861, Nov., 1864.
Mullholland, Jos., 82d O. V. I., Nov. 8, 1861, Aug., 1865.
Mumaugh, David R., 99th O. V. I., July 27, 1862, March 23, 1863.
Mumaugh, Wm. J., 2d Battalion, July 17, 1862, June 13, 1865.
Munch, David, 54th O. V. I., Feb. 27, 1864, Aug. 22, 1865.
Munch, Philip, 81st O. V. I., killed Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.
Murray, Daniel E., 118th O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Murray, George W., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, re-enlisted.
Murray, George W., 198th O. V. I., Jan. 26, 1865, May 8, 1865.
Murray, Robert D., 7th O. V. I., April 25, 1861, Nov. 28, 1862.
Murray, Robert D., 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 1, 1863, July 10, 1865.
Murray, Robert R., 4th O. V. Cav., Aug. 27, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Musser, Harvey, 45th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 12, 1865.
Musser, John F., 6th Cal. V. I., April 30, 1863, Dec. 15, 1865.
Myers, L. H., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Myers, Noah, 192d O. V. I., Jan. 12, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Myers, Randolph, McLaughlin's Squadron, Sept., 1861, died, 1865.
Myers, David, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, July 25, 1862.
Myers, Daniel, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, July 25, 1862.
Myers, John Jacob, 99th O. V. I., Aug., 1861, Feb., 1862.

- Myers, George W., 61st O. V. V. I., Aug., 1861, July 24, 1865.
Myers, John R., 1st Heavy Artillery, June 15, 1863, July 25, 1865.
Napier, H. H., 54th O. V. I., Feb. 1, 1864, July 27, 1865.
Nash, Charles A., 15th Vet. Res. Corps, July 24, 1862, Nov. 17, 1865.
Nash, Dewitt C., 1st U. S. Artillery, Aug. 18, 1862, Oct. 7, 1865.
Nation, Thomas A., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Neely, David, 54th O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1865.
Neely, James, 118th O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Neely, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 9, 1864.
Neely, John H., 183d O. V. I., Nov. 7, 1862, July 17, 1865.
Neely, John J., 57th O. V. I., Dec. 5, 1861, Dec. 22, 1864.
Neely, William P., 150th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 23, 1864.
Neise, Hiram, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Nettle, George, 118th O. V. I., 1862, June, 1865.
Newell, Gilbert M., 101st O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, June 12, 1865.
Newland, Wm. H., 82d O. V. I., Jan. 5, 1864, July 24, 1865.
Newland, Wm., 180th O. V. I., Aug. 16, 1864, June 14, 1865.
Nicholas, David D., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Nicholas, James, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Nicholas, Richard J., 5th O. V. Cav., Oct. 16, 1861, Nov. 29, 1864.
Nichols, Amos J., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, Jan. 28, 1863.
Nicolet, J. C., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 25, 1864.
Nihiser, Amos, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, d. Nov. 19, 1862, Corinth, Miss.
Nimo, Charles, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, July, 1865.
Nixon, John B., 135th O. N. G., May, 1864, Oct., 1864.
Noonan, Patrick, 66th O. V. I., June, 1861, July 20, 1865.
Nun, Price, 81st O. V. I., recruit, d. May 25, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
Nye, John H., 27th O. V. I., Aug. 5, 1861, Aug. 17, 1864.
O'Neal, John, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, died Aug. 20, 1863, Pocahontas, Tenn.
Orebaugh, John L., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, transferred Jan. 16, 1865.
Orvills, Thomas, 18th Kentucky V. I. Sept. 1864, July, 1865.
Osborn, Abram, 183d O. V. I., Jan. 2, 1864, July 17, 1865.
Osborn, Calvin, 84th O. V. I., May, 1862, Sept., 1862.
Osborn, John J., 27th O. V. I., Aug. 3, 1861, Aug. 17, 1864.
Osborn, William C., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 4, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Osman, John, 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Osman, William, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 27, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Ott, Fidelus, 81st O. V. I., recruit, died March 12, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
Ott, John H., 1st O. V. Cav., Oct. 12, 1861, May 12, 1863.
Owens, David R., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, died Oct. 3, 1863.
Owens, Evans E., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1862, May 22, 1865.

- Owens, P. V., 1st Ohio Sharp Shooters, k. Murfreesboro, May 24, 1864.
Owens, Richard, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Dec. 15, 1864.
Owens, Richard, 184th O. V. I., Dec. 1864, Sept., 1865.
Owens, Thomas R., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, died of wounds Dec. 8, 1864.
Pace, Huron, 50th O. V. I., July 17, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Palmer, Christian, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, July, 1865.
Pangle, Milton, 198th Bat. O., March 19, 1865, May 19, 1865.
Pangle, Mordecai, 6th Light Battery, Oct. 20, 1861, Sept. 1, 1865.
Pangle, Samuel, 64th O. V. I., Nov. 4, 1861, Dec. 31, 1863.
Parham, Henry, 171st O. V. I.
Park, George A., 81st O. V. I., recruit, May 5, 1865.
Parker, Ephraim W., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 17, 1862, Aug. 1865.
Parker, Cyrenus W., 99th O. V. I., July 23, 1862, Jan. 14, 1863.
Parker, Cyrenus W., Marines, Dec. 26, 1862, Jan. 20, 1865.
Parker, James, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, May 20, 1865.
Parker, James C., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, July, 1865.
Parker, Jeremiah, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, died May 10, 1864, Georgia.
Parrett, James H., 62d O. V. I., Oct. 11, 1861, Nov. 25, 1863.
Parrish, William, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, died March 9, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
Parry, Hugh, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Parry, Moses, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, d. June 9, 1864, Resaca, Ga.
Patrick, A. M., 99th O. V. I., July 27, 1862, March 4, 1865.
Peifer, Peter, 27th O. V. I., Aug. 28, 1861, Sept., 1864.
Pence, Daniel W., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, July, 1865.
Peltier, Enos, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, Aug. 26, 1865.
Peltier, John W., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
Peltier, Joseph S., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
Peltier, William C., 50th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Perkins, James, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865.
Perkins, John A., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 15, 1861, July 15, 1862.
Perry, Moses J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Aug. 1864.
Perry, William, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, May 30, 1865.
Peter, W. S., Marine Reg., Dec. 26, 1862, Jan. 20, 1865.
Peters, William S., 13th O. V. I., June 5, 1861, Dec. 26, 1862.
Petree, Aaron G., 82d O. V. I., Oct. 21, 1861, July, 1865.
Peterson, Chas. W., 81st O. V. I., Feb. 24, 1864, July 20, 1865.
Philbin, Michael, 81st O. V. I. Aug. 11, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Phillips, James P., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Phillips, W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Phinney, Charles E., 188th O. V. I., March, 1865, Sept. 28, 1865.

- Piercy, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865.
- Pierson, W. H., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 8, 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Pillow, Henry, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 13, 1865.
- Pippin, Benjamin, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July 13, 1865.
- Pixley, Joseph W., 14th U. S. I., Jan. 1862, Jan., 1865.
- Place, Isaac, 195th O. V. I., March 2, 1865, Dec. 18, 1865.
- Place, Leroy, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
- Place, L. M., 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, Feb., 1863.
- Place Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
- Poage, Gratton, E., 81st O. V. I. Sept. 15, 1861, Oct. 2, 1864.
- Point, Andrew J., 81st O. V. I., July, 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Point, James, 81st O. V. I., July, 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Point, W. G., 118th O. V. I., July, 1862, July, 1864.
- Point, William, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Poling, Anderson, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
- Pool, Henry, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, March 27, 1863.
- Porter, B. S., 1st Va. I., May 14, 1861, Sept. 1861.
- Porter, James C., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, June, 1864.
- Post, Adams, C., 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, promoted to Lieut.
- Post, Charles G., 4th O. Cav., Oct. 2, 1861, July 22, 1865.
- Post, Isaac B.,
- Potterf, James M., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, June 19, 1865.
- Powell, C. M., 156th O. N. G., May 1, 1864, Sept. 1, 1864.
- Price, Emanuel, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, May 26, 1865.
- Price, Richard M., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, June 28, 1865.
- Pritchard, Wm. P., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, Feb. 21, 1863.
- Prophet, H. S., 15th O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug., 1861.
- Protsman, Alonzo, 183d O. V. I., Dec. 22, 1863, July 17, 1865.
- Race, F. H., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865.
- Race, Jonathan, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, June, 1865,
- Rader, George, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 1865, Aug. 1865.
- Railing, Isaac, 118th O. V. I., July 20, 1862, May 30, 1865.
- Railing, Thomas W., 37th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1861, July 20, 1865.
- Ralston, J. W., 47th O. V. V. I., Sept. 26, 1864, June 17, 1865.
- Rambo, Thomas, 50th O. V. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, March 4, 1865.
- Ramsdell, L. W., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 21, 1864, July 12, 1865.
- Randall, Edwin D., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Ranes, Newton, 47th O. V. I., Oct. 4, 1864, Aug. 14, 1865.
- Rankin, William, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, k. Oct. 3, 1862, Cornith,
Miss.
- Ransbottom, A., 4th O. V. C., Feb. 22, 1864, July 22, 1865.
- Rarie, Perry, 12th O. V. C., Sept., 1863, Dec., 1865.

- Raudebaugh, W. H. H., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Raymond, Jeromel, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1861, July 3, 1865.
Ream, Daniel, A., 36th O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1862, July 12th, 1865.
Ream, John A., 34th O. V. I., Aug. 18, 1862, Sept. 12, 1865.
Reed, David W., 66th Ill. V. I., March 24, 1862, May 26, 1865.
Reed, Elihu, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 1, 1864, Sept. 8, 1864.
Reed, Isaac, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Reed, I. F., 81st O. V. I., May 15, 1865.
Reed, John, 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 1, 1863, Nov. 14, 1865.
Reed, Salem, 74th O. V. I., Feb. 28, 1863, July 25, 1865.
Reed, Silas, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Reed Stephen, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Reedy Jonathan, 17th O. V. I., March, 1863, July, 1865.
Reel, Henry, 4th O. V. Cav., Sept. 6, 1861, Oct. 20, 1864.
Reese, F., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Reese, Evan, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 16, 1865.
Reichelderfer, John, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, July 22, 1865.
Reichelderfer, W. E., March, 1865, Jan., 1865.
Remagen, Peter, 153d O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 29, 1864.
Renner, Uriah, 87th O. V. I., June 15, 1862, Aug., 1862.
Rex, Daniel, 45th O. V. I., June 19, 1861, June, 1865.
Rex, Michael, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Reynolds, Jackson A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, Trans. to Vet. Res. Cor.
Rhodes, A. S., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 10, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Rhodes, John D., 121st O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, March 21, 1863.
Rice, Richard.
Richards, Ferd. C., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
Richards, Frank S., 49th O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1861, Aug. 31, 1864.
Richards, Frank S., 189th O. V. I., Feb. 20, 1865, July, 1865.
Richards, Martin, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Nov. 1, 1862.
Richardson, Daniel, McLaughlin's Squad, April 6, 1864, Nov. 17, 1865.
Richardson, Wm., McLaughlin's Squad, Oct. 5, 1864, Oct. 6, 1865.
Richardson, Wm. H., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Rider, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Rider, Henry, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 17, 1865, Aug. 31, 1865.
Rider, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., July 28, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Ridenour, Isaac, 179th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, died Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1864.
Ridenour, Isaac, 57th O. V. I., March 16, 1864, June 7, 1865.
Ridenour, Jacob, 118th O. V. I., Oct. 20, 1862, died Washington City Feb. 5, 1865.
Ridenour, M. H., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1861, Jan. 1, 1864.

Ridenour, Peter, Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 8, 1862, June 30, 1865.
Ridenour, Wm. J., 2d Ind. Battery, Aug. 1, 1861, Sept. 1, 1864.
Rigdon, John, 151st O. N. G., May 13, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Riley, Samuel J., McLaughlin's Squad, Oct. 19, 1861, Nov. 11, 1864.
Rimer, Daniel P., 118th O. V. I., Sept. 13, 1862, June, 1865.
Rinehart, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Risser, Christian, 3d Mo. V. I., Aug. 18, 1861, Sept. 20, 1864.
Rise, Adam L., 74th Ill. V. I., Aug., 1862, Feb. 29, 1863.
Rise, Thos. C., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, Oct. 2, 1864.
Rise, Jacob T., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, re-enlisted.
Rise, Jacob T., 192d O. V. I., March 1, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Robbins, Hiram, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Roberts, David J., 157th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
Roberts, Hamilton, 54th O. V. I., Oct 25, 1861, Nov. 10, 1864.
Roberts, Henry P., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Roberts, Lewis, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Roberts, Oliver C., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
407 Roberts, Wm. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
Roby, Francis J., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, July, 1865.
Rockey, Geo. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, July 9, 1865.
Rockhill, Alfred L., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, died.
Rockhill, R. N., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Rockhill, R. N., 192d O. V. I., Jan 15, 1865, June 8, 1865.
Rodeheaver, Wm. H., 151st O. N. G., May 14, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Roeder, W. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
Romey, Henry, 74th O. V. V. I., Jan. 15, 1862, March 6, 1865.
Roney, Geo. H., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861.
Rose, E. S., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 7, 1864.
Rose, James, 43d O. V. I., Dec. 15, 1861, Nov., 1862.
Rosselit, Mathias, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 7, 1865.
Ross, Chas., 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
Ross, John A., 54th O. V. V. I., Jan. 5, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
Ross, John A., 14th O. V. I., Aug. 25, 1861, July 11, 1865.
Roush, Cornelius, 1st O. Heavy Artillery, April 4, 1864, July 25, 1865.
Roush, Franklin, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 28, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
Roush, Geo. W., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Roush, Henry.
Roush, Philip, 19th Wisconsin, April 21, 1861, Aug. 20, 1865.
Roush, Theodore, 1st O. Heavy Art'y, April 4, 1864, July 25, 1865.
Rowles, Wm., Signal Corps, Aug. 29, 1861, Sept. 18, 1864.
Rudy, J. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Rudy, Shephard, 188th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, May 20, 1865.

- Rudy, David S., 54th O. V. I., Dec. 1862, Aug. 1865.
Ruggles, Almond, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 7, 1865.
Rumbaugh, Barton, 14th Ind. Battery, April, 1862, died at New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1864.
Rumbaugh, Harvey, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June 22, 1865.
Rumbaugh, Jesse L., 46th O. V. I., Feb. 4, 1862, Sept. 23, 1862.
Rumbaugh, Jesse L., 1st O. A., April 4, 1864, July 25, 1865.
Rumbaugh, Thos. H., 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
Rumbaugh, Thos. H., 50th O. V. I., July 28, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Rumbaugh, William, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Rumbaugh, W. N., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Runkle, Chester F., 2d Ky. W. A., June, 1861, Aug., 1864.
Runyan, Calvin C., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Rupert, George, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 17, 1865, died Jan. 1865.
Rupert, John N., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Rupert, John W., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, July 25, 1865.
Rupert, Samuel, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, July 25, 1865.
Ruse, Henry, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 7, 1865.
Rusler, Phillip, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 1, 1864, June 20, 1864.
Russell, Orland, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Russell, T. S., 60th O. V. I., Feb. 1864, Aug. 5, 1865.
Russell, Wm., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Russell, Wm. H., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 22, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Rydman, Geo. W., 32d O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 25, 1865.
Rydman, John W., 2d Ind. Battery, Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 1, 1864.
Sakemiller, And. R., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.
Sakemiller, Jacob J., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, July, 1865.
Salyards, David, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, July, 1865.
Saumis, Adam L., 2d Ia. V. I., May 6, 1861, Nov. 7, 1862.
Sautter, G. J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Nov. 2, 1865.
Sawmiller, Geo. W., 12th O. Cav., Sept. 15, 1863, Nov. 19, 1864.
Sawmiller, Isaac, McLaughlin's Squad, March, 1864, Nov., 1865.
Sawmiller, Sampson, 81st O. V. I., Nov. 23, 1861, Dec. 12, 1864.
Sawmiller, Wilson, McLaughlin's Squad, March, 1864, Nov., 1865.
Schell, Martin R., 27th O. V. I., July 31, 1861, July 11, 1865.
Schindel, Jacob, 47th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, June, 1865.
Schlosser, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, Jan. 24, 1865.
Schlotterbeck, John, 124th Ind., V. I., Dec. 1863, Aug., 1865.
Schick, Adam, 81st Reg. Band, Aug. 15, 1861, July 25, 1862.
Schwab, Albert, 20th O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
Schwab, Albert, U. S. Navy, Aug. 1862, Aug. 14, 1863.

- Schwab, Benj. F., 151st O. N. G., May 10, 1864, Sept. 22, 1864.
 Schwab, Fred A., 20th O. V. I., April, 1861, Aug., 1862.
 Schwab, Fred A., U. S. Navy.
 Shanks, Abraham, 81st O. V. I., July 24, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Seaman, Benj. C., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Sear, John, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 1865, June, 1865.
 Sellers, Daniel B., 34th O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, Jan. 19, 1864.
 Shade, Nelson, 4th O. V. Cav., Nov. 14, 1861, Nov. 16, 1864.
 Shaeffer, Thomas, 9th O. V. I., April, 1861, April, 1864.
 Shafer, Ferdinand, 151st O. N. G., May 10, 1864, June 7, 1865.
 Shafer, Jacob, 2d Battalion, Aug. 11, 1862, Aug. 21, 1865.
 Shafer, John F., 54th Ill. V. I., Dec. 27, 1863, July 15, 1865.
 Shaffer, Daniel, 102d Col'd I., Dec. 14, 1863, Sept. 30, 1865.
 Shaffer, Emanuel, 62d O. V. I., Aug., 1864, July 15, 1865.
 Shappell, Daniel, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Shappell, J. G., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, July 22, 1865.
 Shappell, Nelson, 81st O. V. I., July 22, 1865, Jan. 5, 1865.
 Shanks, Abram, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Shanks, Joseph F., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, k. Resaca, May 14, 1864.
 Shannon, Wm., 29th O. V. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 5, 1865.
 Sharp, John, 5th Artillery, Feb. 27, 1862, Sept. 28, 1862.
 Shaw, Jackson M. C., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, died.
 Shaw, Thomas, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Shearer, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, killed May 14, 1864.
 Shearer, Daniel H., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 29, 1862, July 20, 1865.
 Sheehan, W. B., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, Feb. 14, 1863.
 Sheffy, Benj. F., Mounted Bat., Sept., 1862, April, 1865.
 Shellenbarger, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, d., Mar. 15, 1863, Corinth,
 Miss.
 Shellenbarger, W. H. S., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Sherrick, B. F., 81st O. V. I., Oct 6, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Sherman, Chas., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Sherman, Wm., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, died Dec. 20, 1861.
 Sherry, Alfred R., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1, 1861, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Sherry, James, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1861, July 19, 1862.
 Sherry, James E., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1861, d. Corinth, Miss., Aug. 5,
 1862.
 Shewman, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, k'd Dec. 18, 1863, Pulaski,
 Tenn.
 Shewman, Martin, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
 Shinnaberry, John, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 26, 1862, Jan. 21, 1863.
 Shively, Isaac, Vet. Res. Corps., Nov. 9, 1861, Nov. 17, 1864.

- Shively, Samuel, 57th O. V. I., Sept. 1863, d. Vicksburg, Feb., 1864.
Shobe, Isaac M., 20th O. V. I.,
Shock, Charles, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, June 13, 1865.
Shock, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, d. Mar. 12, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
Shockey, Leander J., 54th O. V. I., Dec. 22, 1863, Aug. 15, 1865.
Shoemaker, Andrew, 66th O. V. I., Aug., 1865, Nov. 2, 1865.
Shoff, Cornelius, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865
Shook, Lyman, 66th Ill. V. I., March 24, 1862, May 26, 1865.
Shrider, Daniel, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Shrider, Geo. F., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Shrider, Thomas, 197th O. V. I., March 10, 1865, July 31, 1865.
Shull, J., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, July 27, 1862.
Shuler, D. J., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 25, 1861, Sept. 25, 1864.
Shultz, Harvey, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
Shutt, Daniel, 88th Ind. V. I., ----- Jan. 15, 1863.
Siever, J. K., 82d O. V. I., Nov. 19, 1861, Aug. 5, 1865.
Simkins, Benj. F., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Simon, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Sindall, John, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July 13, 1865.
Skinner, Wm., 74th O. V. I., Jan. 15, 1862, Feb. 4, 1864.
Slygh, Henry K., 50th O. V. I., July 23, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Slygh, Leander, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 15, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Smith, Abraham, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Smith, C. W., 81st O. V. I., July, 1862 (13 years of age), May 30, 1865.
Smith, I. N., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Smith, James D., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Smith, James H., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, d. of w'ds, June 18, 1864.
Smith, James M., 2d Bat. V. R. C., Aug. 18, 1862, June 28, 1865.
Smith, John H., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Smith, J. L., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Smith, Robert H., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 17, 1865, Aug. 31, 1865.
Smithsouler, Peter, 78th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, June 2, 1865.
Smutz, Cyrus D. 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July, 1865.
Snider, Abdallah, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, June 28, 1865.
Snider, A. M., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 14, 1861, -----, 1865.
Snider, Leonard A., 32d O. V. I., Oct. 12, 1861, Jan. 4, 1864.
Snider, Thomas, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Snodgrass, Jas. A., 121st O. V. I., Sept. 11, 1862, June 8, 1865.
Snodgrass, William, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Snyder, Alfred, 54th O. V. I., Feb. 1, 1864, Sept., 1865.
Snyder, Francis A., 74th O. V. I., Jan. 15, 1862, July 10, 1865.
Snyder, George, 180 O. V. I., Sept. 20, 1864, July, 1865.

- Snyder, Josiah, 99th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, d. Nashville, Tenn. Dec., 1862.
- Snyder, Levi, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, May 18, 1865.
- Snyder, William, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1861, died June, 1862.
- Solomon, C. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1863, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Solomon, George, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Southworth, B. F., McLaughlin's Squad, Nov. 1, 1861, Dec. 2, 1864.
- Sowers, David, 32d O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1861, July 20, 1865.
- Sowers, George, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, died.
- Spach, Leonard L., 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
- Spade, William, 66th Ill. V. I., March 24, 1862, April 2, 1865.
- Spangler, Levi, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, d. Nov. 7, 1861, Franklin, Mo.
- Speer, James K., 21st Pa. Cav., Aug., 1864, March, 1865.
- Spencer, Barns, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
- Spencer, Thomas N., 178th O. V. I., June 23, 1863, July 20, 1865.
- Spera, William, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
- Spikmyer, Henry, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 7, 1865.
- Sprague, Sidney, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Sprague, William, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Spriggs, I. B., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, died Aug. 4, 1864.
- Stager, Isaac, 22d O. Battery, March, 1863, July, 1865.
- Staley, Lorenzo, 46th O. V. I., June 1, 1862, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Staley, Jerome, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
- Staley, John, 46th O. V. I., Dec. 31, 1861, Sept. 11, 1862.
- Staley, John F., 151st O. N. G., May 5, 1864, Sept., 1864.
- Staley, William, 2d Battalion, Dec. 14, 1861, Dec. 15, 1864.
- Stalter, Daniel, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Standish, Wallace, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
- Standiford, John F., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Standiford, John F., ———, Feb. 19, 1865, died March 19, 1865.
- Starner, William, 81st O. V. I., ———, died Sept. 23, 1864, Rome, Ga.
- States, Jacob, 192d O. V. I., March 1, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
- Stemen, Chris. D., 179th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 17, 1865.
- Stemen, John B., 176th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, died Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1865.
- Stemen, N. W., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 16, 1864, May 12, 1865.
- Stemen, Daniel F., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 6, 1862, died Corinth, Miss., Feb. 15, 1863.
- Stemen, S. P., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, July, 1864.
- Stemple, Jacob, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
- Stephens, Wm. W., 157th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Dec. 15, 1864.
- Stepleton, Anthony, 8th Vet. Res. Corps., Sept. 24, 1863, Nov. 2, 1865.
- Stepleton, Jacob, ———, ———, ———.

- Stepleton, Levi, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Stevens, Edgar, 81st O. V. I., Feb. 24, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Stevens, Walter S., 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Stevenson, Fran. E., 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
Stevenson, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Nov. 20, 1862.
Stevenson, Jesse L., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, died.
Stevenson, John, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Stevenson, Lemuel, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Stevenson, Nat. D., 99th O. V. I., July 20, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Stevenson, Nelson, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Stever, Abraham I., 34th O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, June 12, 1865.
Steward, Joseph L., 5th Col'd Art'y, Jan. 14, 1865, Jan. 13, 1866.
Stewart, Henry W., 3d Col'd Art'y, Mar. 14, 1865, Mar. 13, 1866.
Stockler, C. F., 55th Ky. Cav., Nov. 15, 1864, Oct. 20, 1865.
Stockton, Louis, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Stolter, John, McLaughlin's Squad, Oct., 1861, Dec., 1865.
Stoodt, Frederick, 99th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Stopher, John W., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862, July 20, 1865.
Stork, F., 37th O. V. I., Sept. 14, 1861, Aug. 25, 1864.
Stoup, Lewis, 47th O. V. I., Oct., 1864, June 15, 1865.
Straw, Charles, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Strayer, Nich. Jr., 179th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 17, 1865.
Stritt, John, 81st O. V. I., Oct., 1862, July, 1865.
Strubridge, Isaac, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Strubridge, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July 13, 1865.
Stuart, William, 1st Ind. Battery, July 26, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
Stuart, William T., 46th O. V. I., Feb. 7, 1862, July 22, 1865.
Stubbs, T. H. 179th O. V. I., Sept. 1864, July, 1865.
Stuckey, Cornelius, 151st O. N. G., May 11, 1864, Aug. 25, 1864.
Stukey, Harvey, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, died Washington, D. C.,
Aug. 1864.
Stukey, Joseph, 4th O. V. Cav., Sept., 1861, Aug., 1863.
Sudduth, William, 46th O. V. I., Jan. 1, 1861, Aug., 1862.
Sunderland, And. D., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
Sunderland, Eben'r, 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Sunderland, Henry, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, d. July 4, 1864, Rome, Ga.
Sunderland, Robert, 81st O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July 13, 1865.
Sunderland, Samtel, 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Sutton, Robert, 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 20, 1865.
Swain, James W., 81st O. V. I., recruit, July 13, 1865.
Swain, Sampson, 81st O. V. I., recruit, died Aug. 3, 1864, Marietta, Ga.
Swearingen, Louis, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.

- Sweeney, Bryant, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July 13, 1865.
Sweeney, James, 146th Ill. V. I., Sept. 7, 1864, July 8, 1865.
Sweeney, Samuel L., 81st O. V. I., July 24, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Swett, S. S., 121st O. V. I., Dec. 25, 1863, Oct. 20, 1864.
Swick, C., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
Swisher, James, 81st O. V. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, May 9, 1865.
Swisher, Stephen A., 81st O. V. I., Feb. 1864, died Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 6, 1864.
Sylvester, O. W., 94th O. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862, July 10, 1865.
Tabler, John W., 46th O. V. I., Dec. 25, 1861, died May 25, 1862.
Tannehill, Eli, 50th O. V. I., Aug. 10, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Tarman, Jesse, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Taylor, Leonard G., 191st O. V. I., Feb. 15, 1865, Aug. 27, 1865.
Taylor, John M., 1st U. S. Eng., July 24, 1862, June 20, 1865.
Taylor, Joseph H., 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861.
Taylor, Joseph H., 81st O. V. I., Dec. 16, 1861, July 13, 1865.
Taylor, Jos. A. D., 50th O. V. I., July 24, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Teegardin, Abra'm, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 7, 1862, killed May 14, 1864.
Teegardin, Michael, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Teegardin, Peter, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Teets, Alexander, 5th Ind. Cav., Aug. 2, 1862, Aug. 2, 1865.
Terry, Enos, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
Terry, Enos, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 28, 1864, July 12, 1865.
Terry, John, 54th O. V. I., Dec. 20, 1861, July 24, 1862.
Terry, Julius C., 32d O. V. I., March 30, 1864, May 29, 1865.
Terwilliger, John, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Sept. 14, 1863.
Tester, Fred, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 13, 1865.
Tester, Jacob, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 31, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
Thayer, Isaac E., 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Sept., 1864.
Thayer, Tyler D., 27th O. V. I., July 27, 1861, Aug. 17, 1864.
Thomas, Evan J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, June 24, 1865.
Thomas, Elijah J., 50th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 26, 1865.
Thomas, Hugh, 118th O. V. I., Sept., 1862, June, 1865.
Thomas, Lewis, 118th O. V. I., Sept., 1862, June, 1865.
Thomas, Morris, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Dec. 15, 1864.
Thompson, Joshua, 51st O. V. I., Sept. 21, 1864, Oct., 1865.
Thompson, Owen, 74th O. V. I., March 17, 1862, July 10, 1864.
Thompson, Richard, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
Thompson, Samuel, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 12, 1862, Aug. 13, 1863.
Tippie, Washington, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Titus, Milton, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
Todd, John K., 58th O. V. I., Dec. 7, 1861, Jan. 14, 1865.

- Tompkins, Henry C., 27th O. V. I., July 28, 1861, Oct. 31, 1864.
 Tompkins, Lafayette, 45th O. V. I., July 25, 1862, k'd Knoxville, Tenn.,
 Nov. 18, 1863.
 Tonguet, Fielding, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
 Tracy, Elijah, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Oct. 23, 1862.
 Tracy, Peter, 81st O. V. I., July 8, 1862, May 10, 1865.
 Trempert, Adolphos, 66th Ill., S. S., March 24, 1862, k'd Atlanta, Ga.,
 Aug. 11, 1864.
 Trice, Daniel, 54th O. V. I., Jan. 13, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Troxel, George, 192d O. V. I., Jan., 1865, Aug., 1865.
 Truesdale, Avery, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Truesdale, Geo. K., 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Dec. 17, 1862.
 Truesdale, Jno. M., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 9, 1862, died Bowling Green,
 Ky., 1862.
 Truesdale, Josephus, 118th O. V. I., July 3, 1862, Feb. 13, 1864.
 Truesdale, Isaac N., ———, 1864, ———, 1865.
 Truesdale, Uriel, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Truitt, Richard C., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
 Tucker, G., McLaughlin's Squad, Sept., 1861, died Feb. 1864.
 Tullis, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Tunerman, John F., 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Tunget, George E., 32d O. V. I., April 20, 1861, July 20, 1865.
 Turner, E. J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 21, 1862, July 1, 1865.
 Turner, William, 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 7, 1863, Nov. 14, 1865.
 Turner, Wm. H., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
 Tussing, Heman A., 34th O. V. I., Feb. 12, 1864, July 27, 1865.
 Ulrey, David, 54th O. V. I., April, 1862, died in Hospital at Young's
 Point, Tenn., May, 1864.
 Ulrey, Henry S., ———, ———, ———.
 Underwood, B. L., 183d O. V. I., Sept. 8, 1864, July 17, 1865.
 Vail, J. B., Army Cumberland, ———, ———.
 Valentine, Aaron, 54th O. V. I., Jan. 2, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Valentine, Geo. W., 191st O. V. I., Feb. 22, 1865, Aug. 27, 1865.
 Valentine, Wm., 191st O. V. I., Feb. 23, 1864, Aug. 27, 1865.
 Vance, Nathan, 133d O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Vance, Richard W., 81st O. V. I., July 26, 1862, July 16, 1865.
 Vanmeter, Isaac, 14th O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Aug., 1864.
 Vanmeter, John, 14th O. V. I., Aug. 31, 1861, Sept., 12, 1864.
 Vanmeter, John Y., 14th O. V. I., Aug. 25, 1861, Dec. 26, 1863.
 Vanmeter, Jas. R., 4th O. Cav., ———, 1861, ———, 1864.
 Vannatta, H. L., 160th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept., 1865.
 Vannatta, John, 1st Squad. O. Cav., Oct. 14, 1861, Oct. 25, 1864.

- Vernon, J., 20th O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1861, Feb. 14, 1862.
- ✓Verbryke, Isaac, 192d O. V. I., Feb. 20, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
- ✓Verbryke, Lawrence, 81st O. V. I., Nov. 1861, died May 25, 1862, Monterey, Tenn.
- ✓Verbryke, William, 5th O. V. Cav., Jan. 10, 1864, Oct. 30, 1865.
- Vertner, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Vertner, Perry, 14th O. V. I., Sept. 1861, m's'd bat. Chickamauga, Sept., 1863.
- Vinson, S. J., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
- Vorndran, John, 32d O. V. I., Oct., 1861, died March 25, 1864.
- Walcott, Joseph M., 99th O. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, July, 1865.
- Walcott, Minor J., 183d O. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, July 17, 1865.
- Waggoner, R. A., 151st O. N. G., May 5, 1864, Dec. 15, 1864.
- Wagner, Joseph, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1, 1861, Sept. 10, 1864.
- Wagner, William C., 12th O. V. Cav., Sept. 20, 1863, July 25, 1865.
- Wagoner, Andrew, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Walker, Edward W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
- Wallace, W. O., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 1865, Sept., 1865.
- Walls, William, 18th Vet. Res. Corps, Aug., 12, 1862, June 29, 1865.
- Walsh, Michael, 123d O. V. I., Aug. 24, 1862, May 15, 1865.
- Walters, Isaac, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July, 1865.
- Walters, Jesse S., 21st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Aug. 1865.
- Walters, Wesley, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, died Oct. 9, 1862, Corinth, Miss.
- Walti, Rudolph, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, killed July 16, 1864.
- Waltz, Daniel, 126th O. V. I., Aug. 18, 1862, June 18, 1865.
- Waltz, I. L., 69th O. V. I., Oct. 17, 1862, July 27, 1865.
- Waltz, T. H., 20th O. V. I., Sept. 1861, ———, 1863.
- Ward, James D., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
- Ward, J. H., 26th O. V. V. I., Sept., 1862, June, 1865.
- Ward, John, 81st O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July 13, 1865.
- Ward, John J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Ward, Leonard, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 13, 1865.
- Ward, Richard, 54th O. V. I., ———, July 20, 1865.
- Ward, Wells H., 81st O. V. I., Sept. 1861, July 13, 1865.
- Watenberry, G. O., 78th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, March 22, 1865.
- Watkins, John J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, died April 8, 1864, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Watkins, Joseph, 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 15, 1864.
- Watkins, Thomas, 6th O. Battery, Oct. 22, 1861, Sept. 1, 1865.
- Watson, James R., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 9, 1865.
- Watt, James, 54th O. V. I., Feb. 29, 1864, June 8, 1865.

- Watt, Joseph H, 32d O. V. V. I., Jan. 5, 1862, July 27, 1865.
 Webb, William H., 128th O. V. I., Sept. 1863 July 28, 1865.
 Welker, John, Marine Brigade, June 1, 1862, July 11, 1865.
 Welker, Milton, 34th O. V. I., Dec. 10, 1861, Aug. 15, 1865.
 Wertz, Jacob, 14th O. V. I., Aug. 19, 1862, July 31, 1865.
 West, Jonathan H., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 27, 1864.
 West, Jonathan, H., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 14, 1865, Sept. 1, 1865.
 Westbay, Isaiah, 81st O. V. I., Oct. 1862, died March 7, 1864, Lima, Ohio.
 Welkley, John, 57th O. V. I., Nov. 23, 1861, Aug. 14, 1865.
 Welshaus, James, 6th Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 30, 1862, Aug. 22, 1865.
 Westerfield, Wm. F., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, Nov. 22, 1863.
 Westfall, David, 25th O. V. I., April 6, 1864, June 15, 1865.
 Westover, J. A., 4th O. V. C., April, 1865, July 18, 1865.
 Wetherell, Alex., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July 9, 1865.
 Wetherell, Thomas, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, July 9, 1865.
 Wetherell, Wm. P., 180th O. V. I., Aug. 23, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Weyer, Lewis, 183d O. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, July 17, 1865.
 Weyer, W. H., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, July 18, 1865.
 Wherfel, Jacob B., 16th O. V. I., Oct. 19, 1861, Aug. 4, 1863.
 Whetstone, Thomas, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, died Feb. 5, 1863, Corinth, Miss.
 Whinery, W. H., 81st O. V. I., Nov. 8, 1861, Nov. 7, 1864.
 Whitaker, Wm. M., 32d O. V. I., Aug. 29, 1862, July 20, 1865.
 White, Reuben, 81st O. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861, Oct. 2, 1864.
 White, Rufus, 81st O. V. I., July 21, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Whiteharse, H. C., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Whiteman, R. W., 20th O. V. I., Feb. 9, 1864, July 17, 1865.
 Whipp, M. L., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Aug. 30, 1864.
 Whirl, W. H., 179 O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, June 23, 1865.
 Whisler, Michael, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 14, 1862, July 13, 1865.
 Wickard, G. H., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, died Nov. 22, 1862.
 Wicks, Harvey, 81st O. V. I., —, Jan. 14, 1863.
 Wiesenmyer, Geo., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 23, 1864, July 25, 1865.
 Wilkins, A., —, —, —.
 Williams, Benjamin, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 5, 1864, July 12, 1865.
 Williams, Chas. B., 45th O. V. I., Aug. 6, 1862, May 24, 1865.
 Williams, John M., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.
 Williams, Phile'n B., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, transferred to Company I.
 Williams, Thos. C., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, transferred to Company I.
 Williams, Thomas, 180th O. V. I., Sept., 1864, —, 1865.
 Williams, W. B. A., 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, transferred to Company I.

- Wills, Robert, 118th, O. V. I., Aug., 1862, died June 19, 1864, of wounds.
- Wilshire, John, 5th Col'd I., June 23, 1863, Sept. 20, 1865.
- Wilson, Andrew J., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, July 13, 1865.
- Wilson, Geo. W., 4th O. V. Cav., Oct. 2, 1861, Oct. 20, 1864.
- Wilson, Samuel A., 100th Pa. V. I., Feb. 22, 1864, July 28, 1865.
- Wilson, William, 33d O. V. I., Feb. 18, 1864, June 2, 1865.
- Winans, Benj'n L., 4th O. V. Cav., Oct. 16, 1861, Oct. 15, 1864.
- Winans, Geo. W., 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, d. Sept. 10, 1864, Rome, Ga.
- Winans, John H., 32d O. V. I., Jan. 1, 1864, July 20, 1865.
- Winans, William, 81st O. V. I., Sept., 1861, Jan. 7, 1863.
- Wingate, Lemuel, 99th O. V. I., Sept., 1862, d. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1863.
- Winters, William, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 22, 1864, July 12, 1865.
- Wise, George L., 74th O. V. V. I., Jan. 15, 1862, June 20, 1865.
- Wise, Thomas J., 118th O. V. I., Aug. 11, 1862, June 24, 1865.
- Wise, William, 92d O. V. I., 1864, 1865.
- Wiswell, O. H., 99th O. V. I., Aug. 28, 1862, Sept. 16, 1863.
- Wollet, Daniel, 46th O. V. I. Aug., 1861, d. Oct. 17, 1862.
- Wollet John, 81st O. V. I., Aug., 1861, Oct., 1864.
- Wollet, Moses, —, —, —.
- Wollet, Noah, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
- Wolf, W. A., 159th O. V. I., March, 1863, 1865.
- Wolf, George W., 27th O. V. I., Jan., 1864, Sept., 1865.
- Wonnell, Edward, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 20, 1864.
- Wonnell, James, 151st O. N. G., May, 1864, Aug. 20, 1864.
- Wooley, William, 81st O. V. V. I., Aug. 13, 1861, July, 1865.
- Woolery, J. H., 10th Ill. V. C., Sept., 1861, Jan. 6, 1866.
- Wood, Francis M., 70th O. V. I., Feb. 15, 1864, July, 1865.
- Wood, Sanford B., 54th O. V. I., Feb. 1, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
- Woodward J. L. C., 54th O. V. I., Feb. 18, 1864, Aug. 15, 1865.
- Workman, J., 74th O. V. I., Jan. 18, 1862, Oct., 1862.
- Workman, John, 151st O. N. G., June 2, 1864, June 24, 1864.
- Workman, J. W., 32d O. V. I., Jan. 4, 1864, June 15, 1865.
- Wright, Franklin, 20th O. V. I., April 20, 1861, Aug. 18, 1861, re-enl'd.
- Wright, Franklin, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1861, Sept. 26, 1864.
- Wright, Samuel, 81st O. V. I., recruit, July, 1865.
- Wright, V. H., 52d O. V. I., Aug. 30, 1862, June 3, 1865.
- Wright, W. G., 13th O. V. C., Feb. 10, 1864, July 4, 1865.
- Writtenberg, Hy., Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 28, 1862, March 2, 1865.
- Yant, A., 180th O. V. I., Oct., 1864, Sept., 1865.
- Yant, Michael, 118th O. V. I., Aug., 1862, June, 1865.

- Yates, Joseph J., 57th O. V. I., Nov. 4, 1861, Nov. 4, 1864.
 Yates, Thomas J., 21st O. V. I., Sept. 10, 1861, k'd Chickamauga, Ga.,
 Sept. 19, 1863.
 Yates, Wm. J., 21st O. V. I., 1862, d. Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 1, 1863.
 Yallé, John Q., 5th O. V. Cav., Feb. 28, 1865, Oct. 30, 1865.
 Young, Andrew J., 27th O. V. I., Aug. 4, 1861, July 11, 1865.
 Young, E., 192d O. V. I., Feb. 10, 1865, Sept., 1865.
 Young, G. W., 151st O. N. G., May 2, 1864, Sept. 26, 1864.
 Young, Job, 54th O. V. I., Oct. 1861, March, 1863.
 Youngpeter, John, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 9, 1865.
 Zeller, Asa, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, k. Dec. 29, 1863, Mossy Cr
 Zeller H. 118th O. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, July 9, 1865.
 Zerkel, Aaron, 81st O. V. I., Aug. 1861, July, 1865.
 Zerkel, Abraham, 118th O. V. I., Aug. 1862, July 9, 1865.
 Zillman, Johnston, —, —, —.
 Zimmerman, Jere., 65th Ill. V. I., Aug. 20, 1862, June 12, 1865.
 Zurmehly, John W., 180th O. V. I., Sept. 24th, 1864, July 12, 1865.

The number of officers and troops named in the foregoing list is 1,920.

The number of troops from Allen County, whose names occur in the roster of the 100,224 men, contributed by Ohio, in 1861, to defend the Union was 776. In July, 1862, the Eighth Military District, was organized with rendezvous at Camp Lima. The Ninety-ninth, Ohio Infantry, was ordered to be mustered in here. The regiment was full on August 11, about the time a second order was issued to form the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, Infantry, up to September 1, 1862, out of an enrollment of 3,792, there were 1,411 men enlisted. There were 163 Allen County men in the Squirrel Hunters, who, in 1862, defended Cincinnati, and to whom the Legislature decreed that honorable discharge be given in 1863.

The Ohio Regiments, in which any considerable number of Allen County soldiers served, are the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, Morton's Rifle Regiment, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, Fourth Ohio Infantry, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio National Guards, and McLaughlin's Squad. Almost in every Ohio command were representatives of Allen County. In the United States Army and Navy many served, of whom there is no record. The total number of troops, whose names are of record, is 1,920.

The several regiments contributed by Ohio, from 1861 to 1865, for the defense of the Union are noted as follows:

First Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized in April, 1861, and reorganized for three years, in August, 1861; within sixty hours after Lincoln's call for men, the First was *en route* to Washington. Mustered out October 14, 1864.

Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Dennison, in August and September, 1861, and served for thirty-eight months.

Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was enlisted April 16, 1861, for three months, and on May 3, 1861, for three years at Camp Jackson, Ohio, mustered out June 23, 1864, after which many members re-enlisted in other commands.

Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized April 25, 1861, for three months' service; but a short time after reorganized as a three years' regiment, and did splendid service until September, 1863, when it was mustered out. Many of its members re-enlisted in Veteran Reserve Corps, and other commands belonging to the Fourth Ohio Battalion. This command served for some time in Gen. James Shield's famous division.

Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized for three months' service April 20, 1861; reorganized for three years, June 20, 1861, was mustered out July 26, 1865.

Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months) organized in April, 1861, was mustered in for three years' service, June 18, 1861, and discharged, June 23, 1864, many of its members re-enlisted in Hancock's Corps.

Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was mustered in April 30, 1861, as the representative command of northern Ohio, and served with marked distinction in Gen. Shield's Division. This command was mustered out July 8, 1864.

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry recruited in April, 1861, served until July 13, 1864.

Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a German command, was organized April 22, 1861, was re-organized in May, 1861, for three years, and served until June 7, 1864.

Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was mustered in May 7, 1861. Col. Burke belonged to this celebrated command.

Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized for three months in April, 1861, re-organized for three years June 20, 1861, served until June 21, 1864.

Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized May 3, 1861, served until July 11, 1864; losing in killed, wounded and missing 455 men.

Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry organized April 20, 1861, served until January 17, 1866.

Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was mustered in May 18, 1861, and served continuously until July 11, 1865.

Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, May 4, 1861, and mustered in for three months' service. Three of its companies were recruited in Wyandot County, while a few of its members were from Seneca County. On the expiration of its term of service, the men re-enlisted for three years, served until January 14, 1864, when many of the men re-enlisted for a second term, serving until December 27, 1865.

Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized near Wooster, Ohio, October 2, 1861, served until October 31, 1863. The number of deaths from all causes was 251.

Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry organized by Joseph A. Stafford at Lancaster, Ohio, in April, 1861, was commanded by J. M. Connell, and did excellent service.

Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Athens, Ohio, and Camp Dennison in 1861, and served until November 9, 1864, when about 100 men who re-enlisted as veterans, with about 130 recruits, formed the nucleus of another regiment.

Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (reorganized) comprised detachments of the First, Second, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Infantry commands, consolidated April 2, 1863, under the name of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This command was mustered out October 9, 1865.

Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Canton, Ohio, by May 15, 1861, was discharged at Camp Chase, November 25, 1865.

Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months) was organized in May 1861, and reorganized under Col. Whittlesey October, 21, 1861, for three years. On the expiration of its second term, the command re-enlisted

as veterans, served under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, participated in the Grand Review, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was organized near Cleveland, April 27, 1861, and served until July 28, 1865.

Twenty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry organized originally as the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, was organized near St. Louis, Mo., November 5, 1861, went into the field in January, 1862 with a Colonel, three field officers, eight Captains, and a strong force of troops from Ohio, and served until November 18, 1864.

Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized by Col. W. S. Rosecrans, in June, 1861, and served until July 26, 1865.

The date of organization and date of muster out of the regiments from No. 24 to 107 is as follows:

No. of Regt.	Organization date.	Muster out date.	No. of Regt.	Organization date.	Muster out date.
24	June, 1861.	June 24, 1864.	50	Aug., 1862.	July, 1865.
25	June, 1861.	June 18, 1866.	51	Nov., 1861.	Oct., 1865.
26	July, 1861.	Oct. 21, 1865.	52	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.
27	Aug., 1861.	July, 1865.	53	Feb., 1862.	Aug., 1865.
28	June 10, 1861.	July 23, 1864.	54	Feb., 1862.	Aug., 1865.
29	Aug. 26, 1861.	July 23, 1864.	55	Jan., 1862.	July, 1865.
30	Aug. 28, 1861.	Aug. 13, 1865.	56	Feb., 1862.	March, 1866.
31	Sept. 7, 1861.	July 20, 1865.	57	Feb., 1862.	Aug., 1865.
32	July & Aug., 1861.	July 20, 1865.	58	Feb., 1862.	Jan., 1865.
33	July & Aug., 1861.	July 12, 1865.	59	Oct., 1861.	Oct., 1864.
34	July & Aug., 1861.	Consolidated.	60	April, 1862.	Oct., 1862.
35	Aug., 1861.	Aug., 1864.	60	April, 1864.	July, 1865.
36	Aug., 1861.	Aug., 1865.	61	May, 1862.	Sept., 1865.
37	Sept., 1861.	Aug., 1865.	62	Jan., 1862.	Consolidated.
38	Sept., 1861.	July 23, 1865.	63	Jan., 1862.	July, 1865.
39	July, 1861.	July, 1865.	64	Nov., 1861.	Dec., 1865.
40	Dec. 7, 1861.	Dec., 1865.	65	Oct., 1861.	Jan., 1866.
41	Oct., 1861.	Nov., 1865.	66	Oct., 1861.	July, 1865.
42	Nov., 1861.	Dec., 1864.	67	Jan., 1862.	Dec., 1865.
43	Feb., 1862.	July, 1865.	68	Nov., 1861.	July, 1865.
44	Oct., 1861.	Jan., 1863.*	69	Feb., 1862.	—
45	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.	70	Dec., 1861.	Aug., 1865.
46	Oct. 16, 1861.	July, 1865.	71	Feb., 1862.	Jan., 1866.
47	July, 1861.	Aug., 1865.	72	Dec., 1861.	Sept., 1865.
48	Feb., 1862.	May, 1866.	73	Dec., 1861.	July, 1865.
49	† See foot note.		74	Oct., 1861.	July, 1865.

*Reorganized as Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

† Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, known as "Col. Gibson's Regiment," was recruited during the summer of 1861. From this time to muster out, November 30, 1865, its roster contained 1,552 names, of whom 14 officers were killed and 14 wounded, while 193 private soldiers were killed, 165 died from disease, 7 died in rebel prisons, and 616 discharged on account of disability. A small representation of Allen County soldiers was found in the Forty-ninth.

No. of Regt.	Organization date.	Muster out date.	No. of Regt.	Organization date.	Muster out date.
75	Dec., 1861.	Aug., 1865.	103	Aug., 1862.	Feb., 1865.
76	Feb., 1862.	July, 1865.	104	—, 1862,	June, 1865.
77	Dec., 1861.	March, 1866.	105	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.
78	Jan., 1862.	July, 1865.	106	July, 1862.	June, 1865.
79	July, 1862.	June, 1865.	107	Aug., 1862.	July, 1865.
80	Feb., 1862.	Aug., 1865.	108	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.
81	Sept., 1861.	July, 1865.	109	Never completed organization.	
82	*Nov., 1861.	July, 1865.	110	Oct., 1862.	June, 1865.
83	Sept., 1862.	Aug., 1865.	111	Aug., 1862.	July, 1865.
84	June, 1862,	July, 1865.	112	Never completed organization.	
85	June, 1862.	Consolidated.	113	Aug., 1862.	July, 1865.
86	June, 1862,	Jan., 1864.	114	Sept., 1862.	Jan., 1865.
87	June, 1862.	Sept., 1862.	115	Sept., 1862.	July, 1865.
88	Oct., 1862.	July, 1865.	116	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.
89	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.	117	Sept., 1862.	Aug., 1865.
90	July, 1862.	March, 1865.	118	Aug., 1862.	July, 1865.
91	July, 1862.	June, 1865.	119	Never completed organization.	
92	Sept., 1862.	June, 1865.	120	Aug., 1862.	Consolidated.
93	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.	121	Sept., 1862.	June, 1865.
94	July, 1862.	June, 1865.	122	Sept., 1862.	July, 1865.
95	Aug., 1862.	Aug., 1865.	123	† Sept., 1862	June, 1865.
96	Aug., 1862.	July, 1865.	124	Dec., 1862.	July, 1865.
97	—, 1862.	Dec., 1865.	125	Oct., 1862.	Oct., 1865.
98	Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.	126	Sept., 1862.	June, 1865.
99	Aug. 1862.	Consolidated.	127	Nov., 1863.	Colored.
100	July, 1862.	July, 1865.	128	Dec., 1863.	July, 1865.
101	† Aug., 1862.	June, 1865.	129	Aug., 1863.	March, 1864.
102	July, 1862.	July, 1865.			

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Regiments numbered 130 to 172, Ohio National Guards, were organized in the summer and fall of 1864 for 100 days service. Regiments numbered 173 to 197 were organized in the fall of 1864 and spring of 1865, enlisted for one year.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, or the Nineteenth Battalion Ohio National Guards, and Sixty-fourth Battalion Ohio

* Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry was recruited in November and December, 1861, by Col. James Cantwell, and assigned to West Virginia for duty. Col. Cantwell was killed at the second Bull Run, August 29, 1862, and was succeeded in command by Col. J. S. Robinson. This regiment served with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. There were no less than 2,300 names on the roster of this command from its organization to August, 1865, when it was mustered out.

† One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry was recruited in 1862, mustered August 30 that year, at Monroeville, Ohio, and served until June 12, 1865.

† One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized in Seneca County in 1862, contained a few soldiers from Allen County. This command was organized by William Lang, of Tiffin. He failed to obtain a Colonel's commission, that position being conferred on W. T. Wilson. The command may be said to have been captured *in toto* twice by the rebels; suffered many disappointments and losses until discharged, June 12, 1865.

National Guards, consolidated, was formed May 11, 1864, at Camp Chase. Among the great number of Wood and Wyandot Counties soldiers were a few men from Allen County, who served with the command until August, 1864.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

No. of Regt.	Organization date.	Muster out date.	No. of Regt.	Organization date.	Muster out date.
1	Dec., 1861.	Sept., 1865.	8	April, 1864.	July, 1865.
2	Jan., 1862.	Sept., 1865.	9	April, 1863.	July, 1865.
3	Feb., 1862.	Aug., 1865.	10	Feb., 1863.	July, 1865.
4	Dec., 1862.	July, 1865.	11	Feb., 1862.	July, 1866.
5	Feb., 1862.	Oct., 1865.	12	Nov., 1863.	Nov., 1865.
6	May, 1862.	Aug., 1865.	13	May, 1864.	Aug., 1865.
7	Nov., 1863.	July, 1865.			

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The First Regiment of Light Artillery was organized by Col. James Barnett in the fall of 1861, and Battery B of this command served until July 22, 1866. The organization of Batteries A to M was carried on during the winter of 1861-62.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The First and Second Regiments of Heavy Artillery were organized in the fall of 1863, and served until July and August, 1865, respectively.

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

There were twenty-six independent batteries organized between July, 1861, and September, 1864.

In the foregoing pages a measure of justice is given to the soldiers of Allen. Of those who labored at home something must also be said. Immediately succeeding the commencement of hostilities, the ladies of the county became thoroughly conscious of the duty which they owed to their country. They formed societies of aid to the wounded soldiers of the armies, and so organized themselves as to be able to render most effective service.

The citizens whose days for service in the field ended with the close of the first half of the century, acted well their several parts at home. Their co-operation with the State Military Board resulted in most important aid to the Republic.

The history of the times is one which speaks of duty nobly done. Let the people follow the sympathies and hopes of the soldiers of 1861-65, always prepared to make sacrifices like they made, and thus transmit from generation to generation a patriotism incorruptible, a government strong and just, and a set of public principles honorable to the age, so that happiness may reign in every home within the Union, and without, a true knowledge of liberty, civil and religious.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

THE newspaper, when well conducted, is one of the evidences of true advancement. It is to the people a great educator, and when faithful to its mission, forms an exponent of national ideas, a guard against treason from within and treachery from without. Half a century has almost passed into the past, since the first newspaper was issued in this county. With the growth of the county the press has kept pace, until now two daily newspapers and nine weekly journals are supported directly by the people; while the daily press of Cincinnati meets with a very liberal support. In the following historical review, the writer confines himself to a brief notice of the establishment and progress of the local newspapers, leaving the personal history to be treated of in the biographical part of this volume.

LIMA NEWSPAPERS.

The *Herald*, founded in 1836 by Bennett & Hollister, at Lima, may be considered the pioneer newspaper of Allen County, although it was nothing more than a campaign sheet. After the elections of that year, which resulted in the choice of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, it ceased publication.

A weekly journal thought to be the *Owl*, was established in 1841 by Thomas Smith, and continued publication until the winter of 1841-42, when he disposed of his office to Milton Gillett and Abelard Guthrie.

The *Porcupine* was first issued in the winter of 1841-42 by Gillett &

Guthrie, who purchased the printing office of Thomas Smith. Guthrie continued the publication of this journal until 1843, when his interests were purchased by George W. Andrews, who issued the *Porcupine* under a new name.

The *Argus* was launched in 1843 by George W. Andrews, who conducted this paper with marked success until after the elections of 1844, when Matthias H. Nichols acquired control of the office. In 1852 the *Argus* was purchased by Theo. E. Cunningham and William C. Tompkins. Early in 1854 Mr. Cunningham sold his interests to Thomas M. Robb, who conducted the paper until August 1855, when they sold the office to Poland & Cunningham.

The *Reporter* was founded in 1843 by Hamilton Davidson and Edward Marrott, in the Whig interest. Although it is stated that it existed only three or four years, there is evidence that it was in existence, as late as the fall of 1848, while the job office was continued under various proprietors until 1851 (*vide* Howe, Hist. Coll. O. pp. 28-29).

The *Western Gazette* was issued at Lima July 15, 1854, by Sydenham Shaffer and Charles A. Poland, from their office in King's Building. L. Wolfe purchased Poland's interest subsequently, and in 1854 sold his interest to Shaffer. In January 1855 the office was purchased by Messrs. Parmenter.

The *Gazette* was established in 1854, by Sydenham Shaffer, under the title, *Western Gazette*, who conducted it throughout the political contest of that year. The office was purchased in 1855, by Cornelius and Harvey Parmenter, the former of whom has carried its publication successfully down to the present day.

The *Daily Gazette*, a paper devoted to war news, was issued from the *Gazette* office April 22, 1861, and continued publication until May 12, 1861.

The *People's Press* was founded some short time before the fall elections of 1855, by Poland and Cunningham, in the interest of the American antislavery party. This paper was simply the *Argus*, which changed proprietorship and politics, and aided to build up a strong sentiment in favor of the party which it espoused. In 1856, Thomas H. Robb, acquired control of the *Press*, made it the successor of the *Argus* politically, and conducted it with marked ability until its sale to John P.

Haller, who after a short time, disposed of the office to James H. Berry, who, in 1858, disposed of his interest in the paper to James Mackenzie.

The *Democrat* as the successor of the *Democratic Argus*, and anti-slavery *People's Press*, may be said to be established under its present name in 1858, by James Mackenzie, a son of William Lyon Mackenzie, of Canada Rebellion fame. Previous to his election to the Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas in 1863, he sold the *Democrat* to David S. Fisher, and he, in turn, disposed of his interest in the office to Capt. Henry B. Kelly, in September, 1874, who conducted the journal with remarkable success, until his recent death at Washington, D. C., where he was attending the Press Convention. Mr. Timmonds, the present editor and proprietor, took charge of the office after the death of Capt. Kelly.

The *Sun* was founded in 1874, by Coe and Medsker, as a Republican Journal. They sold the office to Lockhard; he disposed of his interests to Hazleton and Junkin, and they, in turn, to John C. Edmiston, who founded the Journal called the *Moon*.

The *Moon* was established by John S. Edmiston, and continued publication until July, 1877, when he sold his interest in that paper to Charles and W. A. Campbell, who established the *Allen County Republican*.

The *Allen County Republican* was founded by Messrs. Campbell & Brother, as successor to the *Moon*, and conducted by them until the close of 1879, when Charles Campbell retired, leaving the *Republican* in charge of his brother W. A. Campbell. In February, 1880, Charles L. Long and J. L. Long, purchased the office, since which time this enterprise has been attended with marked success.

The *Daily Republican*, now in its third volume, was issued August 15, 1882. It is a twenty-four column folio, well printed and edited. This office is controlled by the Republican Printing Company, with Charles L. Long, Manager, and J. M. Winder, Secretary. W. L. Porter is a member of this company.

The *Volksblatt*, the pioneer German paper of Allen County, was established by A. Zwanzig, in 1879. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were issued regularly, but owing to some defect in the management, rather than to want of interest on the part of German readers, it ceased publication.

The *Courier*, founded by George Feltz, August 30, 1877, is printed in German. This paper is ably edited, and forms the leading German newspaper of the Congressional District.

The *Democratic Times*, established by O. B. Selfridge, Jr., and E. B. Halladay, in November, 1879, is one of the leading weekly papers of this county.

The *Daily Times* was inaugurated, so to speak, October 27, 1884, with O. B. Selfridge, editor. The *Times* is a four-page evening journal well printed and edited, and newsy. The *Times* office is well equipped.

DELPHOS NEWSPAPERS.

Section Ten Budget was first published in 1848, by Benjamin F. Metcalf, who sold the office to Noah Huber in 1850.

The Delphos *Oracle* was founded by Noah Huber in 1850, and conducted by him until his removal to Oregon in 1852, when O. S. Perry took charge of the office. In 1854 S. E. Brown purchased the office.

The *Northwestern Republican*, a new name for the *Oracle*, was issued by S. E. Brown in 1854, and continued until 1856, when it ceased publication, and with its discontinuance the newspaper press of Delphos ceased for a time.

The Delphos *Herald* was issued May 6, 1869, by D. H. Tolan, of Lima, Ohio. The *Herald* has been published continuously since that time, increasing always in popularity and circulation, until now the weekly circulation approximates to 1,000 copies. The *Herald* was independent in politics until 1877, when it espoused the Democratic party, and has since been a faithful exponent of Democratic principles.

The Delphos *Courant* was founded in April, 1877, by E. B. Walkup. In March following E. K. Taylor purchased an interest in the *Courant*, which he disposed of to H. S. Thomas in January, 1879, and he in turn sold to the original proprietor in June, 1880. This paper has been strictly Republican since its establishment.

Daily Budget, Rev. John F. Lang and O. J. Ostendorf, editors; issued December 14, 1880, ceased December 21, 1880.

Holiday Trumpet, Christmas, 1883-84, was issued from the *Herald* office.

BLUFFTON NEWSPAPERS.

The Bluffton *Times* was founded by P. R. Bailey in 1871. The same year this paper suspended publication. In 1872 S. B. Davis came to the village and "resurrected" the *Times*, and published it under the name of the Bluffton *Standard*.

The Bluffton *Standard*, founded by S. B. Davis and Prof. Clark. Davis purchased Clark's interest in 1873, and continued the publication until early in 1875, when he moved the office to Dunkirk, in Hardin County, where he received a bonus.

The Bluffton *News* was published by N. W. Cunningham, of Lima, in July, 1875, and the first number was issued July 28, that year. He has published it continuously since that time. Now the circulation is about 1,100. The *News* is strictly independent in politics, newsy, and well edited. Mr. Cunningham is a son of the late Col. James Cunningham.

The *Gospel Light*, founded by Elder J. V. Updike, at Bowling Green, Ohio, in 1883, was published there for one year, when the office was moved to Bluffton. This is a monthly journal, published in the interest of the Church of the Disciples, and printed by N. W. Cunningham, of the *News*, for Mr. Updike. The circulation is about 600 copies per month.

SPENCERVILLE NEWSPAPER.

The Spencerville *Journal* was founded in May, 1878, by J. W. Summersett. Messrs. Smith & Arnold purchased the office and conducted the *Journal* successfully. Recently H. J. Hamm became interested in the office, *vice* C. W. Smith. The circulation is 600 copies weekly. Value of office, \$1,500.

To each publisher and editor, the compilers tender their sincere thanks for cordial co-operation, particularly to the editor of the *Gazette*, who placed his old files at their disposal, and to Messrs. Long & Winder, of the *Republican*, who aided them very materially in obtaining a complete review of modern commercial history from the pages of the *Republican* as well as from personal reminiscences of the county's progress published in their *Journal*.

CHAPTER XI.

CHURCHES.

IN this chapter a synopsis of the history of the churches of Allen County is given, to render complete the general history of the county. In dealing with the history of the various settlements, towns and townships, a full effort has been made to deal fully and accurately with the churches and schools, these two golden tablets of our civilization; so that here a mere reference to the dates of foundation or establishment only is considered necessary.

The establishment of the various divisions of the Christian Church throughout the county was begun about the year 1833. Previous to that year, however, ministers of the Christian religion, as well as Mormon Elders, visited the Hog Creek settlements, and preached to the people. In 1833, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was founded, by Rev. Mr. Gurley. The same year, Revs. Thomas Clark and James Cunningham organized the Presbyterian Society, and a year later, Rev. William Chaffee established the Baptist Church at Lima. In 1855, Rev. P. G. Stierwalt founded Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Catholics of the district were visited at intervals by missionary fathers from 1830 up to 1869-70, when Rev. A. R. Sedley was appointed priest of the mission of St. Rose. In 1862 the African Methodist Episcopal Church Society was formed by Rev. Grafton Graham; about this time also, Rev. P. Greeding organized the German Evangelical Lutheran Society. In 1869 David S. Cross and others organized the Church of Christ. In 1872 the Protestant Episcopal Society was organized by Rev. Mr. Hall, and still more recently, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was organized; the Second Presbyterian Church was founded; the Reformed English Church was established, the Reformed Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Second Baptist, Colored Church Society was instituted. In the matter of Christian progress, to which religious organization and church building must be considered an index, Lima City has marked above all other divisions of the county.

Robert Finley organized a Methodist class at St. Mary's in 1829 previous to the arrival of Revs. John Wood and Abram Miller, who came as missionaries that year. In 1830, Rev. James B. Austin came into this part of Ohio, and was followed in 1831 by Rev. John Hill. In 1832 Rev. Jesse Prior and Elder W. H. Raper came, and established the mission at St. Mary's, with Elida, the eastern limit. Rev. James W. Finley and John Alexander came in 1833, and in October of this year the first quarterly conference was held at Lima, with Elder Raper presiding.

In 1834 Rev. Pere Baden visited St. Mary's and the country along the Ottawa. Four years previous to this time, however, in 1830, Rev. Father Stallo a missionary priest from Cincinnati, the same who established Stallotown, now known as Minster, in Mercer County, visited the Catholics of Allen County.

In 1842 George Spangler organized the German Reformed Church Society of Richland Township. John Flint founded the Mennonite Society here in 1848, and in 1849 the Presbyterian Church was founded by Revs. Mr. Holliday and McKinney.

In Sugar Creek Township the Methodists had a class as early as 1833, but the honor of erecting a church building was left to the Welshmen, who constructed a log-house for worship in 1838, the same which continued in use down to 1873, when their substantial house of worship was erected.

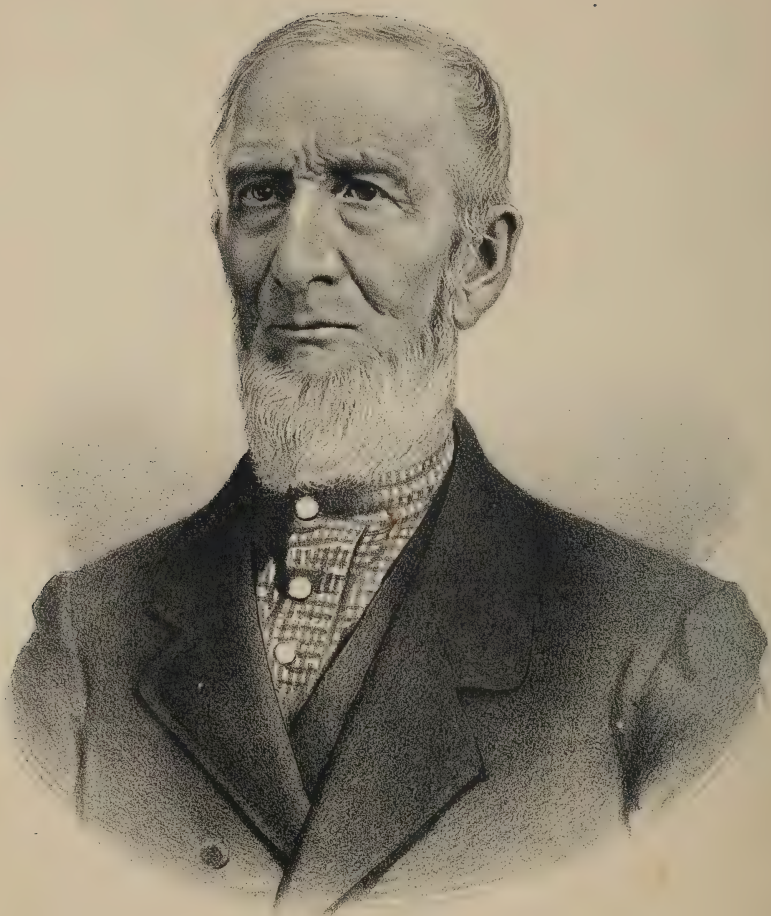
In 1834 Rev. W. J. Wells preached to the Methodists of Monroe, but not until 1853 was their church building erected.

The Methodist Society of German Township dates back to the days of Rev. Messrs. Kellum and Sullivan. In 1831 a Methodist Episcopal Society was organized at Elida. In 1837 Rev. A. Doner founded Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in 1867 the United Brethren were organized by Rev. S. T. Mahan.

Rev. George Swigart formed a Methodist class in Bath Township, and had a log-house built on Section 4, in 1836. The German Baptists of Sugar Creek organized under Abram Miller in 1833, and in later years Rev. William Wilson founded the Church of the Disciples.

The first religious services in Shawnee may be said to have been conducted by Rev. James B. Finlay, a Methodist circuit preacher. The first house of worship, however, was erected on Section 27, by the

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Lutherans. Thomas Hicknell, a Winebrennerian, was one of the first preachers. In 1840 a church building was erected at Allentown.

Rev. Joseph Hill, the first missionary, and others preached at Joseph Stevenson's, in Auglaize Township, until 1834.

In Jackson Township there were neither schools nor church buildings until long after the pioneer age of the county, although religious services were held and schools taught almost from the date of its settlement.

In Amanda Township the Baptists organized a society about 1829-30, but their house of worship was not erected until 1840-41. Revs. Joseph Hill and Charles Waddle were the first preachers.

To-day the Christian Church is represented by buildings and pastors and people in every village and settlement within the county. Where, in 1834, a few hundred might be calculated as the church-going population of Allen County, tens of thousands may now be counted identified directly with the workings and progress of denominational thought and aspirations.

CHAPTER XII.

SCHOOLS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

IN the following notice of county schools a reference is merely made to the establishment of pioneer schools and to the present school statistics. In the history of the townships, a more extended notice is given of each school. In 1834 John Cunningham opened a school in the pioneer court house, over which he presided until 1838. Samuel Black, Miss McCoy and Miss Page were his cotemporaries. In 1856 Dr. W. W. Littlefield presided over the Union School, held in the basement of the Methodist Church of Lima until 1858-59, when the Union Schoolhouse was erected. In 1871 the East Side school building was erected at a cost of \$46,000. This house together with other buildings devoted to education at Lima are now valued at over \$110,000. The enrollment has increased from 16 or 20 in 1834 to 1,859 in 1884.

A school was established in Richland Township, at a very early date by William Redding, who presided over a class within Peter Hilty's cabin.

A log schoolhouse was erected shortly after on Little Riley Creek, where Franklin Smith presided. To-day there are ten buildings devoted to education; fourteen teachers and 940 pupils.

In 1833 William Ramsey opened a school in Sugar Creek Township. A half century later, seven schoolhouses, fifteen teachers and 343 pupils mark the progress of the settlement.

The first school in Monroe Township was opened in 1833 by N. G. Kidd, and the schoolhouse on Section 14, built in 1834, round logs being used in its construction. There are now nine school buildings, 1,366 pupils and fourteen teachers.

In 1833 David Ridenour opened the pioneer school in German Township. The following winter a log-house was erected on the Thomas Cochran farm, in which Asa Wright conducted a school. John Summersett, it is thought, was engaged in teaching here about 1834-35. In 1884 there were seven school buildings and 281 pupils.

A school was opened by Daniel Bradegan in a cabin on Section 3, Bath Township, about 1831. He was succeeded by Ezra Coomb, and he in 1832 by Stafford Scranton. In 1835, William Terry taught school in the Daniels' log-house. In 1884 there were ten school buildings, twenty teachers and 404 pupils.

In the winter of 1834-35, Miss Maria Hover inaugurated a school in Shawnee Township, within the cabin where Chief Pht lived and died. In 1837, a building was erected on Section 11, where Constant Southworth taught school. To-day there are nine buildings devoted to school purposes, fourteen teachers and 478 pupils.

In 1835 Leonard Skilling opened a school in Perry Township. The same year a house was built on Section 8, and in 1844 another house on Section 25, where John Terry conducted school. There are eight school buildings in the township employing fifteen teachers. The enrollment is 363.

A school was opened in Auglaize Township in 1834, by John Shockey, the session being held in a cabin on Section 26. To-day there are 11 school buildings, twenty teachers and 404 pupils.

In 1833 a schoolhouse was erected on Section 21, Jackson Township in which Thomas Hall taught. In 1884 there were eleven school buildings here. The enrollment was 444.

A few years prior to the organization of the county one Benham, and William Knittle presided over schools in Amanda Township. In 1829 Archelaus Martin opened a subscription school. To-day there are nine buildings devoted to school purposes, 1,022 pupils, and thirteen teachers.

The pioneer schools were all conducted on the old principle of subscription. The amount stipulated being commensurate with the position of the parents or guardians of the pupils. About 1836, however, the people began to take action in the matter of organizing common school districts, and before the year 1840 had passed away, the system of subscription schools was abolished, and that of the common school instituted throughout the county.

The following summary of school statistics for 1884 points out very clearly the advance of the present system within the last half century. Total receipts for the year ending August 31, 1884, including \$38,942.32 balance, were \$117,754.49. Amount paid teachers, \$46,713.36. Total expenditures \$79,793.06; balance on hand Sept. 1, 1884, \$37,061.43. The number of schoolhouses, 120; number of school-rooms, 177. Total value of school property, \$266,000. Number of teachers necessary, 172. Rate of local tax 5.6 mills. Number of pupils enrolled, 8,207.

Contrasted with 1834, the enrollment of 1884 presents a fact as remarkable as it is conciliatory.

The act of Congress providing for the admission of Ohio into the Union, offered certain educational propositions to the people. These were, first, that Section 16 in each township, or, in lieu thereof, other contiguous or equivalent lands, should be granted for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt springs had been found, should be granted to the State, never, however, to be sold or leased for a longer term than ten years; and third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds from the sale of the public lands in the State should be applied toward the construction of roads from the Atlantic to and through Ohio. These propositions were offered on the condition that the public lands sold by the United States after the 30th of June, 1802, should be exempt from State taxation for five years after sale. The ordinance of 1787 has already provided for the appropriation of Section 16, to the support of schools in every township sold by the United States; this,

therefore, could not, in 1802, be properly made the subject of a new bargain between the United States and Ohio; and, by many, it was thought that the salt reservations and one-twentieth of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, were equivalent for the proposed surrender of a right to tax for five years. The convention, however, accepted the propositions of Congress, on their being so modified and enlarged as to vest in the State, for the use of schools, Section 16, in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity respectively to one thirty-sixth of the Virginia Military Reservation of the United States Military tract and of the Connecticut Western Reserve; and to give 3 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads in Ohio, under the direction of the Legislature. Congress agreed to the proposed modifications, and, in March, 1807, offered to the State, in lieu of the one thirty-sixth part of the Virginia Military Reservation, eighteen quarter townships and three sections of land lying between the United States Military tract and the Connecticut Reserve. On the 14th of January, 1808, the State accepted these lands, and released all right and title to the school lands in the Virginia Military district.

It may be asked: To what cause is due the delay in establishing the common school system in this portion of Ohio? To what chain of circumstances were the subscription schools continued beyond the pioneer period? It appears that on February 5, 1825, the first general school law was passed. At that time Allen County was a wilderness—indeed up to 1831–32 it was the home of the Indians, very few white people being then resident here. In 1827, the bill requiring every householder to pay at least \$1 tax, or give two days' labor, toward the building or repairing of schoolhouses, was passed. Two years later another bill, providing for the general education of white children, became law. This act further provided, that where the district tax was not sufficient to pay teachers, the parents or guardians of children who attended school, should contribute the amount required to make up such salary. In 1830, still another bill was introduced to regulate education in the State. This bill passed, but failed to effect an improvement in the school system.

The act of March 2, 1831, provided that all moneys derivable from the sale of School Lands should form what is known as the Common School

Fund, and the State guaranteed a stated interest on all such moneys lodged in the State Treasury. On this interest, the auditors of counties were authorized to draw and distribute the amount so drawn among the districts entitled to share in the interest on school moneys, whether derivable from lands in the districts, from donations, or from bequests. This distribution did not begin until after January, 1835, when moneys were funded and yielded an interest. Then the first Interest Fund was divided according to the number of white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. In March, 1837 the office of State Superintendent of Schools was established, and abolished in 1840, when the office was made a part of the State Secretary's Department. In 1838 a school fund of \$200,000 was provided, to be distributed among districts according to the number of youths between four and twenty-one years of age. In 1842, the State Common School Fund was reduced to \$150,000, and in 1851 increased to \$300,000. Under the revised Constitution of 1853, a State School Commissioner was to be elected; the County Auditor was created County Superintendent of Schools, and the Township Clerk, Superintendent of Schools in his district. The appointment of three school examiners, to be appointed by the Judge of Common Pleas Court, for each county, were also authorized. Up to January 1, 1832, the law did not recognize female school teachers. In December, 1831, an act was passed providing that, on petition of the inhabitants of a district, and when the School Examiners had granted such petition, the School Directors should appoint a female to teach spelling, reading and writing only. In 1848 separate schools were authorized for colored children, to be supported by the direct tax on the property of the colored residents. In 1853 colored schools were placed on the same basis as common schools. Under the laws of 1864 all disabilities were removed.

CHAPTER XIII.

PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

IN the whole history of Western settlement, the pioneer physician holds the same social place, as did the Medicine Man of the tribes, whose hunting grounds we now possess. Among the pioneer physicians of this county, the following names are well known: William Cunningham, William McHenry, Dr. Harper, Dr. Sanford, Samuel Black, William Finlay, the two Fultons, Charles Emerson, Dr. Williams, W. L. Hartley, I. J. Anderson, Richard Rice, Dr. Gray, S. W. Wyatt, J. C. Campbell, Dr. Travis, H. C. Hart, Dr. Benner, Dr. Evans (of Defiance), C. A. Evans, N. Sager and others whose names occur in the following roll of medical practitioners, as well as in the history of villages where they resided or now reside.

Allen, E. T., Lima.	Davis, John, Gomer.
Ashton, E., Lima.	Davis, A. T., Elida.
Arter, F. G., Lima.	Evans, J. R., Delphos.
Ammerman, F. A., Lima.	Evans, C. A., Delphos.
Asire, J. L., Beaver Dam.	Ewing, F., W. Cairo.
Anderson, D. H., Lima.	Ferguson, J., Lima.
Baxter, S. A., Lima.	Fletcher, W. M., Lima.
Baldwin, F. J., Bluffton.	Fontaine, J., Lima.
Blair, —, Lima.	Fowler, C. R., Lima.
Burton, E. G., Westminster.	Foltz, T. H., Lima.
Brooks, P. H., Lima.	Godfrey, C. M., Putnam County.
Bryan, A., Spencerville.	Hartley, J. P., Lima.
Campbell, J. C., Landeck.	Hart, H. C., Spencerville.
Clark, J. R., Bluffton.	Harper, W. H., Lima.
Clark, G. E., Lima.	Hartzell, C. M., Lima.
Clippinger, J. S., W. Cairo.	Hiner, S. B., Lima.
Conkling, S. F., Delphos.	Honnell, J. G., Beaver Dam.
Curtiss, E., Lima.	Huntley, J. H., W. Newton.
Curtiss, C. L., Lima.	Jones, R. E., Gomer.

Kendall, F. S.	Sanford Sam., Lima.
Kincaid, R.	Seiter, J. G., Spencerville.
Maltbie, W. F., Elida.	Stickney, D. B., Lima.
McHenry, William, Lima.	Sager, N., Lafayette.
McPeak, James, Bluffton.	Sager, N. Jr., Lafayette.
Metzger, C., Lima.	Smith, S. M., Lima.
Millhouse, C. R., Allentown.	Steingraver, F. C., Bluffton.
Miesse, A., Lima.	Steman, H. G., Delphos.
Moore, W. W., Bluffton.	Schlink, F. H., Delphos.
Murray, F. M., Bluffton.	Travis, A. J., Spencerville.
Neiding, W. H., Beaver Dam.	Thrift, R. W., Lima.
Neff, C. I.	Thomas, H., W. Newton.
Pethrick, E. L., Lima.	Vail, J. B., Lima.
Pomeroy, Dr., Putnam County.	Wagner, H. P., Delphos.
Renner, U., Spencerville.	Weadlock, T. M., Lima.
Rice, C. B., Elida.	Welch, J. R., Spencerville.
Rice, R., Elida.	Wetherill, I. R., Beaver Dam.
Rudy, A. S., Lafayette.	Williamson, G. H., Delphos.
Runkle, C. F., Lima.	Yoder, S. S., Bluffton.

Very few of the pioneer doctors of Allen County now remain. New men, new methods, new causes for medical aid, new ambitions—all have supplanted the old, rendering the world richer and happier in just such measure as the physician is proficient in his studies and careful in his practice.

CHAPTER XIV.

FIRST INDUSTRIES, RAILROADS, CANAL, ETC.

WHEN the pioneers of the county took up their residence here, they were compelled to visit Sydney, Piqua, Cherokee, St. Mary's, West Liberty, Urbana, or the Quakers' Mill at Wapakonetta, in their search for milling facilities. This was a most expensive and disagreeable procedure, as, in the greater number of instances, men were de-

layed and by other means disappointed. To remedy this evil, hand-mills, hominy-blocks and corn-crackers were brought into use, which for a few years enabled the pioneers to overcome the inconveniences of going to mill. How this labor was performed within the family circle, is shown in the following extract from Robert Bowers' reminiscences : "The horse and hand-mill, or the tin grater were always reliable and in constant use as a means of preparing our breadstuff. I was my father's miller; just the age to perform the task. My daily labor was to gather corn and dry it in a kiln, after which I took it on a grater, made from an old copper kettle or tin bucket, and after supper made meal for the johnny-cake for breakfast; after breakfast I made meal for the pone for dinner; after dinner I made the meal for mush for supper. And now let me paint you a picture of our domestic life and an interior view of my father's house. The names which I give below a great many of them will recognize the picture only too well drawn, and think of the days over forty years ago. Our house was a cabin, containing a parlor, kitchen, and dining-room. Connected was a shoe shop, also a broom and repair shop. To save fuel and light and have everything handy, we had the whole thing in one room, which brought us all together so we could oversee each other better. After supper each one knew their place. In our house there were four mechanics. I was a shoe-maker and corn grater. My father could make a sledge, and the other two boys could strip broom corn. My sisters spun yarn, and mother knit and made garments. Imagine you see us all at work, sister Margaret sings a song, father makes chips and mother pokes up the fire. Isaac spins a yarn, John laughs at him, and thus our evenings are spent in our wild home, for we were all simple, honest people, and feared no harm from our neighbors."

In the following list mention is made of the early grist and saw-mills: The Crawford Mill in Bath Township was constructed in 1830. It resembled a large coffee-mill, and was worked in a similar manner—the customers having to aid in turning it. In 1830 the Sugar Creek Grist-mill was constructed by Samuel Burch. Two years after the McClure horse-mill was put in operation; in the fall of 1832, the Joseph Ward Mill was erected on Sugar Creek. The same buhrs used in the McClure Mill were also brought to the Ward Mill when the supply of water warranted sufficient power. This mill was situated on Hog Creek, six miles

below the Tompkins & Hindel Mill. A saw-mill was erected on Sugar Creek by Higgs in 1832, and the same year Benjamin Clevenger erected a small mill, lower down the creek, in Sugar Creek Township. In 1837 a grist-mill was erected by Peter Rhodes on the Ottawa. The Luke Tipton Mill was a horse-power affair. In 1837 a grist-mill was erected by Solomon Carr & Co. The Shawnee saw-mill was built by Ezekiel Hover and Ashel Tompkins on Hog Creek, south of Lima; while the Scott saw-mill was erected in the vicinity in 1834. The first grist-mill in Shawnee Township was erected by Ashel Tompkins and Daniel Hindel in the winter of 1834-35. This mill stood on Hog Creek, one half mile below the village of Lima. In Auglaize Township a grist-mill was erected at an early day. A corn-cracker was erected on Little Riley Creek by Joseph Deford, while Isaac Parker operated a horse-power mill at Rockford.

The Tone Mill in Amanda Township was built in 1842-43 by Charles Post, a millwright, who settled in the county in 1842.

A reference to the township and village histories will point out the great advances made since 1842, when the last of the pioneer mills was established. Very extensive saw-mills, planing-mills, wheel, hub and spoke factories, stave, hoop and excelsior works, machine shops, flouring-mills, etc., etc., have taken the place of the old time industries, keeping pace precisely with the progressive movement of the people.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The Ohio Legislature in February 1820, directed the Governor to appoint commissioners to lay out the route for a canal between the Ohio river and lake Erie. The commissioners were not appointed then, but in January 1822 an act was passed providing that seven commissioners be appointed to survey a route for a canal to connect the Ohio river with the lake. In 1824 the survey was made. In 1828 Congress made a grant of land to Ohio to aid the construction of the Miami & Erie Canal. In July, 1843, the Wabash & Erie was opened for navigation, and in June, 1845, the Miami extension was formally opened. Samuel Forrer, noticed in other pages of this work, was connected with the surveys from July 1825 to 1831 and located the Miami & Erie Canal. In 1832 he was appointed Canal Commissioner, and in 1835 was elected a member of the

newly organized Board of Public Works. In 1871, when he was seventy-eight years of age, he still held the position of Consulting Engineer so far as the Miami & Erie Canal was concerned.

Samuel Doyle built the propeller, Niagara, in 1845, at a cost of \$10,000. This boat was placed on the Miami Canal the same year under command of Capt. William Dale, as the first steam vessel used in its navigation.

RAILROADS.

In 1852, Ohio granted a charter to the Toledo & Illinois Railroad Company, and Indiana a charter to the L. E. W. & St. L. R. R. Co. These companies were consolidated in March, 1853, through the negotiations of A. Boody, of New York. In 1852-53 the road was surveyed through Ohio and Indiana, and in May, 1853, the work of construction was begun. In July, 1855, the road was opened between Ft. Wayne and Toledo, a distance of ninety-four miles. Before the close of 1856 the Illinois division was completed.

Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company was chartered in 1856-57, and completed through Allen County in 1858.

The Ohio & Indiana Railroad was opened from Crestline to Ft. Wayne in 1854, under authority granted by the Legislature, March 20, 1850. In 1856 this road was consolidated with the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and now forms part of the great railroad system operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. With the exception of the ancient ruins, commonly called the Lima Depot, this road is complete in equipment. Richard Metheany, next to Judge Hanna, of Fort Wayne, was the leading worker in this enterprise.

The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.—Originally this now great system of narrow gauge railroad connected Shane's Crossing with Delphos. In 1881 the road was extended to Dayton. The Delphos & Kokomo Road, the Dayton & Toledo Railroad, and the Delphos, Bluffton & Franklin Railroad are parts of this system.

The Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railroad leaves Delphos, crosses the northwest quarter of Monroe Township and also the northeast quarter of Richland, leaving the county at a point east of Bluffton. William Semple is president; C. A. Evans, vice-president; J. D. Callery, secre-

tary; Joseph Boehmer, treasurer; I. H. Burgoon, manager; W. H. Fuller, chief engineer; C. W. Risley, auditor, with general offices at Delphos.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad.—This road extending from Chicago, Ill. to Marion, Ohio, and with its connections, forming a direct route between the West and the North Atlantic States, was opened from Lima to Marion, May 1, 1883. Among the persons who may be considered the founders of this great highway, the names of Thomas Espy, Lester T. Hunt and James S. Robinson are prominent.

CHAPTER XV.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY.

THERE is no more certain index to the condition of a free State than its public accounts. So it is with any division of the State. In the following review of the statistics of the county, the figures of population are placed first. This points out at a glance the advances made during the last half century. Following this table are the financial and industrial statistics, compiled from the official records of 1883 which form in themselves an exhibit of the present worth of the county.

THE POPULATION OF ALLEN COUNTY, 1830-1880.

The population of Allen County in 1830 was 578. The decennial census returns make the following record of advancement:

TOWNSHIPS.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Amanda.....	282	588	1178	1376	1456
Auglaize.....	732	1344	1669	1696	1749
Bath.....	1382	1512+	1315	1255	1532
Clay*.....	435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deuchoquette*.....	692	.....	.....	.....	.....
German, in. vill.....	856	1008	1359	1462	1589
Elida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302
Goshen*.....	236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson, in. vill.....	570	1176	1632	1801	1893
Lafayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333
Marion, in. vill.....	315	672	2106	2920	4488
Delphos, east part.....	.....	374	.....	.....	2003
Delphos, in toto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3814
Monroe, in. vill.....	.....	924	1514	1739	2182
Cairo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
Moulton*.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, in. Lima.....	.....	.....	394	162	7669
Lima Village.....	.....	757	1916	4500	7567
First Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2443
Second ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2478
Third ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1992
Fourth ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654
Perry.....	565	923	1283	1235	1465
Pusheta*.....	768	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland, in. vill.....	.....	990	1802	2139	3372
Beaver Dam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353
Bluffton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1290
Shawnee.....	429	756	987	1169	1241
Spencer, in. vill.....	.....	336	984	1153	1646
Spencerville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532
Sugar Creek.....	.....	756	932	1016	1032
Union*.....	669	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington*.....	459	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne*.....	404	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	9,079	12,116	19,185	23,623	31,314

* The townships marked form a portion of the adjoining county of Auglaize, since the organic changes referred to in the chapter dealing with the transactions of the Commissioners' Board. The estimated population in 1884 was 40,000.

In 1860 the Indian population of Ohio was 30, increased to 100 in 1870, and to 130 in 1880. Of this number there were four Indians residing in Allen County (census of 1880). The number of males in 1880 was 16,213; of females, 15,101; estimated at present at 21,000 and 19,000 respectively. The nativity of population, according to census of 1880, is shown as follows: Ohioans, 25,625; Pennsylvanians, 1,151; New Yorkers, 365; Virginians, 532; Kentuckians, 99; Indianians, 363; Canadians, 59; Irish, 594; Welsh and English, 342; Scotch, 28; Germans, 939; French, 60; Swedes, 6; Indians, 4; colored citizens, 510; Chinese, 3.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The number of marriages in Allen County for the year ending April 1, 1883, as reported by the Probate Judge, was as follows: Whites, by license, 349, by banns, 5; colored, by license, 2; total, 356.

The births aggregated 888, of which number 444 were males and 436 females; 3 colored males and 5 colored females.

The deaths numbered 273.

There were 21 persons naturalized, of whom 5 were Irish, 7 Germans, 5 Swiss and 4 Welsh and English.

The number of insane persons committed to hospital was 13.

The number of prisoners reported in county jail during the year ending April 1, 1883, was 72, of whom 39 were foreign born citizens. The cost of keeping the prisoners was \$1,528.50.

There were 128 paupers in the Infirmary during the year—76 males and 52 females—entailing a charge of \$5,306.96.

The report for the year 1882-83 credits Allen County with 249,144 acres of land, valued at \$6,416,936; real estate in towns and villages, valued at \$2,230,195; value of chattel property, \$4,969,298, showing a total assessed valuation of \$13,616,429.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The number of acres under wheat in 1882 was 31,560, which produced 227,168 bushels; the number under buckwheat was 92, yielding 1,196 bushels; under corn, 33,742 acres, yielding 1,470,145 bushels; under oats, 6,300 acres, yielding 202,530 bushels; under rye, 233 acres, yielding 3,697 bushels; under barley, 137 acres, yielding 4,368 bushels; under meadow, 12,874 acres, yielding 26,596 tons of hay; under clover, 6,860 acres, yielding 6,808 tons of hay and 3,161 bushels of seed; under flax, 660 acres, yielding 5,673 bushels of seed and 10,621 pounds of fibre; under potatoes, 1,128 acres, yielding 109,056 bushels; under tobacco, one-half acre, yielding 305 pounds; under sorghum, 53 acres, yielding 2,443 pounds of sugar and 5,601 gallons of syrup; 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of vineyard produced 11,890 pounds; under orchards, 3,490 acres produced 89,282 bushels of apples, 754 bushels of peaches, 190 bushels of pears, 36 bushels of cherries, 10 bushels of plums; under sweet potatoes, 29 acres, producing 429 bushels.

In 1883 there were 43,520 gallons of milk sold for family use ; 493,827 pounds of butter and 12,930 pounds of cheese made in home dairies. The bee hives numbered 623, producing 7,040 pounds of honey. The maple groves produced 6,750 pounds of sugar and 6,782 gallons of syrup. There were 410,378 dozens of eggs produced.

In 1882-83 there were 106,571 pounds of wool shorn ; 5,137 milch cows ; 8,638 horses, valued at \$436,305; 15,170 cattle, valued at \$266,809 ; 188 mules, valued at \$10,335 ; 33,130 sheep, valued at \$70,199 ; and 31,508 hogs valued at \$106,823.

MANUFACTURES.

The value of tin, copper and sheet iron ware was set down at \$24,200 ; cabinet ware, \$5,150 ; carriages, buggies, \$28,300; wagons, carts and drays, \$8,000; all other manufactures of wood, \$5,000; value of leather, \$7,000; saddles, harness and other manufactures of leather, \$7,900. Drain tile made, 120,800 feet, valued at \$6,700 ; clothing, valued at \$55,000 ; prepared meats, \$20,500 ; malt liquors, \$18,400 ; cigars and tobacco, \$40,000; other manufactures not specified, \$19,800. The paper mills of Lima, hoop and stave factories, foundries and saw-mills throughout the county increase the value of manufactures above \$2,000,000. (*Vide Township and Village History.*)

The capital employed by the national banks of the county April 12, 1883, was \$353,798.43, and by private banks, \$14,791.78, amounting to \$368,590.21.

In 1883 there were about 102 miles of main track and twenty-two miles of side track of railroads in the county.

The consideration for lands which actually changed owners during the year 1883, was \$902,404; of town acre lots, \$12,308, and of town or village lots, \$538,027. The mortgages recorded during the year amounted to \$687,894, and the mortgages cancelled to \$315,631. The former does not include \$20,000 recorded in name of C. & A. R. R. Co.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

State debt or sinking fund, five-tenths of a mill, \$6,808.20; general revenue fund, one and four-tenths of a mill, \$19,063; State common school fund; one mill, \$13,616.44; total state tax, two and nine-tenths

mills, \$39,487.64. Total amount of all other than State taxes, \$274,292.73; delinquent taxes on real estate and forfeitures, \$15,208.63; delinquent taxes of former years on personal property, \$4,400.45; total taxes for all purposes, including delinquencies and forfeitures, except per capita tax on dogs, \$333,389.45; dog tax, at \$1 each, \$2,345.

The indebtedness of the county in September, 1883, was \$75,000; of the townships, \$12,500; of the cities and villages, \$132,731.22, and of separate school districts, \$2,860.11 — aggregating \$223,091. The bonds exempt from taxation in 1882 amounted to \$28,292.

The taxes collected in 1883 under the Scott Law amounted to \$14,970.62. Sixty-eight places were taxed \$200 each, and fifteen places \$100. Of this sum, \$5,585.92 was transferred to the municipal police fund, a like amount to the municipal general fund, \$3,723.94 to the county poor fund, and balance to meet expenses of collection, etc.

The uninterrupted prosperity which has waited on the various branches of enterprise and industry, from the earliest settlement of the county to the present day, and the change from an unbroken wilderness to a rich and populous territory, effected within the last fifty years, lead the mind to a contemplation of the condition to which the progressive energies of the people will raise this county in the future. We have only to examine the resources of wealth which the county presents, the strength, skill and aptitude of the people to draw forth from natural advantages all they offer, to enable us to measure approximately what the future shall bring forth to reward the laborers.

CHAPTER XVI.

AMANDA TOWNSHIP.

THIS division of the county was the first to fall into the possession of the American pioneer, and one of the first divisions of the entire Northwest to be occupied by United States troops. In the history of Ft. Amanda (*vide* Hist. of Occupation and Settlement), it is established that a fort was erected here in 1812 by the troops of Col. Poague's command, who called the position

Fort Amanda, in honor of the Colonel's wife. In 1817 a few settlers arrived, who occupied the block-houses within the stockade around this fort. They were Andrew Russell, who died five years later, and was interred in the military cemetery ; Peter Diltz who returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, in August, 1818, and revisited the place in 1821; and William Van Ausdall whose death occurred in 1824 and whose remains were placed next to the grave of Andrew Russell.

The record of settlers, who came to the township immediately after the first trio of immigrants, were Henry Hartel, 1820, Dye Sunderland and family in 1821, William Stewart, George Kephart, Jacob Hartel, Peter Sunderland, (a revolutionary soldier, who died here in 1827), Wm. Sunderland, Benjamin Russell, Samuel Stewart, Joseph Sutton, Thomas Adams, Ferd. Miller, Solomon Carr, Samuel Washburn, William Berryman, and brothers, Daniel Hoak, 1824-25; James and John Crozier, Daniel Garde, Jacob and Silas Miller, 1825 or 1826; William Cochran, Samuel Moore, William Adams, William Durham, and Isaac Knoop, 1827-28; Archelaus Martin, John Ireland, William Winans, Fred, Tom and Josiah Clawson, Henry Harris, Saul and John Patton, Samuel and James Baxter, William Knuttle, in 1828-29.

In the following list the names of the original purchasers of government lands in this township are given. With very few exceptions the buyers became residents here, and thus the list suits the dual purpose of an old resident's roll, as well as roster of original land buyers.

U. S. LANDS ENTERED IN AMANDA 1822-54.

Godfrey King, section 1, 1852.	Squire Mills, section 2, 1850.
Amos Imbler, section 1, 1852.	John Coon, section 2, 1850.
William Imbler, section 1, 1853.	Samuel Knittle, section 3, 1853.
Simon Crites, section 1, 1853.	Jacob Bressler, Jr., section 3, 1852.
Cyrus Crites, section 1, 1852.	Peter Ely, section 3, 1852.
Jonathan Douthill, section 1, 1854.	Bazel Culver, section 3, 1854.
Philip Herring, section 1, 1854.	Cyrus Hoak, section 3, 1849.
John Sutton, section 2, 1852.	John Culver, section 3, 1850.
Washington Cunningham, section 2, 1851.	Thomas Sutton, section 3, 1848.
Matthew W. Burger, section 2, 1851.	Jacob Fry, section 3, 1850.
Samuel Hart, section 2, 1851.	Jonathan Barrack, section 3, 1853.
Bazel Culver, section 2, 1852.	Peter Ely, section 4, 1850.
Levi Schock, section 2, 1850.	Manuel Place, section 4, 1849.
Azarias Schock, section 2, 1850.	Amos Evans, section 4, 1850.
Silas Mills, section 2, 1852.	Solomon Carr, section 4, 1834.

- George Kephart, section 4, 1825.
 Jacob Harter, section 4, 1825.
 Osman Kephart, section 4, 1848.
 Archibald Sutton, section 4, 1836.
 Thomas Sutton, section 4, 1836.
 George Kephart, section 5, 1825.
 Daniel Garde, section 5, 1828.
 Washington Mark, section 5, 1846.
 Barnabas Koche, section 5, 1852.
 Nathan Hadington, section 5, 1852.
 Jacob Harter, section 5, 1845.
 Isaac Biggs, section 5, 1850.
 William Harter, section 5, 1847.
 Harter & Place, section 5, 1850.
 Jacob Harter, section 5, 1849.
 H. Osterhout, section 5, 1849.
 P. Ely, section 5, 1849.
 Robert Moody, section 6, 1835.
 Isaac Mills, section 6, 1836.
 Sylvester B. Wolsey, section 6, 1834.
 Jacob Carr, section 6, 1835.
 Robert Moody, section 6, 1835.
 Simon Perkins, section 6, —.
 Jacob Harter, section 8, 1835.
 William Stewart, section 8, 1836.
 William Wherrott, section 8, 1849.
 Zadoc Bice, section 8, 1849.
 James Stewart, section 8, 1836.
 Demas Adams, section 8, 1836.
 Jacob Harter, section 9, 1826.
 Samuel Stewart, section 9, 1825.
 William Stewart, section 9, 1825.
 John Harter, section 9, 1845.
 William Bice, section 9, 1847.
 Samuel Stewart, section 9, 1845.
 Isaiah Chamberlain, section 9, 1850.
 Charles Post, section 9, 1845.
 Samuel Stewart, section 9, 1847.
 George Hainly, section 9, 1850.
 Thomas Berryman, section 9, 1848.
 H. Nelson Bermis, section 10, 1835.
 John Young, section 10, 1835.
 Benj. Russell, section 10, 1827.
 Thomas Adams, section 10, 1834.
 Samuel Stewart, section 10, 1834.
 Amelia Post, section 10, 1822.
 Wm. Sunderland, section 10, 1826.
 Permenas Williams, section 11, 1853.
 Guisham Peffers, section 11, —.
 Charles Kemmer, section 11, —.
 Alexander Madden, section 11, —.
 John Foreman, section 11, —.
 Peter Young, section 11, —.
 James Bober, section 11, —.
 W. S. Coleman, section 11, —.
 Nathan G. Platt, section 12, 1850.
 John Gaskill, section 12, 1849.
 George J. Coon, section 12, 1850.
 Squire Mills, section 12, 1848.
 Frederick Reece, section 12, 1849.
 Abm. I. Decoursey, section 12, 1850.
 Isaac Coon, section 12, 1849.
 Joseph Babcock, section 12, 1851.
 Charles Haines, section 12, 1850.
 John Gaskill, section 12, 1850.
 George Brown, section 12, 1848.
 Henry Kridler, section 13, 1852.
 Joseph Babcock, section 13, 1851.
 James Willeby, section 13, 1852.
 Jacob Bower, section 13, 1851.
 Wm. Durham, section 13, 1827.
 John Brand, section 13, 1848.
 Wm. Blackburn, section 13, 1852.
 Joshua Sprague, section 13, 1850.
 Henry Sprague, section 13, 1853.
 Albert Tyson, section 13, 1853.
 George Sunderland, section 14, 1850.
 Valentine Bowersock, section 14, 1849.
 James Sunderland, section 14, 1848.
 James Bowersock, section 14, 1848.
 Daniel Sunderland, section 14, 1848.
 John Clink, section 14, 1850.
 Wm. Sunderland, section 14, 1848.
 Smith Cremean, Jr., section 14, 1850.
 Dye Sunderland, section 14, 1836.
 Dye Sunderland, section 15, 1822.
 Wm. Underwood, section 15, 1822.
 Andrew Russell, section 15, 1822.
 Jacob Shaffer, section 15, 1852.
 Peter Sunderland, section 15, 1848.
 Wm. Sunderland, section 15, 1857.
 Mary Ann O'Brian, section 15, 1850.
 Johnson Busby, section 15, 1853.
 Tobias Shaffer, section 15, 1853.
 Mary Ann O'Brian, section 15, 1850.
 Thomas Bereman, section 15, 1846.
 Jacob Shaffer, section 16, 1854.
 E. B. Fisher, section 16, —.
 Osman Kephart, section 16, —.
 H. B. Fisher, section 16, —.
 John Culver, section 16, —.
 F. Baum, section 16, —.
 T. K. Jacobs, section 16, —.
 Henry Miller, section 16, —.

- James Carter, section 16, ——.
 James Mills, section 16, ——.
 John Wolfinger, section 16, ——.
 James Colter, section 16, ——.
 Frederick Shoemaker, section 16, ——.
 Joseph Cockinger, section 17, 1850.
 George Hanley, section 17, 1851.
 —Jacob Harter, section 17, 1852.
 Henry B. Dehart, section 17, 1851.
 Peter Frederick, section 17, 1851.
 Frederick Francis, section 17, 1852.
 —Jacob Shaffer, section 17, 1852.
 Charles F. Shively, section 17, 1853.
 Samuel Thompson, section 19, 1850.
 Isaac Johnson, section 19, 1850.
 William Grooves, section 19, 1852.
 Zacharias Chamberlain, section 19, 1852.
 John Grooves, section 19, 1852.
 John Howard, section 19, 1854.
 Alexander B. Foster, section 19, 1850.
 John Badger, section 19, 1850.
 George Robinson, section 19, 1850.
 Resmond Willman, section 20, 1835.
 John Schiverer, section 20, 1835.
 M. G. Mitchell, section 20, 1834.
 William Mitchell, section 20, 1834.
 Simon Perkins, section 20, 1835.
 Benj. P. Southworth, section 20, 1834.
 John Snavelly, section 20, 1835.
 Jacob Harris, section 21, 1850.
 Noah Poling, section 21, 1851.
 Phillip Herring, section 21, 1850.
 N. Strayer, section 21, 1850.
 S. Strayer, section 21, 1850.
 Fielding L. Miller, section 21, 1850.
 Jacob S. Baker, section 21, 1856.
 Cornelius Gardner, section 22, 1835.
 Jeremiah Hillyard, section 22, 1849.
 Henry Gillespie, section 22, 1850.
 Fred. Marquand, section 22, 1836.
 David Brinkley, section 22, 1849.
 Sebastian Eichs, section 22, 1849.
 Jacob Hittle, section 22, 1845.
 John Griffith, section 23, 1850.
 George Miller, section 23, 1846.
 Joshua Davidson, section 23, 1850.
 Addison Patton, section 23, 1852.
 Benj. Poling, section 23, 1850.
 Jacob Roush, section 23, 1849.
 Smith Baxter, section 23, 1852.
 Hiram Richards, section 23, 1850.
 Mary Barbee, section 23, 1850.
 Ferdinand Miller, section 23, 1846.
 —Michael Bowers, section 23, 1848.
 Michael Bowers, section 24, 1834.
 James S. Connell, section 24, 1844.
 John Bates, section 24, 1839.
 Solomon Browne, section 24, 1844.
 Griffith John, section 24, 1834.
 James Johnson, section 24, 1839.
 Joseph Binkley, section 24, 1847.
 Thos. K. Jacobs, section 24, 1844.
 Lorin Kennedy, section 24, 1844.
 John Bates, section 24, 1839.
 —John Bates, section 25, 1839.
 —Jos. Binkley, section 25, 1847.—
 Smith Cremean, section 25, 1847.
 Thomas Sylar, section 26, 1836.
 Wm. Bowns, section 26, 1847.
 Madison Hamilton, section 26, 1835.
 John Bowers, section 26, 1849.
 Joseph Miller, section 26, 1848.
 David Goodin, section 26, 1847.
 Peter W. Cahill, section 26, 1847.
 James J. Westbay, section 26, 1849.
 James Morris, section 26, 1850.
 John Brenneman, section 27, 1850.
 George Himsaker, section 27, 1850.
 Joseph Shope, section 27, 1853.
 Fred Freisner, section 27, 1853.
 Jacob Sakemiller, section 27, 1853.
 Henry O. Syfert, section 27, 1853.
 John Stotler, section 27, 1852.
 John Salters, section 27, 1851.
 Jacob Concklin, section 28, 1835.
 Isaac Conaway, section 29, 1852.
 Silas G. Swisher, section 29, 1850.
 Alanson Hayes, section 29, 1850.
 Oramel H. Bliss, section 29, 1845.
 Reuben Williams, section 29, 1852.
 Eckerd Peters, section 29, 1853.
 Jesse Miller, section 30, 1834.
 Jacob Miller, section 30, 1834.
 Theodore Strong, section 30, 1835.
 Lewis Strong, section 30, 1835.
 Simon Perkins, section 30, 1835.
 Samuel Forrer, section 30, 1834.
 Samuel Miller, section 30, 1834.
 Elijah J. Brown, section 30, 1849.
 Henry Miller, section 31, 1850.
 —Jacob Carr, section 31, 1848.
 Bernard Brockman, section 31, 1847.
 Wm. Tyler, section 31, 1845.
 Wm. Chaffee, section 31, 1850.

Wm. Ryan, section 31, 1846.	Bazell Culver, section 33, 1853.
Geo. W. Briggs, section 31, 1846.	Samuel Shope, section 34, 1851.
Charles Emerson, section 31, 1850.	Fred. Marquand, section 34, 1836. —
— Demas Adams, section 32, 1836. —	Gershom S. Williams, section 34, 1851.
Samuel Marshall, section 32, 1834.	James Place, section 34, 1851.
Wm. Stewart, section 32, 1834.	Lewis Herring, section 34, 1851.
— Benj. P. Southworth, section 32, 1834. —	— Henry W. Philbrock, section 35, 1853. —
Wm. Wolery, section 32, 1835.	Penrose Herring, section 35, 1853.
Sylvester R. Wolery, section 32, 1836.	Henry W. Philbrock, section 35, 1853.
Thos. B. Van Home, section 32, 1835.	David Kitchen, section 35, 1853.
Isaac Knoop, section 32, 1828.	Ezra Salters, section 35, 1851.
Samuel Moore, section 32, 1827.	George W. Hood, section 35, 1852.
Washington Mark, section 32, 1850.	— Penrose Herring, section 35, 1854. —
Ormand Kephart, section 33, 1853.	Phillip Herring, section 35, 1854.
Jonathan Zerkel, section 33, 1853.	Abner Haverstick, section 35, 1853.
Margaret Leffinwell, section 33, 1853.	Joseph Butterbough, section 35, 1853.
Wm. Trine, section 33, 1853.	Solomon Deen, section 35, 1853.
Jas. E. McFarland, section 33, 1853.	— John Bates, section 36, 1839. —
Joseph Kibble, section 33, 1850.	Abraham Brenneman, section 36, 1847.
— Washington Mark, section 33, 1846. —	Joseph Kemp, section 36, 1848.
John Brown, section 33, 1853.	John Ross, section 36, 1851.
Thomas Sutton, section 33, 1853.	Elijah Riley, section 36, 1844.

SCHOOLS.

At an early period in the history of Amanda Township a log schoolhouse stood on the Eli Barfried (G. W. Richardson) farm, in which one Benham and subsequently William Knuttle taught school. In 1829 Archelaus Martin presided over a school of about fifteen pupils. The advances made in educational matters since 1829 are portrayed in the following statistics for 1884, which deal with the township schools: The amount of receipts for year ending August 31, 1884, was \$3,884.74; of expenditures, \$3,785.08. The number of pupils enrolled, 1,022—515 boys and 507 girls. There are nine schoolhouses, valued at \$8,500, including grounds, etc. There were ten male and three female teachers employed, three of the former and two of the latter teaching the entire time. Gentlemen received an average salary of \$41, and ladies of \$35 per month.

The Amanda separate school district gives the following report: Receipts in 1884 amounted to \$669.78; the expenditures, \$576. There is one school building valued at \$1,700. The pupils enrolled number thirty-seven, twenty-eight boys and nine girls.

CHURCHES.

The Baptists had an organized society here as early as 1830, but their

house of worship, the first in the township, was not erected until 1841. Rev. Joseph Hill and Rev. Charles Waddle were the first preachers in 1830. In 1866 the Baptists erected a church in the settlement known as Armstrong Village.

The Methodist Episcopal Society was founded here at an early date, but the question of building a house of worship was not entertained until 1847-48, when a church building was erected on Section 24, at a cost of \$1,000. The Methodists have two church buildings at present.

The Christian Brethren erected a church on Section 9 immediately after the war. In 1868 the Christian Union erected a house of worship, and in 1875 the United Brethren built on Section 25.

VILLAGES.

The village of Amanda was platted in 1832 by Samuel Washburn, who married the widow of Andrew Russell. Armstrong Village may be said to date from 1842, when the flouring-mill was erected at that point by Tone & Co. The location on the southwest bank of the Auglaize is pleasant. Southworth, a little postal town in the northwest quarter of the township, is on the Miami & Erie Canal and Delphos & Indianapolis R. R.

The post office known as Armstrong, Amanda Township, was moved to Conant, the nucleus of a new village on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, in 1884.

ORGANIZATION.

When the township was organized under authority granted by the Commissioners of Mercer County in 1830, there were only thirteen electors in the town, twelve of whom were present at organization. Samuel Baxter was chosen Clerk, and Daniel Hoak, Justice of Peace. William Stewart, Solomon Carr, Commissioner of Mercer County; Samuel Washburn, A. Martin and others were also elected to fill town offices. Previous to organization, however, the Mercer County authorities interested themselves in the improvement of this portion of Allen County. The orders issued, names of those to whom issued, dates, and amounts,—all given in the following abstract of Mercer County records relating to Allen County—show very clearly the action of Mercer toward Allen in the days of her rule.

No. 1. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for five dollars and eighty cents, out of the three per cent funds of Allen County. July 20, 1830, \$5.80.

No. 2. Order issued to John Wyland, for three dollars and forty-nine cents, out of Allen County funds, for service, as commissioner of road, from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, \$3.49.

No. 3. Order issued to John Wyland, for one dollar and seventy-four and a half cents, out of Allen funds, for service as packer on a State road, from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, \$1.74½.

No. 4. Order issued to John Wyland, for one dollar seventy-four and a half cents, out of Allen funds, for provisions. Aug. 16, 1830, \$1.74½.

No. 6. Order issued to Isaac Applegate, for one dollar and seventy-four cents, out of Allen County funds, for service as chain carrier on a State road from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, \$1.74.

No. 7. Order issued to Caleb Moyer, for one dollar and seventy-four cents, out of Allen funds, as blazer on a State road, from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Aug. 16, 1830, \$1.74.

No. 10. Order issued to Justin Hamilton, for twenty dollars, out of Allen funds, per order of Christopher Wood, road commissioner. Aug. 28, 1830, \$20.00.

No. 12. Order issued to David Armstrong, for one dollar and seventy-four cents, out of Allen funds, for carrying chain on State road from Mrs. Flinns to Wapakoneta. Sept. 6, 1830, \$1.74.

No. 13. Order issued to Wm. Armstrong, for three dollars, out of Mercer and Van Wert funds, as auditor, and attending sales. Sept. 16, 1830, \$3.00.

No. 62. Order to Chris. Wood, for \$255.39, of Allen County funds (three per cent), paid him as road commissioner. Dec. 7, 1830.

No. 240. Issued to Calvin Denison, Joseph Greer and Joel Wood, \$5.25 each for services as commissioners for State road from Ft. Amanda, Allen Co., to State road in Mercer County. Sam. Hanson, chairman, received \$2.25; Lorenzo Roebuck, marker, \$2.25; Justin Hamilton, surveyor, \$6.75. Dec. 29, 1826. The grant to Justin Hamilton was in consideration of his survey of a road from Fort Amanda to Denison's Run in 1826.

The northern end of Amanda was set off in December, 1833, as a

portion of Marion Township. In December, 1834, it was ordered that so much of original Township 4 south, Range 5 east, as previously belonged to German, should be attached to Amanda. In February, 1848, after the reorganization of the county, the south half of Marion and north half of Amanda were established as the township of Amanda, the south half of Amanda as known previously, becoming a part of the new county of Auglaize. As the township stands at present, it comprises thirty-four sections—Sections 7 and 18 of original Township 4 south, Range 5 east, forming the southeastern part of Spencer Township, while Sections 19 to 36 of original township now belong to Auglaize County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of the township in 1880 was 1,456. In August, 1884, there were 543 boys and 516 girls of school age in the township, a total of 1,059; the infant and adult population as estimated in 1884, is placed at 800, which would show an increase of 403 within four years.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad passes from east to west through this township, and a narrow guage road skirts along the western side, dividing it from Spencer. The postoffices are: Southworth, Conant, and Kempton.

The physical characteristics are marked by fertile soil, forests of heavy timber and a net work of streams, which give a system of natural drainage. Although the township in point of settlement is the oldest in the county, its resources are still waiting developement. The building of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad and the tendency toward modern enterprise, all give promise of the township rising to that place which its natural wealth of soil and forests claim for it.

CHAPTER XVII.

AUGLAIZE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township forming the southwest corner of the county north of the line of Auglaize County, west of the line of Hardin County, and south and east of Jackson and Perry Townships, was established by order of the Commissioners of Allen County, March 5, 1832. In December of that year the township of Scioto was disestablished and attached to Auglaize Township for judicial purposes. Until the establishment of Perry Township in December, 1833, the twelve eastern sections of that township formed a portion of Auglaize Township. Since that time what is known as original Township 4 south, Range 8 east, constitutes this division of the county. The villages known as Westminster, West Newton and South Maysville belong to Auglaize Township. The population in 1880 was 1,749. The increase since 1880, based on school statistics of 1884, which give an enumeration of 264 boys and 241 girls, an aggregate school population of 505, is not remarkable.

The pioneers of Auglaize Township were Francis Stevenson, John and Arabella Goode, who settled here in 1829. In March, 1830, the Stevenson family came to take possession of the home selected by the pioneer in 1829. Francis Stevenson died in 1847, and the year following his wife died. Tolson Ford, James Hamilton, Henry Weaver and Robert Underwood arrived in 1830, and the following year, Isaac, John, Daniel and Samuel Shockey, and David Serkès came in. The authentic record of early settlement is given in the chapter dealing with the pioneers of the county, in that portion of it where the tax-payers of Auglaize, in 1834, are named. The following record of purchasers of Government lands in this township is not only valuable as being historical in every sense; but also as a testimonial to the men who purchased, as it were, the liberty to reclaim the wilderness.

U. S. LANDS ENTERED IN AUGLAIZE 1830-52.

- Jacob Sellers, Jr., section 1, 1834.
 John Swain, Jr., section 1, 1836.
 Andrew Grubb, section 1, 1836.
 John Bosher, section 1, 1836.
 Joshua Braddock, section 1, 1834.
 William Hunter, section 1, 1837.
 David Robinson, section 1, 1836.
 Jacob Sellers, section 2, 1834.
 Robert Guthrie, section 2, 1836.
 Demas Adams, section 2, 1836.
 George Houseman, Sr., section 3, 1836.
 Andrew Grubb, section 3, 1836.
 Jotham Clark, section 3, 1835.
 Daniel Leatherman, section 3, 1835.
 Michael Leatherman, section 4, 1835.
 James William Jameson, section 4, 1835.
 Jeremiah Rigel, section 4, 1835.
 James Chamberlain, section 4, 1835.
 Elia Adams, section 4, 1836.
 Samuel H. Jameson, section 4, 1835.
 Charles Baker, section 4, 1836.
 Charles Baker, section 5, 1836.
 Samuel H. Jameson, section 5, 1835.
 David Fry, section 5, 1836.
 James A. Anderson, section 5, 1836.
 Alex. F. Stedman, section 5, 1836.
 Wm. Raines, section 5, 1834.
 Sylvanus Parker, section 6, 1835.
 Jonathan Bailey, section 6, 1836.
 John Lippincott, section 6, 1835.
 Homan Parker, section 6, 1835.
 Wm. Burden, section 6, 1834.
 John R. Mumaugh, section 6, 1835.
 Jonathan Bailey, section 6, 1835.
 Alfred McVeigh, section 6, 1835.
 Thomas Cairn, section 7, 1834.
 Alexander Creps, section 7, 1836.
 Jesse Hoffman, section 7, 1833.
 John Lippincott, section 7, 1835.
 Gustavus Swan, section 7, 1835.
 Samuel Ice, section 7, 1832.
 Solomon Ice, section 7, 1832.
 John Leipard, section 7, 1835.
 Jesse Huffman, section 7, 1835.
 Wm. Rains, section 8, 1834.
 Peter Custer, section 8, 1836.
 Wm. Keith, section 8, 1835.
 Elizabeth Keith, section 8, 1836.
 George Miller, section 8, 1835.
 Eli Clum, section 8, 1835.
 Thomas Cairn, section 8, 1834.
 James Dennison, section 9, 1835.
 James Chamberlain, section 9, 1835.
 Wm. Keith, Sr., section 9, 1835.
 Samuel Bowdle, section 9, 1836.
 John Hilliberger, section 9, 1839.
 Elia Adams, section 9, 1836.
 Joseph Austin, section 9, 1836.
 John Vermillion, section 9, 1834.
 Elijah Williams, section 10, 1835.
 Jacob L. Baker, section 10, 1836.
 Wm. Valentine, section 10, 1836.
 John Swain, Jr., section 10, 1836.
 Demas Adams, section 10, 1836.
 John Vermillion, section 10, 1834.
 Thomas Guthrie, section 10, 1836.
 Wm. Keith, section 11, 1835.
 James Keith, section 11, 1836.
 Josiah Barton, section 11, 1834.
 Peter Miller, section 11, 1835.
 Enoch Williams, section 12, 1837.
 Daniel Leatherman, section 12, 1836.
 Robert Guthrie, section 12, 1836.
 Wm. Keith, section 12, 1835.
 Peter Miller, section 12, 1835.
 Samuel Hoover, Sr., section 13, 1836.
 William Keith, section 13, 1836.
 David F. Whitford, section 13, 1839.
 Josias Scott, section 13, 1836.
 John B. Hover, section 13, 1836.
 Urra Lawrence, section 13, 1838.
 John Williams, section 13, 1836.
 John Smith, section 13, 1836.
 Henry Humberger, section 14, 1836.
 John Dobbins, section 14, 1836.
 Mary King, section 14, 1836.
 Samuel King, section 14, 1836.
 Christian King, section 15, 1836.
 William Valentine, section 15, 1836.
 William Keith, Sr., section 15, 1836.
 John Humbarger, section 15, 1836.
 Alexander Young, section 15, 1832.
 Levi Harrod, Sr., section 15, 1832.
 William Brougham, section 16, 1852.
 John S. Shockey, section 16, 1852.
 John P. Haller, section 16, 1852.
 Harrison Clawson, section 16, 1852.
 Abram Embsberger, section 16, 1852.
 John Isenogle, section 16, 1852.
 Henry Hulliberger, section 16, 1852.

- John Hulliberger, section 17, 1836.
 James Denison, section 17, 1836.
 William Keith, section 17, 1835.
 Alexander Creps, section 17, 1833.
 David Serks, section 17, 1831.
 Henry Weaver, section 17, 1830.
 Francis Stevenson, section 17, 1830.
 Alexander Creps, section 18, 1833.
 Henry Shallenberger, section 18, 1832.
 Nicholas D. Marrs, section 18, 1833.
 Thomas Ford, section 18, 1833.
 George Sevr, section 18, 1833.
 Alexander Creps, section 19, 1833.
 Abner Smith, section 19, 1834.
 Thomas Asking, section 19, 1832.
 Philip Smith, section 19, 1832.
 John Shockey, section 19, 1833.
 Aurora Smith, section 19, 1835.
 David Ford, section 19, 1833.
 And. McCoy, section 19, 1833.
 James Calvin, section 19, 1832.
 Francis Stevenson, section 20, 1830.
 Jacob Rudy, section 20, 1832.
 Isaac Stiles, section 20, 1835.
 John Stevenson, section 20, 1833.
 Eli Stevenson, section 20, 1833.
 Samuel Asking, section 20, 1832.
 Samuel Shockey, section 21, 1830.
 Charles Shockey, section 21, 1834.
 Joseph Ashum, section 21, 1833.
 James Stevenson, section 21, 1833.
 Hiram Hullinger, section 21, 1835.
 Francis Stevenson, section 21, 1831.
 James Hamilton, section 21, 1830.
 Robert Underwood, section 21, 1830.
 William Holt, section 22, 1832.
 William Hays, section 22, 1836.
 George Stubbs, section 22, 1835.
 George Ford, section 22, 1834.
 Samuel Hockey, section 22, 1834.
 Levi Harrod, Sr., section 22, 1832.
 Tolson Ford, section 22, 1830.
 George Hover, Jr., section 22, 1836.
 William Patterson, section 23, 1832.
 John B. Hover, section 23, 1838.
 Charles C. Scott, section 23, 1836.
 Joseph Longfellow, section 23, 1832.
 William Baird, section 23, 1832.
 Nathaniel Harriott, section 24, 1836.
 Amos Parker, section 24, 1836.
 Demas Adams, section 24, 1835.
 John Williams, section 24, 1834.
 John B. Hover, section 24, 1836.
 William Chaffee, section 24, 1836.
 William H. Scott, section 24, 1837.
 James H. Scott, section 24, 1837.
 Nathaniel Harriott, section 25, 1836.
 John Elder, section 25, 1833.
 Thomas Parker, section 25, 1836.
 John B. Hover, section 25, 1836.
 Smith Harriott, section 25, 1835.
 Samuel Hoover, section 25, 1835.
 James S. Hover, section 25, 1835.
 Nathaniel Harriott, section 26, 1836.
 Samuel Hoover, section 26, 1835.
 James Shields, section 26, 1836.
 John B. Hover, section 26, 1835.
 James Boyd, section 26, 1836.
 Samuel Hoover, Jr., section 26, 1836.
 Charles Shockey, section 26, 1834.
 James Williams, section 27, 1833.
 Lot Turner, section 27, 1836.
 Amos Parker, section 27, 1836.
 Levi Harrod, Jr., section 27, 1834.
 Levi Harrod, section 27, 1834.
 Hiram Hullinger, section 28, 1833.
 Levi Harrod, Jr., section 28, 1832.
 Thomas Ford, section 28, 1833.
 Wm. Ward, section 28, 1834.
 Peter Jacobs, section 28, 1834.
 Anne Jacobs, section 28, 1832.
 Jacob Gump, section 28, 1832.
 Abraham Studebaker, section 28, 1833.
 Wm. Gilmer, section 29, 1835.
 Andrew McCoy, section 29, 1835.
 Abijah Ward, section 29, 1832.
 James Watts, section 29, 1833.
 James R. Neal, section 29, 1835.
 Wm. Wical, section 29, 1835.
 George Chance, section 29, 1835.
 Theophilus Watts, section 29, 1835.
 Cyrus Jacobs, section 30, 1832.
 Abraham Studebaker, section 30, 1832.
 Joseph Rudy, section 30, 1833.
 Isaac Shockey, section 30, 1830.
 David Gilmore, section 31, 1833.
 Wm. Shockey, section 31, 1833.
 Wm. Harbour, section 31, 1834.
 John Miller, section 31, 1832.
 John Fuce, section 31, 1834.
 Isaac Shockey, section 31, 1835.
 Uriah Ford, section 31, 1835.
 Elisha McCoy, section 32, 1835.
 Wm. Boyer, section 32, 1835.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Alphonso Boyer, section 32, 1834. | Jacob Yaezel, section 34, 1835. |
| David Gilmore, section 32, 1833. | Joseph Clevenger, section 34, 1833. |
| Elijah Hardesty, section 32, 1834. | Wm. O'Donnell, section 34, 1834. |
| Joseph F. Stevenson, section 32, 1835. | Samuel O'Donnell, section 34, 1835. |
| Richard Pearce, section 32, 1836. | Lorin Coffin, section 34, 1834. |
| St. Leger Neal, section 32, 1835. | James T. Leigh, section 35, 1836. |
| Jacob Yeager, section 33, 1832. | James Boyd, section 35, 1836. |
| Wm. Ward, section 33, 1832. | Lee Turner, section 35, 1837. |
| Abraham Studebaker, section 33, 1834. | Elisha Harbut, section 35, 1836. |
| Samuel Asking, section 33, 1833. | Wm. Neal, section 35, 1835. |
| Robert Gant, section 33, 1833. | Chas. Shockey, section 35, 1834. |
| Daniel Gump, section 33, 1832. | John Harbut, section 35, 1835. |
| Joseph Gillespie, section 33, 1834. | Abraham Scott, section 36, 1835. |
| Samuel Ward, section 33, 1835. | David Shields, section 36, 1835. |
| Lot Turner, section 33, 1843. | Levi Christopher, section 36, 1835. |
| Geo. Stombaugh, section 34, 1834. | Samuel Hoover, section 36, 1835. |
| Wm. Harbut, section 34, 1834. | Isma Timons, section 36, 1835. |
| Lot Turner, section 34, 1836. | Simeon Maxwell, section 36, 1836. |
| George Coon, section 34, 1834. | Samuel Biddinger, section 36, 1835. |
| James Boyd, section 34, 1836. | Elisha Harbut, section 36, 1835. |

Mrs. Goode, whose name is given among the settlers of 1829, was the first white woman who appeared in the role of housekeeper within the bounds of Auglaize. Her husband, John Goode, is credited with building the first cabin in the township. The first Township Board comprised Tolson Ford, William Gilmore and James Watt, Trustees, and Tolson Ford, Justice of the Peace. The Goodenow family and other old settlers, who came in after 1834, are referred to in other pages.

SCHOOLS.

During the winter of 1833-34, a subscription school was opened by John Shockey, son of Samuel Shockey, in a cabin which was built on Section 26. A short time after this, the commissioners ordered that the district be organized. The growth of the school system within the last half century is told by the following statistics: The revenue for 1884 was \$8,781.54; expenditures, \$6,268. There are eleven school buildings, valued at \$17,000, one of which was completed in 1884 at a cost of \$3,554. The enrollment is 404—216 boys and 188 girls. Twenty teachers are employed. This does not include Westminster Special District, of which the following are the statistics: Revenue in 1884 was \$1,227.13; expenditure \$642.55. The number of pupils enrolled, 101; 48 boys and 53 girls. One school building valued at \$3,000. There were two teachers employed.

CHURCHES.

From the earliest period of settlement, religious organization has existed in this division of the county. To-day there are six church buildings. In 1831 Rev. Joseph Hill, Elder Chaffee, and a preacher named Waddle visited this district, and found a home and house of worship at the Stevenson house. About 1834 a house was erected near Westminster (which was devoted to religious uses), where now the First Methodist Church building stands. The Protestant Methodist Church was subsequently established; the Baptist societies were also early organizations. In later years the United Brethren, Christian Brethren, German Reformed Lutheran and other societies were established. In 1880 Mrs. Rebecca Creps erected the German Reformed Church of Westminster, in memory of Alex. Creps, the founder of the village, who settled here in 1832 and died in 1878. This house is built of brick, with stone facings, is supplied with bell and belfry, and dedicated to the use of all orthodox religions by the generous donor.

The Methodists formed a class in Marion Township, Hardin County, as early as 1840, at the house of James Thomson. The place of meeting was subsequently moved to Maysville, near which a house of worship has been erected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maysville is located on Section 1, Auglaize, and Section 36, Jackson, in Allen County, and partly in Hardin County. German street forms the county line, east of which, in Allen County, the main portion of the village stands. Main street forms the line between Jackson and Auglaize Townships. The original town in Allen County contains fifty lots.

Westminster, platted by Alex. Creps in 1834, is located on the north bank of the Auglaize, Section 18, Auglaize Township. The streets run northeast and southeast at an angle of about 28°. The streets running northeast are named Franklin, Walnut and Mulberry—the others Main and Centre Streets. This is an ambitious business village and the center of a growing trade. The neighboring country is characterized by well cultivated farms and a progressive population.

West Newton on Section 36, Auglaize Township, was platted in 1850 by David Shields. The village centre is at an intersection of Washington and Napoleon Streets.

Each village of this township supports a small business community. The agricultural interests are fostered with zealous care, and, as shown in the general history of the county, advancement marks the township as her own. No railroad passes through this township. The postoffices are: Westminster, West Newton, Harrod and Manahan.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

BATH is a land of well cultivated farms, groves of forest trees, pleasant streams, and is altogether one of the most picturesque divisions of Allen County. The principal streams are the creeks, known as Hog or Swinonia, and Sugar Creek—the former coursing through the southern sections and the latter through the northern sections, each stream flowing in a southeastern course. Several tributaries of these creeks course through the township, leaving few, if any, sections without a water supply. The economical geology of the township is treated of in the chapter on natural history.

Very early in the history of this township, its pioneer, Christopher Wood, saw in its southwestern section, a beautiful site for a village, and there, in 1829, he located the Seat of Justice. In 1831 he was appointed Commissioner for the sale of lots in the Town of Lima, which belonged to the township until the establishment of Ottawa.

ORGANIZATION.

It appears that the name and organization of Bath Township existed prior to the organization of Allen County; yet there is no record of its establishment either in the records of Allen or Mercer County. It is conceded, however, that in 1831 it was a regularly organized township, with the town of Lima as a center. Chris. Wood, John Schrouf and James Daniels were Justices. On June 6, 1831, a petition for the organization of Jackson Township, was presented and granted. In December, 1834, the people of Jackson petitioned to have the present township (Con-

gressional) organized under its original name, which petition was granted, and the two tiers of eastern sections of Bath, which belonged to Jackson up to this time, were detached and added to Bath. This order of affairs continued down to May, 1857, when Bath was ordered to contribute portions of Sections 29 and 32, and all Sections 30 and 31, to the new town of Ottawa. Up to the organization of Lima Village, in Section 31, it too formed a part of Bath, and its affairs were administered by the Town Board.

The sight of a town meeting in early days was an interesting one. Here the freeholders came, one by one, from different parts of the town, hard-working, hopeful, earnest, honest men. They met, perhaps, for the first time in a year. They went early in the morning to cast their votes, and, under one excuse or other, remained until late at night. They urged their local political campaign in a homely way, spoke freely their thoughts respecting the candidates, performed their duty at the polls and enjoyed it, and this done, returned to their clearings in the wilderness, to battle with the obstacles of early settlement, until the fall elections called them from their homes again.

Pioneers: Christopher Wood, his sons, Joseph and Albert G. Wood, and his son-in-law, Benjamin Dolph may be credited with settlement in Bath Township, so early as April, 1824. Early in this month they left Bellefontaine to visit lands, which were entered in the land office at Piqua. The story of their exploratory trip and final settlement is told in the following extract from the original biography of Christopher Wood: "From Logan County, on the Miami, where resided a man named Stewart, who had married an Indian wife, they left the borders of the white settlements, and cut a road a distance of twenty-four miles, camping at night in the woods until they reached the Indian town of Wapakonetta. In all this distance, except at Stewarts, they found not a trace of civilization. When they reached Shawnee Town, now Hovers, in Shawnee Township, where 'Pht,' the chief resided in a cabin, and had about twenty acres of cleared land in good culture, they stayed all night, and on leaving, purchased corn and potatoes for seed. They cut a path, and after two days' hard work, reached their land on Sugar Creek, having been sixteen days in the wilderness, since quitting Logan County. They landed about the 16th of April, 1824. The parties at once com-

menced the work of erecting cabins, and clearing land and planting crops, after which they returned to Champaign County, and moved their families out in the fall. They were at once visited by Wyandots, who assisted them in the erection of their cabins. Captain Wood was appointed and commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Bath Township, when it had civil jurisdiction over nearly all Allen County. In 1829 he was appointed by the legislature one of the commissioners to locate the county seat of Allen County, and upon the erection of the county, in 1831, was appointed one of the associate judges, and when Lima was platted, the first city director for the sale of lots. He moved to, and resided in Lima until 1856, when, having served faithfully his day and generation, full of years, he was gathered to his fathers, aged about eighty-seven years." Tobias. James and John Wood; the Jennings family; Evans and Everett, came in within a few years. Alex. Allison, who died in 1871, settled here in 1827, Matthew Allison, his son, in 1827; John Crawford, who died in 1839, and his son, David Crawford, arrived in 1828. Previous to the organization of the county in 1831, a number of pioneers settled in the southeastern part of the township, whose names are so intimately associated with Lima Village and Ottawa Township, that they are given in the history of these divisions of the county. In the following history of the purchase and settlement of the United States lands of Bath, many names and dates are given, all historically interesting. Again, in the pioneer chapter, the names of all tax-payers in the township (including Lima) in 1834 are given, so that in this important matter of pioneer settlers, names and dates are based upon the records of fifty years ago, thus avoiding the errors and omissions which generally mark legendary or unwritten history.

ORIGINAL LAND BUYERS OF BATH.

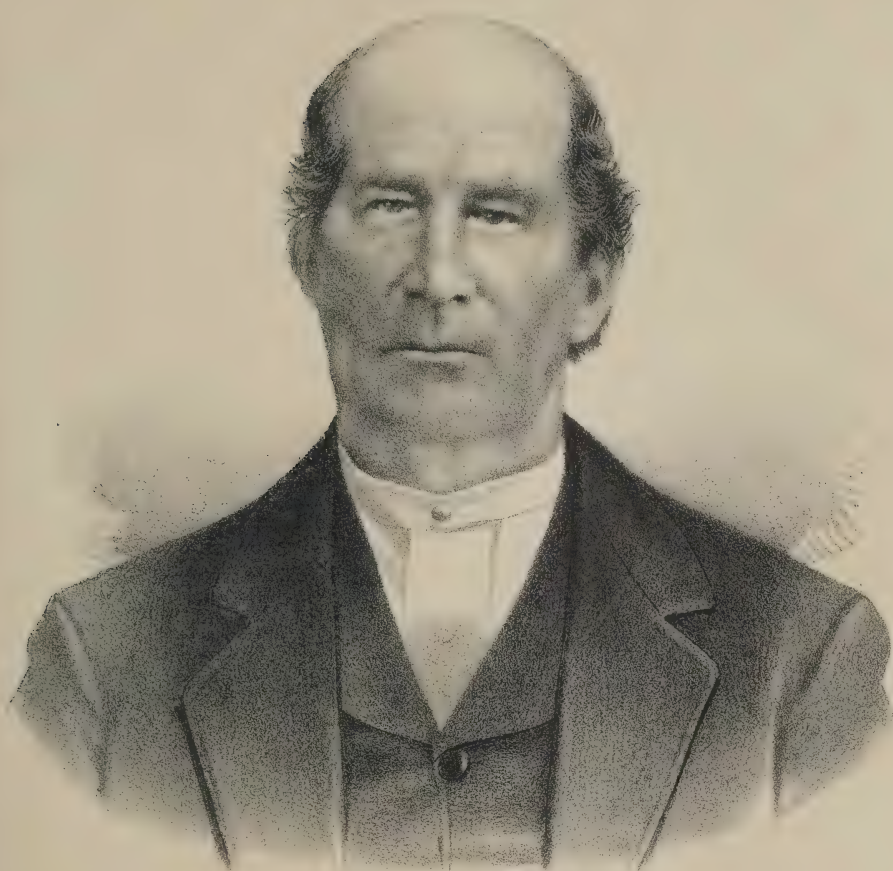
Joseph Hoover, section 1, 1833.	Matthew Allison, section 2, 1834.
Wm. C. Wright, section 1, 1835.	John Carlisle, section 2, 1833.
Henry D. V. Williams, section 1, 1836.	Hector Carlisle, section 2, 1833.
Whitfield Evans, section 1, 1834.	Matthew Allison, section 3, 1834.
Ezra Edgecomb, section 1, 1833.	John Barber, section 3, 1833.
John Karns, section 1, 1834.	Alexander Allison, section 3, 1830.
James Elliott, section 1, 1836.	Elizabeth H. Curtis, section 3, 1833.
George Olmstead, section 1, 1834.	Hector Carlisle, section 3, 1833.
Elijah Welker, section 2, 1833.	Andrew Crawford, section 3, 1833.
George Bokinger, section 2, 1830.	David Crawford, section 3, 1833.
George Barber, section 2, 1833.	Ezra Edgecomb, section 3, 1833.

- Uriah Edgecomb, section 3, 1832.
 Daniel Custard, section 4, 1835.
~~George Pettit, section 4, 1834.~~
 Freedom Gaskill, section 4, 1833.
 Benjamin Moore, section 4, 1833.
 Robert Moore, section 4, 1834.
 Harmon Wood, section 4, 1833.
 John Crawford, section 4, 1831.
 Elisha Tharp, section 5, 1833.
 Alexander Tharp, section 5, 1834.
 Daniel Tharp, section 5, 1835.
 Alex. B. Hazel, section 5, 1835.
 Daniel Leatherman, section 5, 1834.
 Jacob Rigel, Jr., section 6, 1834.
 Nathaniel Rockhold, section 6, 1835.
~~Albert G. Wood, section 6, 1835.~~
 Christian Wolf, section 6, 1842.
 David Ballinger, section 6, 1834.
~~Edward Hartshorn, section 6, 1832.~~
 Moses Wertman, section 6, 1835.
 Lewis Shroufe, section 6, 1830.
 Thos. B. Van Horn, section 7, 1836.
 Mary Elizabeth McCoy, section 7, 1834.
 Albert G. Wood, section 7, 1831.
 Edward Hartshorn, section 7, 1829.
 Christopher Wood, section 7, 1828.
 Joseph T. Wood, section 7, 1829.
 Abner Kelsey, section 7, 1825.
 Rudolph Boose, section 7, 1832.
 Elisha Hall, section 8, 1830.
 Rudolph Boose, section 8, 1832.
~~Valentine Pence, section 8, 1832.~~
 Thomas Nichols, section 8, 1832.
 Daniel Agler, section 8, 1834.
 James Reese, section 9, 1832.
 Valentine Pence, section 9, 1832.
 Isaac Erlston, section 9, 1833.
 Gideon Jennings, section 9, 1834.
 John Jennings, section 9, 1834.
 John Skinner, section 9, 1833.
 Robert Edgecomb, section 10, 1835.
 Harvey P. Allen, section 10, 1835.
~~Edward Hartshorn, section 10, 1833.~~
 Harmon Wood, section 10, 1847.
 George Pettit, section 10, 1833.
 John Jennings, section 10, 1834.
 Gideon Jennings, section 10, 1834.
 John N. C. Schenck, section 10, 1835.
 Josiah Soule, section 11, 1834.
 Laulic Edgecomb, section 11, 1833.
 James McCullough, section 11, 1833.
 Andrew Hine, section 11, 1834.
 Peter Snyder, section 11, 1834.
 John Jackson, section 11, 1833.
 Samuel Mellinger section 12, 1833.
 John Russell, section 12, 1834.
 Joseph Brown, section 12, 1834.
 Wm. W. Hawk, section 12, 1847.
~~Josiah Soule, section 12, 1834.~~
 Walter Edgecomb, section 12, 1848.
~~Ezra Edgecomb, section 12, 1848.~~
 Lewis Bassett, section 12, 1847.
 Wm. Candler, section 12, 1834.
 Thomas Williams, section 13, 1835.
 Samuel Bassett, section 13, 1834.
 Gustavus Swan, section 13, 1835.
 Silas Faurot, section 13, 1834.
 David Faurot, section 13, 1834.
 John Lewis, section 14, 1834.
 Jonathan Lewis, section 14, 1835.
 Wm. Stewart, section 14, 1833.
 John N. C. Schenck, section 14, 1835.
 Lorenzo Snyder, section 14, 1835.
 Wm. Stewart, section 15, 1833.
 John N. C. Schenck, section 15, 1835.
 Geo. Stuckmeyer, section 15, 1835.
 Joseph Tapscott, section 15, 1835.
 John F. Amos, section 15, 1835.
 Silas Chalmers, section 15, 1833.
 Abraham Miller, section 17, 1832.
 John G. Wood, section 17, 1826.
 Simon Doyle, Sr., section 17, 1829.
 Andrew Gillespie, section 17, 1834.
 David Martin, section 17, 1832.
 Thomas Elder, section 17, 1833.
~~Simon Doyle, Sr., section 18, 1829.~~
 Jacob Huck, section 18, 1833.
 Jacob Stripe, section 18, 1833.
 Frederick Shaffer, section 18, 1831.
 Christian Wood, section 18, 1832.
 Henry D. V. Williams, section 19, 1837.
 Philip Minick, section 19, 1833.
 Wm. Stripe, section 19, 1833.
 Robt. S. Preston, section 19, 1833.
 Andrew McClain, section 19, 1831.
 David Rowe, section 19, 1833.
 John Jackson, section 19, 1833.
 Peter Ogan, section 20, 1834.
 Philip Rumbaugh, section 20, 1833.
 Samuel Homan, section 20, 1833.
 Jacob Lewis, section 20, 1834.
 James McClain, section 20, 1833.
 John H. James, section 20, 1833.
 Ebenezer Osborne, section 21, 1835.

- Samuel Clayter, section 21, 1835.
 John Carbach, section 21, 1834.
 Isaac Reed, section 21, 1833.
 Wm. Hazel, section 21, 1835.
 James Carbach, section 21, 1835.
 Charles Baker, section 21, 1836.
 Hector Carlisle, section 21, 1833.
 Ebenezer Osborne, section 22, 1835.
 Clement Smultz, section 22, 1835.
 Thomas Neeley, section 22, 1834.
 Geo. Rumbaugh, section 22, 1831.
 Joseph Aldridge, section 22, 1836.
 Ebenezer Osborn, section 22, 1835.
 Wm. Rumbaugh, section 22, 1834.
 Berzilla Osborne, Jr., section 22, 1835.
 Wm. Roberts, section 23, 1832.
 Daniel Thayer, section 23, 1835.
 John Rumbaugh, section 23, 1835.
 John Ream, section 23, 1836.
 Samuel McClure, section 23, 1829.
 Abraham Ward, section 23, 1832.
 Silas Faurot, section 24, 1833.
 Wm. Rumbaugh, section 24, 1834.
 David Faurot, section 24, 1830.
 Joseph G. Walton, section 24, 1829.
 Lorenzo Snider, section 24, 1835.
 Joseph Ward, section 24, 1829.
 Samuel H. Jameson, section 24, 1833.
 John Hiberts, section 25, 1847.
 Daniel R. Thayer, section 25, 1845.
 Wm. Rumbaugh, section 25, 1834.
 H. M. Bennis, section 25, 1836.
 Moses Smith, section 25, 1836.
 Jacob Fridley, section 25, 1834.
 Jacob Defebaugh, section 25, 1834.
 Enoch Spangler, section 25, 1834.
 James Watt, section 25, 1833.
 Robert Snodgrass, section 25, 1832.
 Philip Wollett, section 26, 1834.
 Jno. Rumbaugh, section 26, 1831.
 Joseph Shellenbarger, section 26, 1833.
 Jacob Bressler, section 26, 1833.
 Adam White, Jr., section 26, 1828.
 Daniel Wollett, section 26, 1832.
 Adam White, section 26, 1832.
 Enos Paulin, section 27, 1832.
 Jacob Paulin, section 27, 1833.
 Daniel Wollett, section 27, 1832.
 Philip Wollett, section 27, 1833.
 Robert Young, section 27, 1832.
 Hy. Lippincott, section 27, 1835.
 W. M. Scott, section 27, 1831.
 Barzillai Osborn, section 28, 1829.
 Abraham Clark, section 28, 1830.
 Aaron Osborn, section 28, 1830.
 David N. Saxton, section 28, 1832.
 Robert Terry, section 28, 1829.
 Samuel B. Lippincott, section 28, 1830.
 The west half of southwest quarter of section 29, all of section 30, all of section 31, and the southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter of section 32, Bath, are now in Ottawa Township. The entries for sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 are given in that township.
 Hugh B. Stevenson, section 33, 1833.
 Wm. S. Chenowith, section 33, 1831.
 Henry M. Corns, section 33, 1833.
 John Ward, section 33, 1829.
 Alfred Baker, section 33, 1832.
 Joshua Murray, section 33, 1831.
 Stephen Cook, section 33, 1832.
 Moses McClure, section 34, 1832.
 George White, section 34, 1831.
 Philip Wollett, section 34, 1833.
 David N. Saxton, section 34, 1832.
 Joseph Smith, section 34, 1833.
 James B. Findley, section 34, 1835.
 Moses McClure, section 34, 1834.
 David Rumbaugh, section 35, 1832.
 James P. Harris, section 35, 1833.
 Job Haines, section 35, 1835.
 Wm. M. Copeland, section 35, 1834.
 Silas Osborn, section 35, 1832.
 Wm. Hughes, section 35, 1833.
 James B. Findley, section 35, 1835.
 George Miller, section 35, 1833.
 John Smith, section 35, 1834.
 George May, section 36, 1834.
 Jesse Spangler, section 36, 1834.
 David Rumbaugh, section 36, 1832.
 Silas Osborn, section 36, 1834.
 Asa French, section 36, 1833.

CHURCHES.

A Methodist society was formed in 1835 by Rev. George Swigert, and one year later a log-house for church purposes was erected on Section 4, near the Sugar Creek trail.



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The German Baptist Church may be said to have been organized by Abram Miller in 1833, the year of his settlement in Allen County. Within the seven years succeeding the number of members of this faith who settled in the neighborhood was eleven, increased to thirty in 1845 and to 170 in 1880. In 1853 a house of worship was erected on the south bank of Sugar Creek in Section 7, which is still the church of this society. The pastors have been Abram Miller, David Brower, Benjamin Burley, Daniel Brower, Daniel Miller, Robert Edgecomb, Samuel Metzger, Anthony Miller and Samuel Duver; Elder A. Miller died in 1862, when Daniel Brower was elected Elder. The Disciples established a class here in 1834-35, with Rev. Mr. Wilson in charge, and in 1840 erected the first house of worship in the township. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church on Section 22, and the Presbyterian Church on Section 12, make up the list of Churches.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school of Bath Township was opened by Daniel Bradigan in the Crawford-Allison settlement on Section 3, near where the Sugar Creek school building now stands. Ezra Comb followed Bradigan, Scranton taught in 1832, and William Terry in 1834-50. The receipts in 1884 for school purposes were \$3,580.16, the expenditures \$2,956.95. There are ten school buildings valued at \$9,100. Twenty teachers were employed during the year. The number of pupils enrolled was 404—234 boys and 170 girls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The railroads passing through this township are the Dayton & Michigan, the Lake Erie & Western, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

In this sketch of the township only that which is directly connected with its local history is dealt with. This is due to the fact, that, in the chapters of the general history, every name and almost every item which connects its settlement and progress with Allen County, find mention. Again, in the chapters devoted to personal history, the minutiae or details of the story of its advance in wealth and intelligence appears.

CHAPTER XIX.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP may be said to form the geographical centre of the county. Its soil, surface and timber are diversified in character, even as its streams are numerous. Ottawa River, the name of the lower course of Hog Creek, enters the township from Shawnee in Section 33, pursues a northwesterly course by the villages of Allentown and Elida, and enters Sugar Creek Township at the south-east corner of Section 6, original Township 3 south, Range 6 east. The valley of the Ottawa is liable to inundation in the spring as far back as the base of the bluff. Throughout the Township there are valuable groves of timber. The southeast quarter of the Township forms a plateau which extends east to Elizabeth Street, Lima. The river bottom is very much lower than this plateau, and generally from one-fourth of a mile to one mile in width. The geological structure and physical characteristics of this division of the county are referred to in the chapter devoted to topography and geology.

ORIGINAL LAND BUYERS.

In the following list of purchasers of United States lands in German Township, the names of persons who entered lands on Sections No. 1 to No. 6 inclusive, and on Sections 25, 35 and 36 are not given, for the reason that on the reorganization of 1848, and again in 1857, those sections, or parts of them, were detached and added to Sugar Creek on the north, and Ottawa on the southwest. Section 16, or School Section, was not entered.

Robert Tate, section 7, 1830.
 Phillip Herring, section 7, 1831.
 Christian Stukey, Section 7, 1832.
 Peter Stukey, section 7, 1831.
 Michael Ridenour, section 7, 1829.
 Griffith John, section 7, 1831.
 John Stalter, section 8, 1831.
 George Knittel, section 8, 1829.

Wm. Knittel, section 8, 1829.
 Peter Stuker, section 8, 1830.
 Wm. Knittel, section 9, 1836.
 John C. Bowman, section 9, 1837.
 John Conrad, section 9, 1835.
 John Stalter, section 9, 1835.
 Wm. Shope, section 9, 1833.
 Thomas Cochran, section 9, 1835.

Sam'l Shope, section 9, 1847.
 Jacob Tester, section 9, 1834.
 Jesse Lee Bennett, section 10, 1833.
 Nicholas Fiss, section 10, 1836.
 Josiah C. Cochran, section 10, 1834.
 Thomas Cochran, section 10, 1830.
 Wm. Bowman, section 10, 1832.
 Asa Wright, section 10, 1832.
 Wm. W. Davis, section 10, 1834.
 Benjamin Dolph, section 11, 1830.
 Ahab Capron, section 11, 1832.
 Cyrus Davis, section 11, 1833.
 Joseph Carpenter, section 11, 1833.
 Simeon Cochran, Sr., section 11, 1832.
 Oliver Ellsworth, section 11, 1832.
 Simon M. A. Cochran, section 11, 1831.
 Abraham W. Cochran, section 11, 1832.
 James Tumer, Sr., section 12, 1828.
 Geo. Tising, section 12, 1829.
 Jane Jackson, section 12, 1829.
 Elijah Standiford, section 12, 1829.
 Archibald Fisher, section 12, 1830.
 Wm. G. Wood, section 12, 1826.
 Daniel Purdy, section 12, 1826.
 Richard Hughes, section 13, 1832.
 Jonathan Lewis, section 13, 1832.
 James Coins, section 13, 1832.
 Abraham Brant, section 13, 1832.
 John C. Sims, section 13, 1835.
 Wm. Ward, section 14, 1833.
 Abraham Brant, section 14, 1832.
 Thos. C. Davis, section 14, 1834.
 George Ward, section 14, 1835.
 Griffith John, section 15, 1842.
 Thomas Rea, section 15, 1834.
 Edward Armstrong, section 15, 1834.
 Matthias Ross, section 15, 1842.
 Asa Wright, section 15, 1832.
 Geo. D. Long, section 15, 1833.
 Josiah Crawford, section 15, 1832.
 Jacob Lakemiller, section 15, 1834.
 Arthur Stotts, section 15, 1842.
 Geo. Wagoner, section 15, 1846.
 Robert Casebolt, section 15, 1834.
 Phineas Wright, section 17, 1834.
 John Mullenhour, section 17, 1834.
 John Sharp, section 17, 1834.
 Powell Sharp, section 17, 1834.
 Griffith John, section 17, 1836.
 John Summersett, section 17, 1833.
 Jesse Stepleton, section 17, 1833.
 David Stepleton, section 17, 1833.

Griffith John, section 18, 1830.
 Isaac Boyer, section 18, 1830.
 Philip Herring, section 18, 1830.
 William Bryan, section 18, 1830.
 Samuel Richards, section 18, 1833.
 Jacob Hartman, section 18, 1832.
 Henry Hufer, section 19, 1832.
 Smith Cremean, section 19, 1830.
 John Lance, section 19, 1834.
 Michael Noll, section 19, 1833.
 John Brand, section 19, 1830.
 Gifford Moore, section 19, 1830.
 Geo. Povenmire, section 20, 1834.
 Philip Herring, section 20, 1832.
 John Brand, section 20, 1830.
 Gifford Moore, section 20, 1830.
 Robert Tate, section 20, 1833.
 John East, section 21, 1832.
 John Herring, section 21, 1834.
 John Glentzner, section 21, 1834.
 Robert Casebolt, section 22, 1834.
 Joseph Carpenter, section 22, 1835.
 Thos. J. Carpenter, section 22, 1833.
 Jacob Bennett, section 22, 1834.
 John D. Haffer, section 22, 1834.
 Henry Foster, section 22, 1833.
 Samuel Richards, section 22, 1833.
 James A. Anderson, section 22, 1835.
 Geo. B. Frye, section 23, 1835.
 Abelard Guthrie, section 23, 1841.
 Thos. Cochran, section 23, 1835.
 William Suttlemire, section 23, 1833.
 Isaac Kiser, section 23, 1835.
 Chelsey K. Sims, section 23, 1835.
 Jonathan Lewis, section 24, 1832.
 George Mixturn, section 24, 1834.
 A. M. Bercean, section 24, 1834.
 E. Kitchen, section 24, 1834.
 James Vaughn, section 24, 1833.
 Joseph Richardson, section 24, 1834.
 Gottlieb Wahl, section 24, 1835.
 Chelsey K. Sims, section 24, 1835.
 James McClain, section 24, 1834.
 Joseph Brown, section 24, 1834.
 William Ward, section 24, 1831.
 John H. James, section 26, 1834.
 Wm. Suttlemire, section 26, 1833.
 Gillemus Demorest, section 26, 1833.
 Wm. Jones, section 26, 1833.
 Jas. A. Anderson, section 26, 1835.
 Henry R. Moore, section 26, 1833.
 Samuel Richards, section 27, 1832.

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| Demas Adams, section 27, 1836. | Jeremiah D. Haines, section 31, 1845. |
| Stephen Thomas, section 27, 1834. | Wm. Shoup, Jr., section 31, 1847. |
| Curtis Willey, section 27, 1834. | Jeremiah Gleason, section 31, 1844. |
| Jas. Harper, section 27, 1834. | Issacher Jenkins, section 32, 1832. |
| John Brower, section 28, 1833. | Thomas Myers, section 32, 1835. |
| Henry Reichelderfer, section 28, 1833. | Demas Adams, section 32, 1836. |
| Isaac Huffer, Jr., section 28, 1834. | Abraham Kessler, section 32, 1834. |
| Andrew Kesler, section 28, 1832. | Peter Apgar, section 32, 1834. |
| Enoch Pearson, section 28, 1832. | John Dills, section 32, 1834. |
| Demas Adams, section 28, 1836. | Benjamin Wilson, section 32, 1833. |
| George Povenmire, section 29, 1832. | ✓ Peter Verbryck, section 32, 1847. |
| Andrew Kesler, section 29, 1830. | David Bryan, section 32, 1833. |
| Smith Cremean, section 29, 1833. | Thomas R. Cain, section 33, 1835. |
| Jacob Cremean, section 29, 1833. | Phineas Wright, section 33, 1834. |
| John Reichelderfer, section 30, 1833. | Abigail Wright, section 33, 1834. |
| Jacob B. Harter, section 30, 1833. | Eunice Wright, section 33, 1834. |
| Jacob Cremean, section 30, 1834. | Issachar Jenkins, section 33, 1832. |
| Christian Dunder, section 30, 1834. | Joseph Edwards, section 33, 1833. |
| Alexander McBride, section 30, 1844. | Francis Sweet, section 33, 1833. |
| Wm. Smith, section 30, 1847. | Joseph Liezery, section 33, 1834. |
| Cyrus Crites, section 30, 1843. | Joseph Lieser, section 33, 1834. |
| Jacob Crites, section 30, 1845. | Clarkson Kue, section 34, 1835. |
| Eli Imler, section 30, 1847. | George Woodard, section 34, 1834. |
| Thomas Greer, section 31, 1835. | Nancy Conklin, section 34, 1836. |
| Charles Ireland, section 31, 1835. | Stephen Thomas, section 34, 1834. |
| Smith Cremean, section 31, 1835. | Susanna V. VanDolson, section 34, 1835. |
| ✓ Wm. Verbrick, section 31, 1848. | Joseph Edwards, section 34, 1835. |

ORGANIZATION.

The Commissioners' Act of December 6, 1831, establishing the township under the name German, decreed that all the territory extending west from Section 3, Town 3, Range 6 to the eastern boundary of the original town of Amanda, south to the county line; thence east to south-east corner of Section 33, Town 6, Range 6, and thence north to Section 3, Town 3, Range 6,—the place of beginning,—should be organized as a separate township. In March, 1833, the boundaries of the township were extended, and the town regularly organized. John Brand, William Bowman, and Samuel Richards were elected Trustees; Griffith John, Clerk, and John Ireland, Justice of the Peace. The Justices of this township, previous to the reorganization of 1848, were John Ireland, 1833; Asa Wright, 1834; Isaac Bowyer, 1837, who served until his death in 1842; Charles Crites, 1843—49. In December, 1834, it was decreed that as much of original Town 4 south, Range 5 east, as previously belonged to German, should be attached to Amanda. At the same

time, when the town lines of Bath and Jackson were altered, the two tiers of eastern sections of Town 3, Range 6, were added to German. In February, 1848, the north tier of sections of German were attached to the south-half of Sugar Creek Township, leaving only thirty sections belonging to German. This area was further reduced in May, 1857, when 1,040 acres were taken from Sections 25, 35 and 36, and attached to the new town of Ottawa, still leaving the township an area of 18,160 acres.

SCHOOLS.

It is said that David Ridenour was the pioneer school teacher of German Township in 1883. In 1834-35 a schoolhouse was erected on the Thomas Cochran farm, in which Asa Wright taught school. There is a question whether John Summerset preceded or followed Wright in charge of this school. In 1837 John Bowman presided over a school in Section 16. In 1838 John Custer taught school in Allentown. The growth of educational interests in this township is shown in the following statistics for 1884: Revenue in 1884 was \$3,589.14; expenditure \$2,414.31. There are seven school buildings. The number of pupils is 281—151 boys and 130 girls. The statistics of the Elida Special District show that the receipts for 1884 amounted to \$3,284.13, the expenditure to \$2,053.23. The number of pupils enrolled was 143—76 boys and 67 girls. There is one school building valued at \$10,000 with grounds, etc., one gentleman and two ladies presided over the schools during the year. John Davison is superintendent.

ELIDA VILLAGE.

Elida was platted in 1852 by Griffith John, on Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, German Township. The original town comprised a tract of land known as Lots 1 to 18 north of Main Street, and Lots 19 to 38 west of the Allentown Road south of Main Street. The first addition of Lots 39 to 93 was partly laid out southwest of the original town along the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Lots 39 to 55, partly north of the original town south of North Street; Lots 56 to 76, and partly southeast of the R. R.; Lots 77 to 93. The North Add. lies along the north line of North Street. Within the village boundaries, the following citizens own acre lots: D. L. Crites, Henry Kiracofe, Jesse J. John, Askins & Bros., George

W. Moore, J. Newton, John Abia, James Morris, W. F. Brenneman, John Mumagh, Charles B. Rice and John Irvin.

It is stated by Mr. Harrison, that Daniel Myers erected the first building in Elida after it was laid out, except the Lutheran Church. The contract was let at \$90, to be completed from the stump at that. The siding is of the finest black walnut and is well preserved. This building formerly stood on Main Street, but was moved to a back street to make room for what is now known as Moore's Hall. Mr. Myers occupied part of the building as a residence, and carried on the first grocery business in the town in the other part.

The Postmasters of Elida were Dr. Hartley, Dr. Anderson and Dr. Rice. In 1883, Albert Steman was commissioned Postmaster.

The village was incorporated in 1878. R. R. Murray was elected Mayor. In November, 1878, Mr. Murray tendered his resignation, when R. Rice was appointed President, and in February, 1879, Dr. John Sherrick was chosen Mayor; J. W. Kindel served as Clerk. The Council comprised R. Rice, G. R. Leist, W. N. Sherry, Askins, Morris, W. H. Clark.

In April, 1879, J. W. Sherrick was elected Mayor; W. N. Sherry, R. Rice, G. R. Leist, W. H. Clark, Askins and Henry Kiracofe were chosen Councilmen.

In 1880, Alvin Davis, H. M. Sherrick and Daniel Myers were elected Councilmen; W. N. Sherry, Mayor, and S. S. Sherrick, Clerk.

In 1881, S. A. Hitchcock, H. M. Sherrick and Henry Kiracofe were elected Councilmen; William Steman, Marshal. In 1882, W. N. Sherry was elected Mayor; S. S. Sherrick, Clerk; H. M. Sherrick, Alvin Davis and Daniel Myers were chosen Councilmen.

In 1883, S. D. Crites, G. R. Leist, H. Kiracofe and S. A. Hitchcock were elected Councilmen; J. J. John, Treasurer; W. A. Steman, Marshal; S. S. Sherrick, Clerk; W. N. Sherry, Mayor.

In 1884, Henry Pfeifer, Mayor; S. S. Sherrick, Clerk; S. D. Crites, Alvin Davis and W. N. Sherry, Councilmen. In August the Mayor resigned, but his resignation was not accepted at date of last record.

SCHOOLS.

Elida separate school district was organized January 11, 1868, under the act of 1867. D. L. Crites, J. J. John, and Charles Crites consti-

tuted the first Board of Education. On the 30th of July, 1870, the Board, at a cost of \$500, purchased a site for a new school building, and, on the 24th of March following, awarded the contract for the building to John P. Haller. The cost of this building when complete was about \$5,000. On the 3d of April, 1879, by a special act of the General Assembly of Ohio, Joint Subdistrict No. 3, German Township, was dissolved, and the German Township part of said district attached to Elida separate district. The acquisition of this additional territory made it necessary to enlarge the school building, and accordingly, on the 19th of August, 1879, the contract for erecting an addition to the old building was awarded to Mr. Haller. The total cost of the building complete and furnished is about \$10,000.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1831 the first society was organized (from a class formed in 1830 under Rev. Joseph Hill) by Rev. Jesse Pryor, at the cabin of John Summersett with the following-named members: John Summersett, Rachel Summersett, Griffith John, Rachel John, Sally John, Rachel Jamieson, Isaac Bowyer, Elizabeth Bowyer, Smith Cremean, Polly Cremean, William Bryan, Elizabeth Bryan. Of this number Eliza Bowyer and Sally (Cremean) John are living. The members of this church were visited from time to time by circuit preachers until 1853, when H. Maltbie and N. B. C. Love reorganized the society in the house of James Kennedy with the following-named members: James Kennedy, Malinda Kennedy, James Peltier, Jane Peltier, Henry Herring, Nancy Herring, Smith Baxter, Mary Baxter, Ethan John, Lucy John, Griffith John, Rachel John, Margaret Cremean, Jesse J. John, Elizabeth Bowyer, Fleet Clark, Mary Clark, Elizabeth Priddy and Catharine Evans. Two years after Griffith John died. Jason Wilcox attended the church until 1859 when Francis Plumb took charge. The pastors since that time are named in the following list: George O. McPherson, 1860; John Beiler, 1861; Benjamin B. Powell, 1861; Francis Plum, 1863; William Deal, 1864; Joseph A. Ferguson, 1864; Josiah Crooks, 1867; A. J. Fish, 1869; Charles Farnsworth, 1870; Lemuel Herbert, 1872; Dwight R. Cook, 1874; James F. Mounts, 1876; William Deal, 1878; John N. Longfellow, 1881; Reuben Rouch, 1883. J. J. John was elected Secretary in 1859, and has served almost continuously

since. The Building Committee in 1855 comprised J. J. John, James Peltier and Henry Herring. The church building was completed in 1856 at a cost of \$1,000. The burial of Mrs. Peter Ridenour and Abram Enslin in 1831 was the beginning of the Elida Cemetery, where the old Methodist Episcopal Church stands.

United Brethren Church, formerly belonging to the Allentown circuit, may be said to have existed from an early period in the county's history, although no regular organization was perfected for many years later. The pastors who visited or presided over the society at Elida are named as follows: Thomas Downey, 1850; L. J. Farber and S. S. Holden, 1851-60; — Henkle, 1854; — Swallow and J. L. Luttrell, 1861; G. W. Umbaugh, 1862; Haney, Doughty and Palmer, 1862, and S. T. Mahan. In 1867 Rev. Mr. Mahan formally organized the church at Elida at Mr. Furry's house. The first members were J. L. Luttrell, Lackey Luttrell, B. F. Sherrick and wife, Anna Sherrick, Franklin Furry, Sarah Bechtol, Rachel Sherry, James Sherry, Mary E. Furry, Joseph M. Blakely and wife, James G. Wisher and wife, G. W. Quick and wife, and Margaret Morris. Rev. T. D. House preached here in 1868. In the fall of that year Rev. J. L. Luttrell was appointed pastor, and H. S. Thomas succeeded him for a short period. In 1870 Mr. Luttrell had charge. Rev. Elias Counsellor was appointed pastor in 1872, and served until succeeded by Daniel Schenck in 1875. J. P. Stewart was appointed in 1876; Timothy Carl and J. W. Wentz in 1877; P. B. Williams in 1881 and Rev. Elias Counsellor in 1883.

The present frame building was erected in 1875, under Mr. Counsellor's administration, at a total cost of \$3,000. The membership of the Elida class is 171. The Sabbath-school attendance is seventy-five. Isaac C. Steman is Superintendent. Albert Steman preceeded him as Superintendent. Mr. Counsellor is Treasurer of the Branch Missionary Society, and one of the Trustees of the Otterbein University. The number of members on the Auglaize Conference is 6,389—fifteen preachers. The Honey Run, Allentown, Marion and Elida churches now form the Elida circuit. Rev. Elias Counsellor is preacher in charge. The circuit comprises 400 members. J. L. Luttrell is Presiding Elder.

United Brethren Church (Honey Run) was organized with the following named members: Peter Shock, Mary Shock, Margaret Shock, Solo-

mon Carr, Lizzie Carr, Mary E. Glaize, Lydia Bowers, William Kira-cofe. The membership is now seventy-three.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The following history is taken from a copy of a sketch deposited in the corner stone of the new church in 1876: The congregation was organized by Rev. Abraham Doner in 1837 and continued until 1852. During his ministry the old frame church building, which gave place to the present church building in 1876, was erected. Mr. Doner died in 1857. After a vacancy of two years Rev. P. J. Steirwalt was appointed pastor, and served four years, when he returned to Virginia. He was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Steirwalt, who served two years. After a vacancy of one year, Rev. T. W. Corbett became pastor, he was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Nunemacher. At this time the membership was thirty-eight, being thirteen less than at a former period. In October, 1865, Rev. A. S. Bartholomew became pastor; the building was remodeled, and meetings held every Sunday. In 1876 the congregation was 217. On August 19, 1876, the corner stone of the new church was placed by Rev. A. S. Bartholomew. The tower is 115 feet high. Previous to this time the reformed German Lutheran and Evangelical Lutherans worshiped together until the reorganization, when the form of worship of the German Evangelical Faith was adopted. The church building cost about \$8,000. Rev. G. T. Cooperrider was assistant pastor up to January 24, 1879, when he resigned. Rev. A. S. Bartholomew served the church continuously at Elida and Lima until January 4, 1882, when he resigned on account of ill health. His death occurred in September, 1882. In April, 1882, two candidates for the pastorate were recommended, viz.: Rev. O. S. Oglesby and Rev. J. O. Hoffman. The latter accepted the call, and took charge May 15, 1882.

This church to-day claims a congregation of about 100. Owing to serious trouble the congregation was reduced to about sixty-five communicants, but is now advancing. On September 10, 1834, the following names are of record as first members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Elida, viz.: Philip Herring, George Ridenour, Andrew Stelbelton, Abram Doner, Abraham Kessler, Samuel Clippenger, Samuel Spangler, David Doner, William Knittle and wife, Richard Oard and wife. The building committee in 1876 comprised Richard Oard, S.

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Huffer and George Kessler. The building, erected under their supervision, cost \$6,000 up to the period of its dedication in November, 1876.

Jehu John Post No. 476 G. A. R. was founded July 22, 1884, with the following members; Dr. S. A. Hitchcock, Commander; D. L. Crites, Adjutant; James A. Swisher, Richard Rice, Sr., Thomas Morris, Thomas Neeley, J. J. Baxter, Jesse D. Miller, Jesse J. Miller, Rev. Jackson Cremean, George Kessler, William Diltz, Jacob Askins, Isaac Hover, Jacob Shaub, George W. Sawmiller, Joseph Reed, Amos Miller, Nicholas Strayer, Jonathan Reedy. The name of Samuel Bolander is on the roster to be mustered in. The following officers of *Jehu John Post No. 496, Department of Ohio, G. A. R.*, were installed by Gideon Ditto at Elida, January 3, 1885. S. A. Hitchcock, Com.; J. A. Swisher, S. V. C.; J. T. Morris, J. V. C.; D. L. Crites, Adj't; R. Rice, Q. M.; William Clevenger, Surgeon; A. A. Miller, Chaplain; Thomas Neely, O. D.; Jesse D. Miller, S. M.; and Jonathan Reedy, A. S. M.

ALLENTOWN VILLAGE.

Allentown, on Section 29, German Township, was platted in 1835 by William Myers and George Povenmyre. The village is on the east bank of the Ottawa River, which runs at an angle of about twenty degrees. The streets follow the angle thus formed. Here the old bed or southern bend was changed into a new channel. The acre tracts outside the original town are Neelys, Fraunfelters, Blackburns, Benedom, Kesslers, Harringtons and Dennis. William Myers opened a store, the first at Allentown, in 1835. A church building was erected here in 1840; a tannery established by Albert Clippinger in 1842, which must be considered the pioneer of the manufacturing industries of the village at present. In 1862 a schoolhouse was erected, being preceded by the Methodist house of worship in 1848, and the United Brethren building in 1854.

CHURCHES.

United Brethren Church.—The church at Allentown was the leading church of the U. B. circuit up to 1868, when the distinction was transferred to Elida. The original members were George W. Allen, Patience Allen, Sarah Allen, Amos Allen, Joseph D. Allen, Catharine Allen, Amos Crites, Carlila Crites, Ruliff Verbryke, Julia A. Verbryke, Hannah

Verbryke, Robert Miller, Mary Miller, E. B. Grove, S. D. Bolander, Daniel Staver, Lydia A. Imler, Leah McBride. There are now seventy-nine members. The same pastors whose names are connected with the churches of the Elida circuit preside over this church. In 1854 a house of worship was erected at Allentown.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was founded here about the period Allentown was platted.

In 1848 a church was erected at Allentown, where a society had been formed and public services had been held for some years in the school-house. The membership of both societies were united in the new church of Elida.

The Christian Union Society is one of the modern organizations of the village. This house of worship was erected in 1876.

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad passes through German Township from southeast to northwest, and the postoffices are Elida and Allentown.

CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JACKSON presents a variety of soil, from light sand and gravel to heavy clay. The township is marked by the number of streams which course through it, all little tributaries of the Upper Ottawa or Hog Creek. The village of Lafayette, on Section 28, is the principal market town. The location of this village is on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., in the center of a rich agricultural district, with churches and schools within its boundaries, rendering it at once an agreeable place of residence and a prosperous business town. The north part of Maysville village, (referred to in the history of Auglaize), occupies the extreme southeastern corner of Section 36. Beaver Dam, in Richland Township, on the L. E. & W. R. R. offers a convenient market village to the residents of the northern sections of Jackson. The stone quarries, referred to in speaking of the geology of the county, offer a good quality of water-lime rock. The quarries, three miles west of Lafayette, worked by Jacob

Custer, produce a rock about eight inches thick. The excavation is about twenty feet. The Cloore quarries, near the village of Lafayette, produce a stone of equally good quality, but not so heavy.

The population of Jackson is 1,803, including 333 in Lafayette village, showing fifty inhabitants to the square mile. During the four years ending in March, 1885, the population has increased about 200.

ORGANIZATION.

A petition of the establishment of Jackson was presented to the Commissioners' Board June 6, 1831, which resulted in setting off all of Township 3 south, Range 8 east, the eastern half of Township 3 south, Range 7 east, and northern tier of sections of Township 4 south, Range 8 east, and continuation of that line in Range 7. In December, 1833, Auglaize and Perry claimed their sections, and in December, 1834, Bath claimed her eastern sections from Jackson, and the township was organized as a congressional township, under its original name. William Watt, William Reese and Thomas Nash were the first trustees, John Jamieson the first Justice of the Peace and Joseph Hall the first Clerk.

PIONEERS.

The settlement of Jackson may be said to date back to 1827, when Jacob Hawk purchased the first parcel of public lands in Township 3 south, Range 8 east. The actual settlement began a few years later, and six years after 1830, every section of the township claimed an occupying proprietary. A reference to the Assessment Roll of 1834, given in the chapter on Settlement and Occupation, will give a clear idea of the names of those who are entitled to the honor of opening up the wilderness. In the same chapter a brief mention is made of the pioneers, while in the biographical history of the county the true history of its settlement and progress is very fully treated. The value of the subjoined list of original purchasers of United States lands in this township cannot be under-estimated—it forms the basis of the township's history.

LIST OF ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES.

James Sprague, section 1, 1836.
Joseph Rayle, section 1, 1836.
George Rayle, section 1, 1836.
John Haines, section 1, 1836.

Ludwig Smeltz, section 1, 1836.
James Stanly, section 1, 1836.
John Haines, section 2, 1836.
Thos. R. Robinson, section 2, 1836.

- Michael Yoakum, section 2, 1835.
 Daniel Jennings, section 2, 1836.
 Townsan Reed, section 2, 1836.
 Absalom Yoakum, section 3, 1836.
 Isaac Smith, section 3, 1836.
 Moses Mendenhall, section 3, 1835.
 John Dickerson, section 3, 1836.
 John Davis, section 4, 1835.
 John Shinabury, section 4, 1835.
 Joseph Seffers, section 4, 1835.
 Solomon Yoakum, section 4, 1834.
 Samuel Snyder, section 4, 1837.
 John Snyder, section 4, 1834.
 Thomas Williams, section 4, 1835.
 Absalom Brown, section 4, 1834.
 John Dickinson, section 4, 1835.
 John Shinabury, section 5, 1834.
 Samuel Snider, section 5, 1837.
 John Snyder, section 5, 1837.
 James Jennings, section 5, 1835.
 Robert Meek, section 5, 1834.
 Thos. Williams, section 5, 1835.
 David Braddock, section 6, 1834.
 Benj. Meek, section 6, 1833.
 Demas Adams, section 6, 1836.
 John Robinson, section 6, 1836.
 Manuel Reed, section 6, 1833.
 Tobias Woods, section 6, 1833.
 Wm. Hall, section 6, 1837.
 Joseph Faurot, section 6, 1836.
 Samuel Hunter, section 7, 1836.
 John Hunter, section 7, 1836.
 John Murray, section 7, 1834.
 George Hunter, section 7, 1836.
 Samuel Melliger, section 7, 1833.
 Henry Russell, section 7, 1835.
 John Livingston, section 7, 1833.
 Samuel Reid, section 7, 1847.
 Thos. McCluer, section 7, 1849.
 Isaac Smith, section 8, 1836.
 John Ralston, section 8, 1835.
 Clements Smetz, section 8, 1836.
 Joseph Fushee, section 8, 1836.
 Joseph Fushee, section 8, 1835.
 John Dickerson, section 9, 1835.
 Isaac Smith, section 9, 1836.
 Isaac Smith, section 10, 1836.
 John Dickerson, section 10, 1835.
 John H. Millikin, section 10, 1836.
 Henry Cook, section 10, 1836.
 Peter Harsh, section 11, 1836.
 John Harsh, section 11, 1836.
 Jas. Dougherty, section 11, 1836.
 Noble Kelley, section 11, 1836.
 Daniel Wollett, section 11, 1847.
 George Rayle, section 12, 1836.
 Jas. Stanley, Jr., section 12, 1836.
 Wm. P. Harshee, section 12, 1835.
 Jas. R. Harshee, section 12, 1836.
 Ludwick Smeltz, section 12, 1836.
 Wm. Vincent, section 12, 1836.
 Jacob Stemple, section 12, 1836.
 Wm. Candler, section 12, 1835.
 Christian Evick, section 12, 1834.
 Wm. P. Harshee, section 13, 1835.
 Jas. R. Harshee, section 13, 1835.
 Solomon Marsh, section 13, 1835.
 Hy. W. Hicks, section 13, 1836.
 Isaac S. Smith, section 13, 1836.
 Geo. Holtsbecker, section 13, 1839.
 Christian Evick, section 13, 1834.
 Henry V. Hall, section 13, 1834.
 Jethro Fisher, section 13, 1836.
 Jacob Stemple, section 13, 1836.
 John P. Roby, section 13, 1836.
 Michael Yoakum, section 13, 1835.
 Christian Evick, section 14, 1834.
 Joseph W. Hall, section 14, 1833.
 Andrew Harsee, section 14, 1834.
 Henry V. Hall, section 14, 1836.
 Lot Plummer, section 14, 1836.
 Henry C. Pease, section 14, 1834.
 David C. Engart, section 14, 1836.
 John Shade, Jr., section 14, 1834.
 Henry Shade, section 15, 1835.
 John Shade, section 15, 1834.
 Jeremiah Ennis, section 15, 1835.
 Samuel Shuder, section 15, 1834.
 Peter Shade, section 15, 1834.
 Henry White, section 17, 1835.
 Richard Hall, section 17, 1833.
 Anthony Hall, section 17, 1830.
 John Murray, section 18, 1835.
 John Copeland, section 18, 1836.
 Abraham Ward, section 18, 1838.
 Wm. Watt, section 18, 1834.
 Eli Cunningham, section 18, 1834.
 Samuel Patterson, section 18, 1835.
 Aaron Loomis, section 18, 1832.
 John Reid, section 18, 1847.
 Jacob Puterbaugh, section 19, 1832.
 John Jameson, section 19, 1832.
 Jacob Hawk, section 19, 1827.
 Samuel L. Watt, section 19, 1832.

- John Robinson, section 19, 1833.
 Jacob Staley, section 20, 1832.
 John Swaim, Jr., section 20, 1835.
 Thos. Nash, section 20, 1833.
 John Aiken, section 20, 1833.
 Asa Merrill, section 20, 1833.
 Joseph Hall, section 21, 1832.
 Peter Staley, Sr., section 21, 1832.
 Jesse Plummer, section 21, 1835.
 Melcher Staley, section 21, 1833.
 Peter Staley, Jr., section 21, 1832.
 James Hall, section 21, 1832.
 Thomas Nash, section 21, 1833.
 John Staley, section 21, 1833.
 Jeremiah Ennis, section 22, 1834.
 Thomas Hall, section 22, 1834.
 Wm. A. Kerman, section 22, 1834.
 Wm. Lavinger, section 22, 1835.
 Wm. Sudduth, section 22, 1833.
 John Clabaugh, section 22, 1835.
 Lemuel Tucker, section 22, 1833.
 Peter Hangaman, section 23, 1835.
 John McCray Wilson, section 23, 1835.
 Chelsey K. Sims, section 23, 1835.
 Henry White, section 23, 1832.
 Jesse Plummer, section 23, 1834.
 Lot Palmer, section 23, 1833.
 Christian Fisher, section 24, 1835.
 Peter Hangaman, section 24, 1835.
 Thomas Hall, section 24, 1834.
 Isaac Wilson, section 24, 1841.
 John King, section 24, 1835.
 Hiram Statler, section 25, 1835.
 Adam Snyder, section 25, 1835.
 Jacob Snyder, section 25, 1835.
 Alexander Sanderson, section 25, 1832.
 Henry Baker, section 25, 1835.
 Jacob Fisher, section 25, 1835.
 Barnet Weyer, section 25, 1835.
 Rawley Rison, section 25, 1835.
 Alexander Sanderson, section 26, 1832.
 Bennett Meyer, Jr., section 26, 1835.
 Phillip Roads, section 26, 1833.
 James Prosser, section 26, 1833.
 Barnet Weyer, section 26, 1835.
 Daniel Swaim, section 27, 1835.
 Wm. Valentine, section 27, 1835.
 Henry Greenawalt, section 27, 1835.
 Lemuel Tucker, section 27, 1835.
 Joshua Swaim, section 27, 1835.
 John Swaim, Jr., section 27, 1835.
 Leonard Lones, section 27, 1835.
 John Nash, section 28, 1833.
 Daniel Tooke, section 28, 1833.
 Barnet Weyer, section 28, 1835.
 Thomas Nash, section 28, 1833.
 Joseph Marsh, section 29, 1832.
 John Swaim, Jr., section 29, 1835.
 John B. Walton, section 29, 1832.
 Benj. Pearce, section 29, 1833.
 Wm. French, section 29, 1836.
 Townsan Reed, section 29, 1836.
 Griffith Thomas, section 30, 1836.
 Samuel McKafferty, section 30, 1834.
 Wesley J. Wells, section 30, 1836.
 Crayton Saunders, section 30, 1836.
 Samuel L. Watt, section 30, 1835.
 John Statler, section 30, 1836.
 John Strickle, section 30, 1833.
 John Strickle, Jr., section 30, 1836.
 Nicholas M. Touts, section 31, 1836.
 Daniel Heindell, section 31, 1836.
 Abel Tompkins, section 31, 1836.
 Samuel Harner, section 31, 1834.
 Jas. T. Rumbaugh, section 31, 1833.
 Wm. Dailey, section 31, 1835.
 David Hossack, section 32, 1836.
 Abel Tompkins, section 32, 1836.
 Christian B. Spohn, section 32, 1836.
 Robert R. Jameson, section 32, 1836.
 Demas Adams, section 32, 1836.
 Elijah T. Jones, section 32, 1836.
 Henry Hiatt, section 33, 1833.
 Benj. Hiatt, section 33, 1834.
 Michael Leatherman, section 33, 1835.
 Jas. W. Jameson, section 33, 1835.
 Wm. Reese, section 33, 1833.
 Demas Adams, section 33, 1836.
 John Lones, section 34, 1835.
 Michael Fisher, section 34, 1835.
 Wm. Craig, section 34, 1835.
 Michael Leatherman, section 34, 1835.
 Jacob Fisher, section 34, 1835.
 Jas. Prosser, section 35, 1835.
 Jeremiah Mercer, section 35, 1835.
 Jacob Sellars, section 35, 1834.
 Jacob Crist, section 35, 1836.
 John Greenault, section 35, 1836.
 Wm. Crist, section 35, 1836.
 Rawley Rison, section 36, 1835.
 Daniel Snider, section 36, 1836.
 Christian Sellers, section 36, 1834.
 Joseph Braddock, section 36, 1834.

SCHOOLS.

In 1833, a schoolhouse was erected on Section 24, where Thomas Hall taught school. Opposed to this is the statement of Mrs. Nancy Ann (Vincent) Cunningham, that she presided over the first school, District No. 6, in 1838, and in 1839 taught school in a deserted cabin east of the site of the present village of Lafayette. She further states that her father's (William Vincent) house was generally used for religious meetings, there being neither school nor church buildings in the town in 1837, nor even for some years later. The school statistics give the following facts regarding the township schools: The receipts in 1884 were \$7,616.48, against \$5,488.54 expended. There are eleven school buildings, two of which were erected in 1884. The enrollment is 444—240 boys and 204 girls. The statistics of the Lafayette Special District are as follows: The receipts for 1884 were \$996.42; expenditures, \$706.33. The number of pupils enrolled is 93—48 boys and 45 girls. Two male teachers presided in 1884.

LAFAYETTE VILLAGE.

Lafayette, in Section 28, Jackson Township, is a village laid out in regular blocks. It was platted by William B. Weyer. The original town comprises the tract north of Sugar street, extending from a point just west of Church street to the eastern boundary, all north of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Weyer's Western and Southern Additions and Craig's Eastern Additions all bounded south by Jefferson street, together with the First Addition to original town, corner of Sugar and High streets, comprise the village of the present time. The very name is an index to the character of the people. It was selected to perpetuate a great and useful name in the midst of the wilderness, and to be a lesson in itself to the youth who would grow up here.

The location of the village, eight miles east of Lima, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is pleasant, healthy and convenient. The altitude above Lake Erie is about 255 feet, the situation is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, dotted with substantial buildings, orchards, and all the pleasing characteristics of a prosperous farming community.

ORGANIZATION.

On September 3, 1867, the Commissioners granted authority to organize the village of Lafayette. M. C. Mumagh was agent for petitioners. The first election was held March 13, 1868. William Smith, William Maginnis and T. W. Corbett were appointed Judges, James Fookes and S. Knoble, Clerks of Election. M. C. Mumagh was elected Mayor, Samuel Knoble, Recorder, Lafayette Rosencrans, J. W. Umbaugh, Sam. Brantner, Sam. Lyebrand and Elijah Ferguson, Councilmen; Harvey Smith, J. B. Cornell and David Howard, Road Trustees.

In 1869 M. C. Mumagh was elected Mayor; L. D. Argo, Recorder; William F. Wilcox, Marshal; S. Brantner, James M. Fisher, Dr. N. Sager, H. D. Hill and S. Lyebrand, Councilmen. Mr. Mumagh served as Mayor until 1876, when John Umbaugh was elected. Robert Fookes served as Mayor from 1876 to 1880, when M. C. Mumagh was elected. P. M. Hall succeeded in 1881; F. Urich in 1882; T. W. Corbett in 1883, and C. E. Wamsley in 1884.

The Recorders of the village were James Fisher, 1870; N. Sager, Jr., 1872; D. M. Fisher, 1873; Robert Fookes, 1874; S. Knoble, 1876; T. M. Hawk, 1878; T. W. Corbett, 1880; Freeman Taylor, 1881, and J. W. Gensel, 1884-85.

The Postmasters of the village since 1853 were George E. Strayer, 1853; Robert Mehaffey, 1857; Samuel Lyebrand, 1861; D. Kinzie, 1865, and Jeremiah Bechtel, 1878-85.

The physicians of the village previous to 1844 were Samuel Jones, Dr. Littlefield and David Watson. In 1844 Dr. Newton Sager (one of the quartet of medical practitioners who remained in the county since pioneer times), arrived; Dr. Howe in 1849; William Kyle, Jones, Broughton and Hollaway, came in between 1854 and 1864; Dr. Hill in 1869; Dr. Remage in 1871, Dr. Sager, Jr., in 1871, and Dr. A. S. Rudy in April, 1884.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church.—Among the original members of this society were Daniel Cloore and wife, William Akerman and wife, Nathan Hawk and wife, S. G. Heath and wife, John Akerman and wife, J. L. B. Leatherman and wife, Solomon Binkley and wife, John Staley and wife, Joseph Hall and wife, William Sudduth, James Evick and wife. The pastors

of this church were Michael Martz, the first preacher and organizer, Samuel Hardesty followed him, then William Gander, G. B. Garner, M. W. C. Rimer, H. H. Holverstott, 1880-83, and the present pastor Mr. Rimer. In 1860 the society erected their house of worship. This building and lot are valued now at \$2,000. The membership is seventy-five.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society existed here without organization for many years prior to 1840. The Presiding Elders and Pastors since 1840 are named in the following list: W. S. Morrin, P. E., 1840; Samuel Wilson, P. C., 1840; Edward Williams, P. E., 1841; W. H. Nickerson, 1842; Thomas H. Willson, 1842; W. W. Winters, 1843; S. L. Yourtree, P. C., 1844; S. P. Shaw, P. E.; M. L. Starr, P. C., 1846; D. H. May, 1846; Stephen Fant, 1847; Wesley Brock, P. E., 1848; Joseph Wykes, P. C., 1849; Ralph Wilcox, 1850; Alex. Harmount, 1851; H. Maltbie, 1852; H. M. Shaffer, P. E., 1852; James Killam, P. E., 1853; H. Maltbie, 1853; J. S. Deleel, 1854; W. J. Wells, P. E., 1855; Joseph Wykes, 1856; Rev. George O. McPherson, 1858; W. A. Baker, 1860; Hiram M. Shaffer, P. E., 1861; John C. Haven, P. C., 1861; John Farley, 1861; Francis Plumb, 1862; Franklin Marriott, P. E., 1864; B. B. Powell, P. C., 1864; Caleb Hill, 1865; B. L. Rowand, 1867; S. H. Alderman, P. E., 1868; C. Ashton, 1868; C. Weaner, 1870; John C. Miller, 1872; J. W. Keely, 1874; L. O. Cook, 1875; A. Harmount, P. E., 1875; A. Berry, P. E., 1876; John C. Miller, 1876; — Shultz, 1877; L. O. Cook, 1878; Joseph Wykes, 1879; Lemuel Herbert, 1882; Arkinson Berry, 1883; C. B. Hickernell, 1884-85.

In 1851 the first quarterly meeting was held. Lafayette Circuit was established in 1858. W. A. Baker, Chaplain Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry appointed in 1861, died August 25, 1862. During this year also the war and anti-war parties created much trouble within the church. In 1867 Liberty Chapel was made a regular appointment. The brick house of worship was erected during Mr. Miller's first term. In 1876 the brick house of worship at Salem was erected and dedicated June 4, that year.

The Lafayette Circuit comprises Liberty Chapel, Zion, Perry Chapel, Salem and Lafayette. The membership of the church at Lafayette is 42; of that at Liberty, 40; at Zion, 16; at Perry, 87, and at Salem, 60, or a total membership of 245.

SOCIETIES.

Sugar Lodge 513, A. F. & A. M., Lafayette, was chartered October 18, 1876, with the following charter members: Samuel Knoble, M. C. Mumaugh, J. L. Maus, P. M. Hall, Newton Sager, J. W. Umbaugh, James Fookes, N. Sager, Jr., R. Mehaffey, W. H. McGinness, C. F. Neff, William Akerman.

The masters are named as follows: C. F. Neff (under dispensation), R. Mehaffey and Newton Sager, who is still W. M. The Secretary is Newton Sager, Jr.

Dexter Gilbert Post, No. 417, Lafayette, was chartered March 10, 1884, with W. E. Grubb, Commander; Harvey D. Parmenter, Adjutant; E. Bechtel, P. V.; William Hall, Senior Vice; F. Bechtel, D. Howeville, Asa Ransbottom, S. Flemming, W. B. Weyer, B. F. Aunspaugh, W. Sudith, C. Fisher, J. Tullis, E. Bowers, John Hall, W. A. Flemming, Thomas Shrider, and Thomas Tullis. The Post now numbers about forty members. The Post room is located in Mr. Mumaugh's house. The Post was named after Dexter Gilbert, one of the first soldiers of Allen County who fell in the War of 1861-65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Many references are made to this territory and its people in the general history and in the pages devoted to biography.

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad runs through Jackson Township and Lafayette Village from east to west, and the postoffices are Herring and Maysville.

CHAPTER XXI.

MARION TOWNSHIP AND DELPHOS.

THIS township, forming the northwestern division of the county, is bounded on the north by Putnam and on the west by Van Wert County. It has an area of forty-two square miles, and a population of 5,000 (year 1885), including the eastern part of Delphos. Outside the town the population in 1880 was 2,485, or 59.16 to the square mile.

The Auglaize River enters the township in its southwest quarter, flows north through a tortuous channel, and leaves the county in Section 21, Town 2 south, Range 5 east. The river at this point is an important stream, running between steep banks in some places, through broad bottom lands in other places. In the valley of the Auglaize the surface is much broken, yet exceedingly fertile. A hundred streamlets—tributaries of the Auglaize and Ottawa—course through the township in almost level channels, rendering the complete drainage of the country practicable at little expense.

The elevation at the railroad viaduct, over the Miami & Erie Canal, at Delphos, is 188 feet above the level of Lake Erie, which gives a natural fall toward the lake of about thirty inches per mile.

Throughout the township numerous groves of excellent hard-wood timber are found—all the species named in the chapter on Natural History attaining their full growth here. So early as 1843 the lumbermen came into the woods of Marion. In 1845 the bark industry caused war to be waged against the huge elms, ash, juniper, and almost all the trees and shrubs to be found here. The lumber and bark industries stripped the primeval forest of its beauty. When, in 1871-72, the great timber manufacturing concerns were established, the material was still there to cull from; but the appearance of the woods told of vandalism and waste.

The lands of the township are admirably adapted to agriculture. For many years the early settlers were content with their small clearings. At present many large farms mark the progress of this district.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

The township of Marion, as originally constituted, was set off from the north end of Amanda in December, 1833, by the Commissioners of Allen County, acting on a petition presented to them that year by the settlers in Township 3 south, Range 5 east. When the counties of this district were redistricted in 1848, the south half of the original township of Marion was added to the north half of Amanda, under the name Amanda, while the south half of Town 2 south, Range 5 east, was taken from Jennings Township, in Putnam County, added to the north half of original Township 3 south, Range 5 east, and set off under the name of Marion. At the same time six sections were taken from the northeast part of the original town of Jennings, in Van Wert County (Town 3 south, Range 4 east), and added to the reorganized town of Marion, giving this northeastern township an area of forty-two square miles, and making it co-extensive with the township of Richland, in the northeastern part of the county. The first Trustees were Christian Stukey, Michael Swisher and Thomas J. Fair; Clerk, William J. Cochran; Treasurer, Ferdinand Miller; William Brady and William Scott, Road Commissioners to open the Auglaize & Van Wert Road.

LIST OF ORIGINAL LAND ENTRIES.

The original land buyers within the territory now comprised in Marion, are named in the following lists of entries made in the Land Receivers' books from 1825 to 1854, when the last parcel of public land was sold. By far the greater number of the persons named had settled here previous to purchase, or came to reside on their lands immediately after entry. Others, who then resided west of the county line, or in other towns of Allen, were interested in lands here, and many of them took a full part in the development of this township.

TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 5 EAST.

Squire L. Hittle, section 19, 1845.	Samuel Forrer, section 20, 1834.
Caspar H. Kiraft, section 19, 1845.	George Young, section 20, 1834.
Henry Schroeder, section 19, 1845.	Wm. Scott, section 20, 1834.
Matthias Jettinghoff, section 19, 1845.	Oramel H. Bliss, section 21, 1845.
Christopher Monnig, section 19, 1845.	John Buswell, section 21, 1845.
Oramel Henry Bliss, section 19, 1845.	Joseph Fortman, section 21, 1845.
Hollister, Pettit, Kimber & Bliss, sec. 19, '45.	Henry Bickman, section 21, 1845.
John Henry Frame, section 19, 1845.	Benj. F. Hollister, section 21, 1845.

- Henry Harter, section 21, 1825.
Samuel Washburn, section 21, 1825.
Barnard Stoutmeyer, section 21, 1845.
John N. C. Schenk, section 22, 1835.
Richard Humphrey, section 23, 1848.
Robert Reece, section 23, 1850.
Wm. H. Jones, section 23, 1850.
Robert Reese, section 23, 1849.
Wm. H. Jones, section 23, 1848.
Eliza Enslin, section 23, 1845.
Calvin S. Martin, section 23, 1848.
Wm. H. Jones, section 23, 1846.
Jones Stoner, section 23, 1850.
Milton G. Eddy, section 23, 1850.
Samuel Custard, section 23, 1847.
William Tudor, section 24, 1835.
Fred Marquand, section 24, 1835.
Cadwallader Jones, section 24, 1834.
John Brown, section 24, 1834.
Samuel Custard, section 25, 1848.
Richard R. Tudor, section 25, 1850.
Jacob Diller, section 25, 1846.
Jarard A. Martin, section 25, 1850.
Samuel Merrick, section 25, 1845.
Abraham Bassett, section 25, 1845.
David B. Westbay, section 25, 1848.
Neil Clark, section 25, 1845.
Samuel Stuckey, section 25, 1832.
Jacob Peterbaugh, section 26, 1834.
Henry S. Wykoff, section 26, 1835.
Jacob Reichelderfer, section 26, 1834.
Andrew J. Luce, section 26, 1851.
Simon Height, section 26, 1851.
Job Haines, section 26, 1835.
Oramel Henry Bliss, section 27, 1845.
Francis A. Rose, section 27, 1850.
Christ Doner, section 27, 1847.
Isaac C. Scott, section 27, 1848.
Wm. Scott, section 27, 1847.
Bals. Morkotter, section 27, 1847.
Wm. Belcher, section 28, 1826.
Josiah Clawson, section 28, 1834.
Simon Perkins, section 28, 1835.
John Brown, section 28, 1834.
Robert Young, section 28, 1834.
Joseph G. Young, section 28, 1834.
Henry Harter, section 28, 1825.
Joseph G. Young, section 28, 1834.
Conrad Ludwick, section 29, 1845.
Henry Werries, section 29, 1849.
Henry Monter, section 29, 1849.
John H. Lawse, section 29, 1846.
John Bredeick, section 29, 1845.
Christ. H. Baumgarter, section 29, 1845.
Bernard Esch, section 29, 1845.
Amos Evans, section 29, 1848.
Ferdinand Bredeick, section 29, 1845.
Freeman Bell, section 29, 1845.
Andrew Clawson, section 30, 1834.
Joseph Cox, section 30, 1835.
Christian Palmer, section 30, 1834.
Thos. B. Van Horne, section 30, 1834.
Derick Barkalow, section 30, 1834.
Wm. Brown, section 30, 1834.
John Cox, section 30, 1834.
Theo. Wrocklage, section 31, 1846.
Bernard Esch, section 31, 1848.
Alex. F. Irick, section 31, 1848.
Andrew Clawson, section 31, 1848.
Isaac King, section 31, 1849.
Theo. Wrocklage, section 31, 1846.
Bernard Esch, section 31, 1846.
John Palmer, section 31, 1849.
Henry Dolberge, section 31, 1847.
Adam Tuntman, section 31, 1846.
Joseph Morman, section 31, 1845.
Henry Suwer, section 31, 1846.
Caspar Suwer, section 31, 1846.
Henry Morman, section 31, 1845.
John Cox, section 32, 1835.
Simon Perkins, section 32, 1835.
Derick Barkalow, section 32, 1835.
Geo. Cochran, section 32, 1834.
Wm. Cochran, section 32, 1834.
John Cox, section 32, 1835.
Derick Barkalow, section 32, 1835.
Wm. Scott, section 33, 1845.
J. Scott, section 33, 1845.
Wm. Harter, section 33, 1845.
John Palmer, section 33, 1847.
James Cochran, section 33, 1847.
Madison Hamilton, section 33, 1849.
David Brennehan, section 33, 1848.
Mathias Wrocklage, section 33, 1847.
Solomon Stemen, section 33, 1850.
Morgan Bryan, section 33, 1850.
Wm. Scott, section 34, 1850.
W. Bellows, section 34, 1849.
Jos. Cramer, section 34, 1849.
John Plikard, section 34, 1834.
Jas. Cochran, section 34, 1834.
Wm. Scott, section 34, 1834.
John McGill, section 34, 1826.
Thos. B. Van Horne, section 34, 1834.

- Jno. Harter, section 34, 1834.
 John Plikard, section 34, 1834.
 Wm. Scott, section 34, 1834.
 Elias Leist, section 35, 1848.
 Nancy Mowen and heirs, section 35, 1845.
 Jacob Woodring, section 35, 1848.
 John A. Leitz, section 35, 1852.
 Jacob Sakemiller, section 35, 1850.
 Philip Bellis, section 35, 1845.
 Wm. Scott, section 35, 1853.
 J. C. Scott, section 35, 1848.
 Philip Bellis, section 35, 1845.
 John O. Ferrall, section 36, 1834.
 Daniel Sorber, section 36, 1834.
 Solomon Moyer, section 36, 1848.
 Fred Marquand, section 36, 1835.
 Peter Stuckey, section 36, 1834.
 Thomas Williams, section 36, 1834.
 Fred Marquand, section 36, 1835.
 Peter Stuckey, section 35, 1834.

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 5 EAST.

- John Brenneinan, section 1, 1847.
 Wm. H. Evans, section 1, 1848.
 George Huffer, section 1, 1848.
 Nicholas Stewart, section 1, 1848.
 Andrew Sakemiller, section 1, 1848.
 George Huffer, section 1, 1846.
 Isaac Brenneinan, section 1, 1847.
 Simon Huffer, section 1, 1847.
 John Keller, section 1, 1847.
 Simon Huffer, section 1, 1848.
 Nicholas Stewart, section 1, 1847.
 Derick Barkalow, section 2, 1834.
 Isaac French, section 2, 1834.
 John Brown, section 2, 1834.
 Peter W. Morton, section 3, 1846.
 Griffith Breese, section 3, 1845.
 Alexander Grimes, section 3, 1845.
 Elizabeth Mowen & heirs, section 3, 1845.
 John Clifton, section 3, 1848.
 David Beiler, section 3, 1847.
 Wm. Rekart, section 3, 1845.
 Wm. Scott, section 3, 1848.
 Eli H. Stuckey, section 3, 1848.
 George Young, section 4, 1884.
 John Brown, section 4, 1834.
 Benj. F. Cochran, section 4, 1834.
 Thos. B. Van Horne, section 4, 1834.
 David B. Westbay, section 5, 1849.
 Noah Steamer, section 5, 1848.
 George C. Garrey, section 5, 1850.
 John J. Corbett, section 5, 1852.
 James Kiggins, section 5, 1851.
 Levi Martin, section 5, 1850.
 Geo. W. Ayers, section 5, 1849.
 Geo. Simpkins, section 5, 1849.
 Saml. Steaman, section 5, 1848.
 Noah Steamer, section 5, 1848.
 John Wolverton, section 6, 1835.
 John Groves, section 6, 1848.
 Amos Gray, section 6, 1834.
 Jacob C. Gray, section 6, 1834.
 David D. Ditto, section 7, 1850.
 David B. Westbay, section 7, 1850.
 Andrew Patton, section 7, 1850.
 John Patton, section 7, 1850.
 John G. Breese, section 7, 1845.
 Jacob Hittle, section 7, 1845.
 Andrew Trompe, section 7, 1849.
 Gershom Williams, section 7, 1852.
 Jos. B. Brodier, section 7, 1850.
 James N. Stryker, section 8, 1835.
 John Wolverton, section 8, 1835.
 Simon Perkins, section 8, 1835.
 John N. C. Schenk, section 8, 1835.
 Oramel H. Bliss, section 9, 1845.
 Alanson Hayes, section 9, 1845.
 Nelson Hayes, section 9, 1845.
 Jesse Fair, section 9, 1846.
 Alanson Hayes, section 9, 1846.
 Nelson Hayes, section 9, 1846.
 Wm. W. Ditto, section 9, 1848.
 Cummings Scudder, section 10, 1834.
 Isaac N. Skillman, section 10, 1835.
 John Wolverton, section 10, 1835.
 Henry S. Wykoff, section 10, 1835.
 Abraham Lamar, section 11, 1848.
 John Fritz, section 11, 1850.
 Abraham Miller, section 11, 1850.
 Adam Stuckey, section 11, 1848.
 Eli H. Stuckey, section 11, 1848.
 John Ehrenmann, section 11, 1848.
 Edward Reed, section 11, 1848.
 Daniel Spangler, section 11, 1848.
 John Griffith, section 11, 1847.
 Christ Stuckey, section 12, 1831.
 David Bryan, section 12, 1834.
 Peter Bressler, section 12, 1834.
 Abraham Doner, section 12, 1834.
 Jacob Wauk, section 12, 1851.
 Abelard Guthrie, section 13, 1839.

George Miller, section 13, 1839.	E. Long, section 16, —
Ferdinand Miller, section 13, 1839.	Jacob J. Shupe, section 16, —
Josiah Hedges, section 13, 1845.	E. Long, section 16, —
John Reichelderfer, section 14, 1834.	Enoch Long, section 17, 1854.
John Waggoner, section 14, 1835.	Daniel H. Smith, section 17, —
Jacob Shrider, section 14, 1835.	James Point, section 17, —
John Bressler, section 14, 1835.	Alanson Hayes, section 17, —
Michael Swisher, section 14, 1834.	Daniel H. Smith, section 17, —
Jacob Killer, section 15, 1849.	Jacob J. Shupe, section 17, —
Valentine Mosier, section 15, 1850.	Hartshorn Leonard, section 17 —
Isaac Brennemman, section 15, 1849.	D. H. Smith, section 17, —
Jacob Lehman, section 15, 1848.	Peter Suick, section 17, —
John Stoneburner, section 15, 1849.	Hartshorn Leonard, section 17, —
David McClain, section 16, 1854.	Nelson Williams, section 17, —
Wm. Scott, section 16, —	Jacob J. Shupe, section 17, —
Adam Feusler, section 16, —	Isaac King, section 17, —
George Clover, section 16, —	Demas Adams, Jr., section 18, 1835.
Isaac Brennemman, section 16, —	Samuel Watt, section 18, 1835.
Jacob J. Shupe, section 16, —	Samuel Forrer, section 18, 1834.
Lewis Friesner, section 16, —	Charles A. Vischer, section 18, 1835.
Adam Feusler, section 16, —	Simon Perkins, section 18, 1835.

TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 4 EAST.

Samuel Moore, section 1, 1847.	Wm. H. Fornefield, section 3, 1848.
Samuel Price, section 1, 1847.	Geo. W. Krietsch, section 3, 1849.
Squire L. Hittle, section 1, 1845.	Henry Luenman, section 3, 1849.
Phillip Stippick, section 1, 1847.	Joseph Schinmoller, section 3, 1849.
Samuel Moore, section 1, 1847.	Sebastian Ley, section 10, 1848.
Cyrus Burr, section 1, 1849.	Henry Thome, section 10, 1849.
Moses Calerell, section 1, 1848.	John Schaffer, section 10, 1849.
Peter Moon, section 1, 1849.	✓ Nicholas Portra, section 10, 1849.
Joseph Aman, section 2, 1835.	Louis B. Rundell, section 11, 1849.
Paul Willman, section 2, 1834.	Charles Rundell, section 11, 1849.
John Glasbrenner, section 2, 1835.	Casper Friebaugh, section 11, 1847.
Frederick Marquand, section 2, 1835.	Lewis Motter, section 11, 1849.
Conrad Dratman, section 3, 1851.	David F. Bowman, section 11, 1849.
Frederick Kreift, section 3, 1848.	Susan Davis, section 11, 1849.
John Bussing, section 3, 1848.	Thomas Lingle, section 11, 1849.
Conrad Dratman, section 3, —.	Albert Lawrence, section 11, 1852.
Sebastian Ley, section 3, 1851.	Martin Rohrer, section 12, 1834.
Henry Luenman, section 3, 1848.	Joseph Willman, section 12, 1834.
Joseph Schinmoller, section 3, 1848.	Wm. D. Kiplinger, section 12, 1834.

Mr. Harrison, in his paper on the settlement of Delphos, states that: "About the year 1834, William Scott and William Brady opened the first road from the Auglaize River through the present site of Delphos to the village of Van Wert. It is stated that this road passed through what was then known as the 'ten-mile woods,' and that not a single cabin was seen in all that distance. It was a dreary and sickly region

at that time. The great experiment of the introduction of slackwater navigation had been tried under the administration of Gov. De Witt Clinton in the State of New York, and was gradually increasing its advocates in Ohio. As early as 1828 the United States gave to the State of Ohio certain lands, on the condition that the State would build a canal from Dayton to Defiance, on the Auglaize River. These conditions were that the State should have all the even-numbered sections on the above mentioned route for the construction of said canal. Some three routes were surveyed under the direction of Samuel Forrer, and immediately difficulty was experienced in fixing the precise location of the canal. Speculation was entered into, and the price of lands was greatly enhanced. Finally the present site was agreed upon, and in due time the work was commenced and completed. These routes were surveyed in 1830, and the canal was completed about 1845. As soon as the location of the canal had been fully determined, there was quite a rush for lands. A number of Germans, who had settled in the neighborhood of old Fort Jennings as early as 1834, at once discerned the rising of real estate in what is now Marion Township. Ferdinand Bredeick immediately purchased a tract of land for himself and also another parcel of land for his brother, who was then in Germany. In this northwest part of Marion Township the following old settlers located: Ferdinand Bredeick, Theodore Wrocklage, Bernard Esch, John Bredeick, Conrad Loudeck, Casper Geise, Mathias Shroder, George Wilte, Conrad Wellman, Henry Lause, Henry Shroeder, Casper Mesker, Casper Luesmann, C. D. Geise M. Hemker, F. Reinemeyer, John Grothaus, D. Kariman, H. Linderman, and Mrs. Osenbach." In the foregoing record of land buyers, again in the history of Delphos, and lastly in the assessment roll for 1834, the names of the pioneers of this township are all given.

SCHOOLS.

During the fall of 1837 a school building was erected on Section 18, Washington Township, Van Wert Co., which was opened in the fall of that year with Miss Clarissa Gleason in charge. The following statistics for 1884 point out the advances made by the Marion Township Schools: The revenue for 1884 was \$7,010.19; expenditure, \$6,733.81. There are thirteen school buildings, valued at \$12,600; seventeen teachers are

employed. The number of pupils enrolled is 611. Just west of the county line, in Washington Township, Van Wert Co., is the Delphos Union School building. The building was erected in 1869, at a cost of over \$30,000. In the following historical sketch of Delphos, a great deal relating to the settlement and progress of this township is to be found.

DELPHOS.

This village is favorably situated on the Miami and Erie Canal, above the confluence of that waterway with the Wabash and Erie Canal system. Here also is the center of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway system, as well as an office of the main line of the Pennsylvania R. R. Flouring mills, lumber manufacturing establishments, banks, stores, churches, schools, hotels, railroad depots, canal freight house, lodge rooms, fire department buildings, livery stables, residences, are all here, many of the buildings claiming a commercial and architectural importance not excelled in Ohio. The telegraph system is an old institution, while the telephone, in all its shapes, is found here. In a word, many of the luxuries and all the conveniences which modern times suggest have been adopted by the citizens.

The people of Delphos have always paid much attention to educational matters. From pioneer times down to the present day, the school has formed a subject for their serious inquiry. A love of educational advancement forms one of the leading characteristics of the citizens. The school has been always fostered by them. It has been raised up from very humble beginnings, until now the system of both common and denominational schools here has won high encomiums from all conversant with it. The churches, too, serve to form an index to character. The buildings devoted to religious purposes are all substantial. In one instance—the Catholic Church—a building has been raised which ranks with the greatest church edifices in the Union. The literary, musical and benevolent societies are all well conducted, and the newspapers well edited.

It has been stated, with some show of authority, that Delphos could not have been settled without the aid of quinine. The air was so poisoned with malarial effluvia from swamps and marshes, that not only the pioneers, but also the very dogs of the settlement, suffered intensely

from fever and ague. Quinine was the *sine qua non* of life even up to the period when the location lost its name of Section Ten.

The cholera epidemic entered Delphos in August, 1854. In September, Mrs. S. E. Brown and others, were swept away by this dreadful disease; nor did it cease its ravages this year. In 1855 Mr. Heitz and others were carried away.

The Miami & Erie Canal was opened in 1845. Ten years later the link in the Pennsylvania R. R., or the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. was in operation. The formal opening of the Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis R. R. took place July 4, 1875, while yet only eight miles of the road was completed. The train was made up of eight cars drawn by a 12-ton engine. The Delphos & Kokomo Narrow Gauge R. R., built in 1877; the Delphos, Bluffton & Franklin R. R.; Toledo, Franklin & St. Louis R. R.; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R., Dayton, Covington & Toledo R. R.; Cincinnati & Northern R. R.; Dayton & S. W. R. R.; Toledo and Grand Rapids R. R., and Toledo & Maumee R. R., form what is now known as the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. system, embracing about 700 miles of three feet gauge track. The Ramsey Transfer is operated throughout the system. The railroad shops, built by the Consolidated Company at Delphos, toward the construction of which Delphos granted ten acres of land and a bonus of \$30,000, were erected under the supervision of Robert Martin, of Delphos.

John O. Bredeick platted the original town east of the county line in 1845. Ferd. Bredeick platted a tract on the west side in 1845, and the two towns, as surveyed by Elias Everett, were known as East and West Bredeick. The Hollister, Bliss and Pettit Addition, known as Section 10, and next the village of Howard, platted for Samuel Forrer, followed close upon the enterprise of the Bredeick's.

Ferdinand Bredeick erected the first house on the village site, and the first frame house was erected by Henry Menckhans; Capt. McCune built the first brick house.

In 1845, E. N. Morton built the first saw mill, and in 1847 he erected the first grist-mill. Miss Amelia Bredeick, now Mrs. Geo. Lang, was the first white child born in the town.

The physicians of Delphos: Osborn, Metcalf, Pennington, Butler, H. P. Wagner, who came in 1847; C. A. Evans, in 1850; Davenport, Joseph

Burkholder, Reul, in 1850; J. R. Evans, 1869; Steman, G. H. Williamson, 1878; F. H. Schlink, 1879, and S. F. Conkling. Mr. Hunt was a chemist and druggist here for many years, a most enterprising citizen.

The first election for Delphos village under the Act of Incorporation February 7, 1851, took place March 3 of that year. Lester Bliss was elected Mayor; Smith Talbott, Recorder; N. White, E. N. Martin, J. P. Cowan, J. P. Murphy, and T. Wrocklage, elected Councilmen. Treas. F. J. Lye and Marshal E. N. Talbott were elected March 21, 1851. The corporation expenses for the year amounted to \$80.67. In the following pages the roll of town officials from 1852 to 1884 is given, taken from abstracts of election made in 1878 by Otto J. Ostendorf, the present Recorder.

1852.—F. C. Harbaugh, Mayor; Smith Talbott, Recorder; F. J. Lye, Treasurer; William Philips, Marshal. In June, 1852, W. H. Curtiss was appointed Marshal. N. Huber, Bernard Esch, S. D. Mac Gowan, S. F. Hemmilright, and Robert Bower, elected Councilmen.

Mayors of Delphos since 1852.—J. R. Murphy, 1853-54; John Cowan, 1855; George L. Higgins, 1856; J. A. Clark, to fill vacancy, 1856—elected 1857; I. J. Stevens, 1858-59; C. C. Marshall, 1860-61; C. A. Evans, 1862-65; C. C. Marshall, 1866-72; D. H. Tolan, 1872-74; August Kuester, 1874-76; W. M. Harter, 1875-78 (elected in November, 1875, to fill vacancy); C. C. Marshall, 1878-80; C. C. Marshall, 1880; C. C. Marshall, 1882; B. J. Brotherton, 1884-86.

Recorders.—The Clerks of Delphos village since 1852, are named as follows: A. G. Howell, 1853; Smith Talbott, 1854-5; T. J. Tolan, 1856; H. P. Wagner, 1857-66; S. D. Chambers, 1866-72; Henry J. Frame, 1872-74; S. D. Chambers, 1874-78; Otto J. Ostendorf, 1878-86.

Treasurers.—The incumbents of this office since 1852, are named in the following list: P. W. Morton, 1853-59; R. Reul, 1859-61; Henry Weible, 1861-63; P. W. Morton, 1863-65; F. J. Lye, 1865-68; P. W. Morton, 1868; Max Woerner, 1869-78; H. J. Frame, 1878-82; J. M. Landick, Treasurer, 1882-86.

Marshals.—John Purkey, 1853; J. F. Thompson, 1854; Wilson Harter, 1855; Benjamin Krutsch, 1856; W. Price, 1857; B. C. Krutsch, 1858; Thomas McElvain, 1859; D. O. Krutsch, 1860; L. C. Sutton, 1861; B. C. Krutsch, 1862; F. W. Jennison, 1863-64; B. C. Krutsch, 1865; H. Wegisin, 1866; William Alexander, 1867-69; J. W. Meredith, 1869; Samuel

Marshall, 1870-72; Henry Wegisin, 1872-74; Henry Lindemann, 1874-84; Samuel W. Archer, 1884-86.

Theo. Kemker was elected Sealer, 1882; Jacob Werner, Cemetery Trustee in 1882, and James M. Clime in 1883.

Councilmen of Delphos since 1852.—J. W. Phillips, H. B. Brown, J. M. Barr, E. Timmons and S. B. Wolson in 1853; C. C. Marshall, John Miller, T. Wrocklage, H. S. Hunter, S. F. Himmelright and J. Ostendorf, 1854; the same board was re-elected in 1855, L. G. Wolson taking the place of T. Wrocklage; in 1856 Samuel Stutter, F. J. Lye, Henry Weible, J. S. Martin, and J. Ostendorf formed the Council; in 1857 Messrs. Stutter & Lye, Gabriel Lehman, H. B. Brown and T. Wrocklage were Councilmen—James Ostendorf took Mr. Brown's place on the board; J. C. Curtiss, Lester Bliss, T. Wrocklage, G. W. Krutsch and F. J. Lye were elected in 1858; in 1859 T. Wrocklage, S. F. Himmelright, D. Kelker, S. Stutter and H. B. Brown were elected; in 1860 the same board was re-elected with the exception of Mr. Himmelright; in 1861, H. D. Clark, H. B. Brown, Theo. Wrocklage, S. F. Conkling and H. J. Moennig were elected Councilmen; in 1862, G. W. Krutsch replaced S. F. Conkling, otherwise the Council remained as in 1861; John W. Feely, H. B. Brown, T. Wrocklage, S. F. Himmelright and J. C. Curtiss were elected in 1863; in 1864 D. L. Williams and John Puchta replaced Messrs. Feeley and Curtiss on the board; in 1865 F. Kollsmith took the place of D. L. Williams; in 1866 Horace Bixby, C. A. Evans, D. Minnig, Hollis Hanson and Theo. Wrocklage were elected; John W. Feely and S. F. Himmelright took the place of Hanson and Wrocklage in 1867; in 1868, F. Kollsmith, Bernard Esch, William Manning, H. J. Moennig and S. F. Himmelright formed the Councils; in 1869 C. F. Peters, F. W. Manning, S. F. Himmelright, Bernard Esch and H. J. Moennig were elected members of the Council.

In 1870 the village was redistricted, the number of wards reduced to four, and two Aldermen elected from each ward. Alexander Shenk, Henry Lindemann, John W. Feely and S. F. Himmelright were chosen for two years, and Herman Ricker, H. B. Brown, Henry Weible and David Minnig for one year. In 1871 Messrs. Ricker and Weible, C. H. Whitier and Ed. Finck were elected. Ricker refused to serve when Horace Bixby was appointed. In 1872 Alexander Shenk, Ed. King, Michael

Sommers, John Walsh, James Ostendorf, A. Tannahill and S. F. Himelright were elected. In 1873, John W. Feely, A. B. Risk, J. Krift and William Allstaetter were elected. S. D. Chambers was appointed in October, *vice* Krift resigned. In 1874 Alex. Shenk, D. H. Tolan, John Walsh, Theo Wrocklage and Oliver Krutsch were chosen Councilmen. William Patton, M. A. Ferguson, Ed. Finck and Frederick Kollsmith were elected in 1875. In 1876, W. C. Hankins, John Walsh, Theo. Wrocklage and Robert Martin were chosen Councilmen. In 1877, Aaron Miller, John W. Feely, Adam Simons and August Boehmer were elected. During this year the expenditures of the village amounted to \$7,129.20. The elections of 1878 resulted in the choice of H. P. Wagner, John Walsh, Peter Kalsch and James H. Clime for Councilmen. In 1879 Fred. Kollsmith, August Boehmer, Henry Weible, Aaron Miller were elected. In 1880, H. P. Wagner, John Walsh, C. Tegenkamp and Wesley Ralston.

In 1881 there were 515 votes given for machine shops and two against in Delphos, for which a bonus of \$30,000 was given.

In 1881 the Councilmen elected were F. Kollsmith, August Boehmer, H. Weible and Constantine Sharger. In 1882, Nicholas Fritch, Jacob Dientsberger, James Boehmer, Fred. Beyer. In 1883, J. H. Zimerle, F. J. Helmkamp, Theo. Wrocklage, Evan J. Williams. In 1884, F. J. Helmkamp, John Walsh, Joseph Hemme and John W. Evans.

The Postmasters of Delphos were Amos Clutter, the first master, who had a little office on the west side of the canal. He was succeeded by Andrew Linn, who served until May, 1853, when Winchton Risley was appointed. On his death, in September, 1854, his wife, Mrs. Mary Risley was appointed, and she held the office until September, 1879. J. H. Cowdin, the present postmaster, was commissioned in September, 1879. The office is still recognized as in Van Wert County.

CHURCHES.

Catholic Church.—The history of the church is identified with that of the settlement and progress of this division of the county. From printed and written reminiscences it appears that in December, 1845, thirty-six male members of the Catholic Church met in a log cabin and drew up ten articles of agreement, providing that each inhabitant of section 10, who

wished to be a member of the Catholic congregation, should work twenty-five days every year, during the time a church building would be constructing, without pay or the expectation of pay; all those who could not or did not wish to work should pay \$8 annually toward the work. At the beginning of each week the persons who volunteered to work were notified by the Trustees. Father Bredeick came to give the work some plan. About the middle of January, 1846, J. M. Heitz, in contract with Trustees, entered on work; large trees were formed as pillars, then the smaller timbers had to be hewed out, and then the hand-made oak shingles, the latter at the pastor's expense. In 1850 the old church was only partially completed; but not until November 1, 1853, were the first services celebrated therein. In 1855 the master mechanic of this great pioneer building died of cholera. In 1855 the building was closed on all sides; in 1856 the main altar and pews were made; in 1862 the steeple, 150 feet high, was built. Father Bredeick died August 19, 1858. There were eighty-nine different contributors of money and labor from 1846 to 1852. Each laborer gave 123 days, and each subscriber \$54.54. On March 31, 1879, the last services were held in the old church. A hall 110 feet long and 56 wide accommodated the people until the opening of the new church. Rev. Father Long, in his history of the Catholic Church of Delphos, written in 1875, says: "The first church established at Delphos was the Catholic, and its honored founder, Rev. John O. Bredeick, was the benevolent guardian of the spiritual and material interests of the German settlers, who were pioneers in the inhospitable forests of Northwestern Ohio. In co-operation with Rev. Mr. Horseman, of Glandorf, who had preceded Mr. Bredeick, they planted firmly the institutions of Christianity and civilization. His church here was an ungainly one in architectural appearance, but yet of huge dimensions. No one except Father Bredeick could then foresee that the Catholic Church-going people would be sufficient to fill that edifice during a period of a generation or two at least. The good priest struggled to complete his temple of worship, but did not live to witness the realization of his hopes, having passed to his reward in the future world in 1858. He has only had two successors—Rev. F. Westerholt, and the zealous and untiring one, who now officiates, Rev. A. J. Hoeffel, whose priestly services were rendered for many years at Defiance, Ohio. As evidence that Father

Bredeick had not underestimated the future wants of his people, it is only necessary to state that over 300 families now worship in that church, equivalent to nearly 1,500 persons.

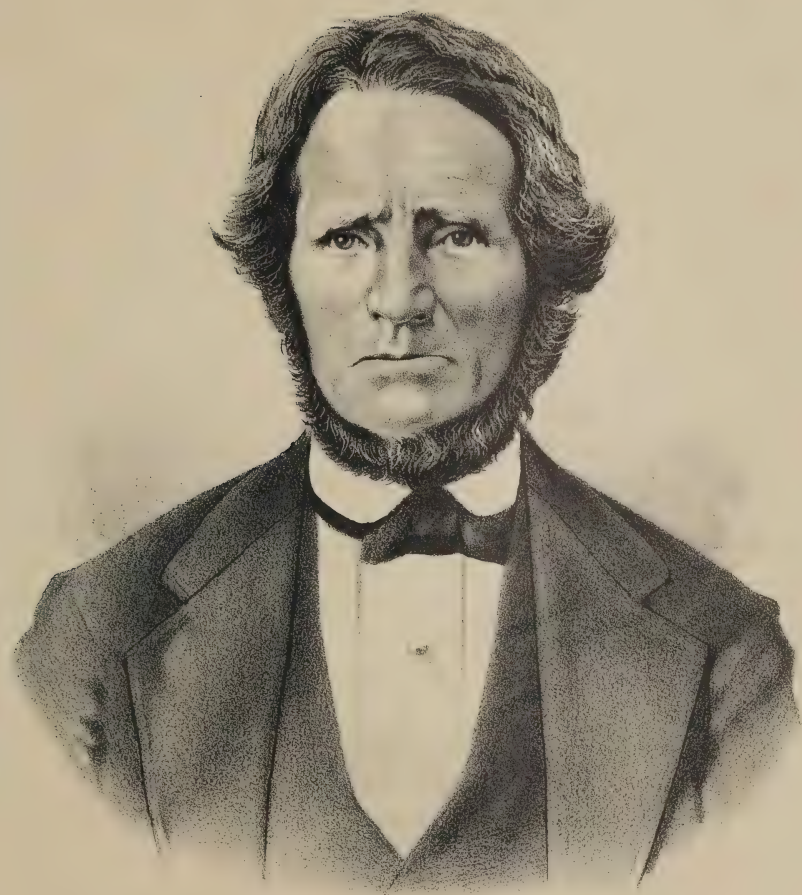
The project of building a new church took practical shape in 1878. Plans by S. W. Lane, of Cleveland, were adopted by the building committee and councilmen, the former being Theodore Wrocklage, F. H. Heitz and Herman Ricker. The councilmen were, Alex. Shenk, B. German, C. Geise and J. Gerdeman. Contracts were awarded to Warner & Son for stone foundation; Francis H. Heitz, woodwork; S. J. Burkhart, Kenton brick and sawed stone; Joseph Derwort, tin, iron and copper; Hull & Congers, roofing and slating, and Mr. Goeckinger, woodwork on spire. On September 1, 1878, Mr. Heitz measured the ground, then the foundations were excavated, and on June 15, 1879, the corner stone was laid by Bishop Gilmore, assisted by Rev. Father Hoeffel, Rev. J. F. Lang, and other ecclesiastics. The building was completed in 1880, and dedicated January 16, 1881, at a cost of about \$60,000, equivalent, with gratuitous labor and material, to over \$100,000. The length of the building is 192 feet; width of main aisle, 78 feet; width of transepts, 100 feet; height to apex of roof, 84 feet; height of tower, 222 feet; height of middle arch, 58 feet. The roof is divided into over 100 arches, after the pure Gothic style. The tower clock cost about \$2,000. The bells used are those of the old church—a chime of three bells purchased in 1863-64. Father Bredeick took no salary from 1844 to 1853; subsequently he took \$150 per year. He willed lot 74, ten acres on Section 30, to the Sisters of Charity, on condition that they would wait on the sick, and take charge of the girls' school. The remainder of his real estate he bequeathed to the Catholic Church. Father Westerholt took charge in 1858; he added two altars, an organ, and new pews. In 1867-68 the Sisters of St. Francis residence, on South Main street, was built at a cost of about \$7,000. The three-story brick school was built in 1869-70, and the new residence for the sisters in 1872. When the town was burned, shortly after, the church and these buildings barely escaped destruction. In 1874 the Sisters of Notre Dame replaced the Sisters of St. Francis. In 1866 the parish was divided, and that of Landeck formed. After Father Westerholt was called to Cleveland, Father Maesfranc, of Landeck, came and remained

until February 2, 1868, when Rev. A. J. Hoeffel was appointed. In 1875 a new organ was purchased. In 1860 St. Joseph's Union was organized on the suggestion of Henry Hoerstman.

The stained glass windows, paintings, statuary, altars, baptistry, frescoes, organ, are all in keeping with the style of the church.

Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the cabin of R. M. Pedicord, West Delphos, in 1846, with William Scott, John Miller and wife, and R. M. Pedicord and wife. Services were held at the houses of Pedicord and Miller, subsequently in Amos Metcalf's cooper shop, and in 1848, in the woollen factory, erected by E. N. Martin that year. In 1850-51 a church building was erected on a lot donated by Samuel Pettit, of Piqua, a friend of E. N. Martin. After this building was in use for a quarter of a century, the idea of erecting a substantial house of worship, was entertained. The ladies soon inaugurated a means of making the idea practical, and by social meetings, and church fairs, they collected no less than \$2,300 within the three years ending in December, 1878. Among the leaders in this enterprise were Mr. Wagner, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Paugh, Mrs. Roebuck, and Mrs. Osborne. In the spring of 1879, those ladies collected from the citizens about \$2,600, and with the two sums as the nucleus of a building fund, they embarked in the work of church building. A contract was sold to James H. Clime to build a house of worship according to plans by T. J. Tolan & Son, of Ft. Wayne. Work was commenced in August, 1879, and the building completed in March, 1880, under the supervision of Dr. H. P. Wagner. The pastors, who have served the church at Delphos, are John Graham, 1846; A. Albright, 1847; Alexander Harmount, 1848, circuit preachers. From 1850 to 1852, J. R. Guiberson and J. F. Burkholder; 1852 to 1854, W. Taylor and G. Leese; 1854 to 1855, Jacob Feghtly; 1855 to 1856, John Fribly and A. R. Krebs; 1856 to 1858, Isaac Newton; 1858 to 1861, F. Merriott and G. W. Waters; 1861 to 1862, William Deal and J. Estell; 1862 to 1864, F. Plumb; 1864 to 1866, J. Mounts; 1866 to 1868, L. Herbert; 1868 to 1870, Jason Young; 1870 to 1873, A. J. Fish; 1873 to 1876, John Bates; 1876 to 1878, D. R. Cook; 1878 to 1880, Solomon Lindsay.

The Presbyterian Church of Delphos was formally organized in 1849, and completed organization in 1851. The lot on which the church



Jacob Alfvén.

LIBRARY
OF THE
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building stands (No. 47), was donated by Rev. Father Bredeick to the Presbyterian Society in August, 1858, as a transfer from the Board of Education under the Legislative Act of March 14, 1859. (*Vide* History of Catholic Church.) The present church building was erected in 1869 at a cost of over \$6,000. Of this sum the late C. C. Marshall collected \$1,250. R. Skinner and wife, Andrew Lenn and wife, Thomas and James Cochran and wives, Thomas Chambers, Gabriel Lehman and wife, Swan Hunter and wife, and William Cochran, were the original members of the society. Mrs. Dr. Coleman joined in 1872. The society was organized by Mr. Graham. In January, 1851, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church organized a sewing circle. The sum realized from their work (\$1,900) was devoted to the building of the church and purchase of additional ground. During the war the work of the society was suspended. Rev. Messrs. Johnson, Graham, Cameron, Elcock, Young, Scott and the present pastor, Sherard, have served the church since 1849.

United Brethern (Marion Church). This church, belonging to the Elida United Brethern Circuit, comes down from the pioneer days of this portion of Allen County. The original members were S. P. Steman and wife, Samuel Moyer and wife, Mary M. Sherrick, Catherine Seitz, Sarah Long, Mary Parker, Jacob Clapper, Cyrus Conrad, H. J. Sherrick, John Ridenour, J. B. Cottner, Caroline Cottner. The membership is eighty.

SCHOOLS.

The Union School Building on the west side was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$30,000. A still larger building is now considered necessary for the east side. Owing to the existence of the Catholic schools at Delphos, little interest was taken in the common school system until 1867-68. This is proven by the fact that the School District failed to profit by a donation of land in 1852, and continued this carelessness for many years after, so that lot No. 47, donated in 1852 to the Board of Education by Rev. Father Bredeick of the Catholic Church, and by him to the Presbyterian Society in 1858, under legislative authority given in the Act of March 14, 1859.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

Hope Lodge No. 214, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 28, 1851. In 1872, while the lodge was in the third story of Shenk & Lang's Block,

the building was destroyed, and with it the records of the lodge. E. R. Mathis served as W. M. from 1869 to 1877; C. P. Washburn from 1877 to 1879; Joseph Welch, 1879; C. P. Washburn, 1880; Joseph Cowdin, 1881; Henry Davies, 1883-84; E. Mathis is Recorder. The lodge was reorganized under the new charter October 16, 1873, and now claims sixty-eight members.

Delphos Chapter, No. 105, R. A. M., was chartered October 17, 1868, with H. P. Wagner, C. C. Marshall, S. D. Chambers, J. C. Scott, H. D. Clark, S. F. Conkling, Alfred Tannehill, W. D. Jones and C. A. Evans original members.

Okonoxy Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 201, was chartered May 16, 1854, with William Crist, D. Minnig, E. King, Sam Stuter and G. W. Krutsch members. The lodge was instituted under dispensation June 10, 1852, with M. H. Curtis, George L. Higgins, A. G. Howell, Sam Stuter and John Daubs members. The names of the Past Grands up to June, 1854, are M. H. Curtis, George L. Higgins, A. G. Howell and W. H. Crist. Since June, 1854, the following have served as N. G., L. B. Woolson, 1854; W. R. Ward, 1855, C. H. Hover and S. F. Himmelright, 1856; G. W. Krutsch and Hollis Fisher, 1857; G. Lehman, 1858; E. King, 1859; C. Gessner, and S. F. Himmelright, 1860; G. P. Kramer and E. King, 1861; S. Himmelright and Mr. Bormuth, 1862; E. King, 1863; S. F. Himmelright, 1864. For ten years succeeding 1864 the charter was held by the grand lodge until its restoration, August 20, 1874. Under the authority of the grand lodge William Crist was elected N. G. In December, 1874, George W. Krutsch, N. G. The chief officers of the lodge since 1875 are named as follows: Ed. King, 1875; R. C. Jones and Wm. Lovekin, 1876; O. H. Krutsch and C. S. Davis, 1877; J. W. Evans and Evan Williams, 1878; William Crist and Simon Foster, 1879; J. W. Allen, 1880; C. F. Harter and E. Y. Young, 1881; A. R. Lockard and A. E. Herminghuyser, 1882; S. G. Roloson and G. W. Louthan in 1883; G. W. Louthan and Henry Valtz, 1884, with S. W. Murphy, Recorder. The number of members is 117.

Marion Encampment, No. 61, I. O. O. F., when first instituted, met at Delphos, March 30, 1854, William Crist, Hollis Fisher, J. R. Murphy, L. B. Wolson, Charles McCune, C. H. Hover, and others were members of this Camp.

Frederika Lodge, No. 147, Daughters of Rebekah, was chartered May 17, 1883, with Catherine J. Foster, Celia Pegdon, Sarah J. Eiche, Frederika King, Anna C. Voltz, Catherine Daniels, Adeline Blake, George W. Louthan, Eleanor M. Louthan, S. W. Murphy, C. S. Davis, William Crist, James Pegdon, Mary Young and J. W. Evans. Mrs. Catherine Daniels is Noble Grand. The number of members is twenty-five.

Royal Arcanum was organized November 13, 1878. Dr. H. P. Wagner was elected P. R.; E. R. Mathis, R., and C. W. Risley, Secretary. The annual election took place December 25, 1878, when E. R. Mathis was chosen Regent, and Henry Davies, Secretary. The Regents since 1878: E. R. Mathis, 1879; E. W. Hastings, 1879; E. F. Lloyd, 1881; A. C. Almy, 1882-83. The Secretaries: D. S. Griffith, John Humphreys, C. W. Risley, 1879; H. L. Roebuck, 1881-82; William F. Klages, 1883. The membership is seventy-three.

Reul Post, No. 95, G. A. R., named after Capt. Reul, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, who died at Delphos after the war, was organized July 12, 1881, with the following charter members: J. H. Cowdin, S. L. Feeley, F. Rouschart, Moses Strauss, A. Lichttentner, N. Lichttentner, Oscar Wilson, William Devlin, D. J. Davis, M. K. Blinn, J. F. Himmelright, P. F. Henry, Almond Ruggles, Oscar Enslen, William Wier and John Siedell. The first Commander was D. J. Davis, and Adjutant, J. H. Cowdin. The Commanders since this time are named as follows: John Widmer, 1882-83; M. T. Long, 1883-84. The Adjutants were Henry Dickman, 1882; Benjamin Dunne, elected in 1882, has served since that time. The membership is seventy-six. The post uses the well-furnished hall of the Knights of Honor, pending the equipment of a new hall. The present officers of the post are: Commander, M. T. Long; Senior Vice-Commander, James M. Cochran; Junior Vice-Commander, John Eisenbice; Surgeon, E. H. Wade; Chaplain, A. Ruggles; Adjutant, Ben Dunn; Officer of the Day, John Widmer; Officer of the Guard, G. W. Ludwig; Quartermaster, William Devlin; Sergeant-Major, George Stirritt; Quartermaster-Sergeant, W. A. Cordell.

Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 139, was chartered May 24, 1882, with the following members: E. Priddy, W. C. Nieding, G. A. Kolbe, C. F. Carter, G. E. Shirley, S. G. Roloson, D. J. Brese, O. Waterbery, W. W.

Reul, J. Humphrey, S. W. Archer, E. F. Lloyd, T. J. Wherritt, E. Peat, A. Turner, G. F. Almy, W. F. McCracken, G. H. Henkey, D. W. Davis, T. D. Richeson, R. H. Clark, J. Roby, T. B. Edwards, A. C. Almy, D. H. Tolan, A. B. Rice, E. Hartwell, J. C. Moore, and W. E. Watkins. The past Chancellors: Oscar Waterbery, 1882; Emerson Priddy, 1882; A. C. Almy, 1883; W. H. Nuding, 1883; A. C. Almy, 1884; S. G. Roloson, 1884; John Burkett, 1885. Secretary: S. G. Roloson, 1882; Emerson Priddy, 1883; O. L. Saylor, 1883; I. S. Moon, 1884; Edward Lloyd, 1885. The membership is thirty-nine.

Division No. 21, Sons of Temperance, was chartered March 31, 1880, with twenty-seven members.

Knights of Honor, Edith Lodge, No. 1,787, was organized September 20, 1879, with forty charter members. The presiding officers since organization are Frank Welsh, Benjamin Fisher, S. L. Feeley, Aug. Boehmer, C. F. Harter, and J. Pohlman. The secretaries are E. Y. Young, R. Peat, D. J. Brees, and C. F. Harter.

Delphos Fire Department was organized under the name of the Washington Volunteer Fire Company, July 1, 1872. Of the original members one only, J. H. Wahmhoff, is now connected with this volunteer department. The members of the company in 1884 were C. F. Hauber, foreman; J. Hemme, assistant foreman; C. Schosker, assistant foreman; H. J. Weible, secretary; H. J. Moennig, treasurer; J. F. Dolt, foreman hose division; R. Bell, F. Brickner, H. J. Bergfield, B. W. Dalk, M. Cover, W. A. Fisher, O. Good, J. Garrity, P. George, J. George, A. C. Grothouse, C. Geise, W. M. Haas, J. T. Hartwell, J. Herlihy, G. H. Hauber, W. J. Hockenberry, A. F. Irick, F. H. Landick, J. P. Laner, W. Lemkuhl, G. F. Lang, L. McCollister, L. Metzger, F. A. Ranshard, A. B. Ruggles, J. Risk, S. F. Shenk, D. Sudmoeller, B. Trentman, C. Uhlenhake, E. J. Williams, H. J. Wolfhorst, and J. H. Wahmhoff with Mr. Wahmhoff chief of department. The prizes carried off by this company are named as follows: Ohio State Banner, at Gallion, Ohio, in 1873; Northwestern Ohio State Banner, at Van Wert, Ohio, 1874; a trumpet at Lima, Ohio, 1876; a trumpet at Van Wert, Ohio, 1877; a trumpet at Delphos, Ohio, 1882; a United States flag at Delphos, Ohio, 1882; a money prize at Northwestern Ohio tournament, held at St. Mary's Ohio, 1883, and a money prize at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1884. In

the contest for these prizes the Washington company have carried off prizes from thirty-nine different companies. The equipment comprises two steam engines, a pony hand engine, one hook and ladder and 2,200 feet of hose on four carts.

The J. W. Feely Hook and Ladder Company was organized under the name of the Star Company, was subsequently named the Independent Star Hook and Ladder Company, in August 1880, to the Star Hook and Ladder Company, and August 3, 1882, to the J. W. Feely Hook and Ladder Company. The first officers elected in June, 1880, were J. W. Feely, foreman; J. R. Stith, assistant; John Kaspar, second assistant; S. W. Archer, secretary; and Gustave Kolbe, treasurer. J. L. Herbert served as foreman until 1883, when he was succeeded by C. S. Davis. The present foreman, F. H. Moennig, has served as secretary from 1881 to the present time. Theodore Stallkamp is assistant foreman. There are thirty-five members who pay their own expenses, the village paying for repairs.

The Delphos Band, known as the Citizens' Band, was organized September 25, 1882, with John White, leader; Louis Stephens, president, and also secretary and treasurer; Fred Bayer, director. The present officers are Henry Volz, leader; F. H. C. Moennig, drum major; and O. J. Ostendorf, Manager. There are fifteen members.

The Schiller Association was organized in 1859, by Antoine Jettinger.

INDUSTRIES, BANKS, ETC.

The industry known as the curing of Slippery Elm bark was founded at Delphos in 1855, by Dr. J. W. Hunt. The trade in this bark may be said to have its headquarters at Delphos for many years. Ten years previous to this time Theodore Wrocklage and B. Esch established a potash and pearl-ash factory.

The Empire Excelsior Works, established by Charles Whittier, was purchased in 1873 by August Boehmer, who has been operator of them for the last eleven years. The factory gives employment to eight men. The machinery is valued at about \$3,500. The capacity is about 1,000 tons per annum. The principal market is at Cincinnati.

The Delphos Chemical Works, manufacturers of pearl-ash, was established in 1871, by Ishmael Malick. In 1872 the works were purchased

by J. & T. Rice. The product, since the decrease in price, has not exceeded ten tons annually. The price is 3 cents per pound.

The Delphos Elevator, built by W. F. Mills & Co., in 1879, has a capacity of 30,000 bushels. The original building was erected by Curtis & Bliss, about thirty years ago, on Canal Street and Pennsylvania Railroad. The Narrow Gauge Railroad runs a track along the west side.

In 1870 a hub and spoke factory was established on the side of the canal, by A. B. Risk and M. A. Ferguson. This industry was carried on where the Moennig hardware store now stands, until consolidated with the Ohio Wheel Company in 1872.

The Ohio Wheel Company, founded at Toledo in 1868, moved to Delphos in 1872. The Company was incorporated October 20, 1871, with W. P. Garrett, Ed Flickinger, Henry Flickinger, P. M. Ainslie and William Johnson, of Toledo, and Theo Wrocklage, M. A. Ferguson, D. L. Williams, J. M. C. Marble, Peter Phelan, S. D. Chambers, H. J. Moennig, A. B. Risk, T. W. Brotherton, J. W. Hunt, L. G. Roebuck, F. H. Stallkamp, F. Buettner, C. A. Evans and D. H. Tolan. At their Toledo works, buildings and machinery were valued at \$40,000. The buildings were erected in 1871-72, and opened in the fall of 1872. The estimated cost of buildings, \$20,000, and machinery \$45,000. The number of hands employed in January, 1873, was 32, the number at present, 80. The presidents have been Henry Flickinger 1868 to 1873, and J. M. C. Marble 1873 to 1885. Henry J. Trame has served as secretary from 1873 to present time. The value of annual products is about \$120,000; the monthly pay roll is about \$3,000.

The Union Flouring-Mill Company was organized under State law in 1872, with F. J. Lye, Peter Phelan, H. J. Moennig, H. J. Gerdeman, Theo Wrocklage, S. D. Chambers. In 1880 the name was changed to the Eagle Mills.

The Eagle Mills were purchased in July, 1880, by Alex. Shenk and George F. Lang, who have conducted this industry down to the present time. The machinery is valued at about \$15,000, and the buildings about \$10,000. The capacity is estimated at 125 barrels per day. The annual product is 25,000 barrels. The number of hands employed is ten.

Delphos Flouring-Mills, built in 1847 by E. N. Morton, were purchased in 1856 by Abram Miller, J. Shotwell and T. F. Conklin; pur-

chased by Cooper & Conklin, again in 1858 by Miller & Shotwell. In 1861 P. W. Morton purchased Shotwell's interest, and in 1876 acquired three-fourths of the interest with Abram Miller.

Pittsburg Hoop & Stave Company was established in 1872, with C. Meyran, president; Thomas A. Weger, superintendent; W. Steinmeyer, treasurer; and G. W. Hammer, secretary. The new company organized February 20, 1884, is presided over by J. Shaffer, with H. Goette, secretary and treasurer, and F. A. Weger, superintendent. The value of machinery is \$6,000, and of buildings \$4,000. The value of annual product (estimated) is about \$80,000; the number of men employed, 30.

The Stave Company, one of the great industries of Delphos, was organized in 1869, with J. M. C. Marble, Theo Wrocklage, John Ostendorf and H. J. Trame, incorporators. Mr. Ostendorf presides over this Company, with C. P. Washburn, treasurer and secretary.

Delphos Handle Factory was established in 1872, by the Hartwell Brothers.

What has been said by Mr. Sutton in 1882 is doubly applicable to-day. He states: Within a radius of four miles of Delphos there are over thirty mills constantly employed in cutting and preparing lumber for the market. Immense quantities of timber are annually conveyed to market by the railroads and canal. The enterprise and growth of Delphos can be seen by the following list of business establishments: two steam saw-mills, two grist-mills, one paper-mill, one woollen-mill, one machine shop and foundry, one stirrup factory, two planing-mills, one handle factory, one excelsior works, one union stave factory, one hoop and stave factory, one Washington stave factory, one tight-barrel factory, one wheel factory, two brick yards, four livery stables, four hardware stores, four stove and tin stores, nine dry goods stores, four millinery establishments, four drug stores, twelve grocery and provision stores, thirty saloons, four butcher shops, three jewelry stores, two harness shops, two undertaking establishments, three furniture stores, four wagon shops, six blacksmith shops, six boot and shoe shops, seven baker shops, one tannery, one brewery, two banks, two newspapers, two warehouses, three elevators, six hotels, two public halls, one steam fire-engine, two hand-engines, hose carts, etc.

First National Bank was founded by L. G. Roebuck, F. J. Lye, J. M.

C. Marble, T. Wrocklage, Peter Phelan, R. K. Lytle, H. J. Boehmer, B. Esch, F. H. Stalkamp, and Henry D. Clark, February 16, 1863, with L. G. Roebuck, president, and J. M. C. Marble, cashier. The capital stock was placed at \$100,000. On February 26, 1883, the bank was reorganized under the name Delphos National Bank, with Theo Wrocklage, president, and Joseph Boehmer, cashier. The capital stock is \$60,000, and surplus \$8,000.

The Commercial Bank of Delphos was chartered under the Legislative act of February 26, 1853. It was organized as a State bank in 1877, and in 1880 the capital stock of \$100,000 was reduced to \$50,000.

The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of Delphos, was organized in August, 1875. The first Directors were: Alex. Shenk, B. Esch, Max Wærner, George W. Hall, Joseph Boehmer, Charles E. Shenk, B. J. Brotherton, M. A. Ferguson, Henry Weible, Theodore Wrocklage, Dr. Schneider, Lester Bliss, John Shaw, T. J. Godfrey and A. V. Rice.

The Phelan House, built in 1880 by J. F. McShane, has been carried on by John Roby since April 25, 1881. This is one of the best hotels in northwestern Ohio.

The Rose House was built in 1881 by A. B. Risk. This house is located on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., just west of the Union depot. It has been variously conducted.

LANDECK VILLAGE.

Landeck, Sections 3 and 10, Marion Township, is a small village in the midst of a rich agricultural district. The business portion of Landeck lies north of Main Street. South are the lands of the Catholic Church, Sebastian Ley and J. Shaffer. The school and a steam saw-mill stand on the western limits.

Catholic Church.—About twenty families in and around Landeck asked and obtained permission of Bishop Rappe to erect a church under direction of Father Westerholt, then pastor in Delphos, and a frame one 40x60 feet was built on a lot donated by S. Ley. Father Maesfranex was appointed pastor in 1868. Rev. C. Seltzer succeeding him in 1869. The following year Rev. F. Brem was appointed his successor, and had charge eight years, when he went to Europe for his health, Rev. B. Neier supplying his place during his absence. Rev. J. B. Heiland succeeded

him April 20, 1878. During Father Seltzer's administration a neat pastoral residence was erected, and Father Brem built a schoolhouse and teacher's house. October 10, 1876, the house and contents were destroyed by fire. Father Brem, however, erected a more substantial residence of brick in 1877; a year later an addition of 20x44 feet was made to the church. The congregation now numbers about ninety-six families making a total of about 500 members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad passes through Marion Township from southeast to northwest; the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railroad touches the most northwesterly sections on its way from Delphos into Putnam County, and the Toledo, Delphos & Indianapolis Railroad runs due north and south. The postoffices are Delphos, Landeck and Scott's Crossing.

CHAPTER XXII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

MONROE presents a variety of soil, from light sand and gravel to heavy clay. Within the township are some fine fruit and sugar trees, with groves of elm, ash, hickory and other species of hardwood. A large number of streamlets have their sources here; springs are found in almost every section, while small ponds may be seen at intervals. Wright Ditch, Cranberry Ditch and Grassy Run, with their tributary streams, afford a means of drainage of great importance. The highways are kept in good condition, and throughout the entire township an air of prosperity seems to pervade everything. The area is 36 square miles; population 2,182, or about 61 inhabitants per square mile.

ORGANIZATION.

A petition to organize this township was presented to the commissioners of Putnam County in 1835, which was granted, and Congressional

Township 2 south, Range 7 east was established under the name Monroe, with John Peters, Peter Harpster, and Anthony Early, trustees; Benjamin Parker, clerk, and Luke Tipton, justice of the peace. N. G. Kidd has served as township clerk for many years. In 1848 this portion of Putnam was attached to Allen County.

PIONEERS.

In the chapter entitled Settlement and Occupation, much has been written respecting the first settlers of this township. According to William Rockhill, the first schoolhouse was built in 1834, and the first school taught by N. G. Kidd. The earliest preaching was generally in the log-cabins. Preaching frequently was held in the cabin of the Rockhills. Rev. Wesley J. Wells was among the first preachers. He was of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first milling was on Sugar Creek. It was at a horse mill, owned by Luke Tipton. Some families went to Sidney, some to St. Mary's, and some to Wapakonetta. In those days corn was generally used by all. The first justice of the peace was Hugh Van Meter. In the following pages the names and dates of purchase are given of all who entered the United States lands of the township. This is a valuable addition to history, since it establishes the actual purchase of this portion of the county, not by speculators or absentees, but by men who entered the wilderness with strong hearts and arms, to tame it, as it were, and raise it to the high state in which it is found to-day.

LIST OF ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

John Featheringill, section 1, 1835.	Margaret Featheringill, section 3, 1836.
Elias Featheringill, section 1, 1835.	John Crawford, Jr., section 3, 1836.
Joseph Sheets, section 1, 1835.	Ellery Van Meter, section 3, 1836.
Josiah Saravely, section 1, 1848.	Hugh Downing, section 3, 1835.
John H. Milliken, section 1, 1835.	Sebastian Haunchy, section 4, 1836.
Peter Lahman, section 1, 1850.	Wm. Turner, section 4, 1836.
John Van Meter, section 1, 1836.	Jacob Andereck, section 4, 1837.
Abel Cook, section 1, 1835.	Geo. H. Stevenson, section 4, 1833.
Peter Ogan, section 2, 1833.	Anthony Earley, section 4, 1834.
James Crain, section 2, 1836.	Philip Hooper, section 4, 1839.
John Wolf, section 2, 1836.	Frederick Fuechey, section 4, 1836.
Demas Adams, section 2, 1836.	Wm. Ward, section 4, 1836.
John Close, section 2, 1834.	Geo. H. Stevenson, section 5, 1833.
James Turner, section 3, 1834.	Jacob Braughton, section 5, 1833.
Zachariah Paul, section 3, 1835.	McDaniel Osborn, section 5, 1832.
Elias Helpman, section 3, 1834.	Wm. McComb, section 5, 1832.

- Robert C. McComb, section 5, 1834.
 Anthony Early, section 5, 1834.
 James Porter, section 6, 1831.
 Peter Kroninger, section 6, 1833.
 Henry Morris, section 6, 1832.
 Wm. McComb, section 6, 1833.
 Wm. McIlvain, section 7, 1834.
 James Moore, section 7, 1833.
 George Wortman, section 7, 1835.
 Jas. Cunningham, section 7, 1839.
 Wesley Ransbottom, section 7, 1836.
 John Nelson, section 7, 1834.
 James Boggs, section 7, 1833.
 Jas. Cunningham, section 8, 1835.
 Hamilton Davison, section 8, 183-.
 John Wesley Waters, section 8, 1835.
 Joshua Robb, section 8, 1835.
 David Waters, section 8, 1835.
 Robt. C. McComb, section 8, 1834.
 David W. Coats, section 8, 1836.
 Elijah Drew, section 8, 1836.
 Adam Downing, section 9, 1835.
 Wm. Ward, section 9, 1836.
 John W. Waters, section 9, 1835.
 John Ross, section 9, 1835.
 Adams Lamb, section 10, 1849.
 Christopher Miller, section 10, 1833.
 Charles Ryan, section 10, 1850.
 Kendall L. Eskridge, section 10, 1836.
 Isaac Beemer, section 10, 1836.
 Robert Tate, section 10, 1835.
 Wm. Flening, section 10, 1836.
 Samuel McKee, section 10, 1835.
 Kendall L. Eskridge, section 10, 1835.
 Israel Trumbo, section 10, 1836.
 Wm. Crain, section 11, 1834.
 James Crain, Jr., section 11, 1834.
 James Mayberry, section 11, 1833.
 Marmaduke Jameson, section 11, 1833.
 Israel Trumbo, section 11, 1833.
 Sam'l Van Swearingen, section 11, 1833.
 Peter Ogan, section 12, 1836.
 Jabez Cooke, section 12, 1835.
 Alexander Stewart, section 12, 1846.
 John Watson, section 12, 1835.
 Hugh Reed, section 13, 1831.
 Andrew Trumbo, section 13, 1833.
 Christopher Miller, section 13, 1833.
 Henry Lippincott, section 13, 1835.
 Alexander Fullerton, section 13, 1834.
 James Crain, Jr., section 14, 1834.
 James D. Van Meter, section 14, 1835.
 Nathl. G. Kidd, section 14, 1834.
 Luke Tipton, section 14, 1834.
 Wm. Johnson, section 14, 1830.
 Wm. Kidd, section 14, 1832.
 Christopher Miller, section 14, 1833.
 James Crain, section 15, 1834.
 Jacob Andrews, section 15, 1835.
 Hugh Van Meter, section 15, 1835.
 John Ross, section 15, 1835.
 Silvester Wright, section 15, 1844.
 Philip Yant, section 15, 1834.
 A. B. Melick, section 16, 1854.
 Nicholas Baber, section 16, 1854.
 Christopher Naas, section 16, 1854.
 Jacob Allstetter, section 16, 1854.
 Peter Baker, section 16, 1854.
 Adam Klinger, section 16, 1854.
 Conrad Valker, section 16, 1854.
 Isaac Yant, section 16, 1854.
 Wm. Ward, section 17, 1836.
 Jacob Oaks, section 17, 1836.
 Henry Snyder, section 17, 1836.
 Abraham Yant, section 17, 1836.
 Adam Van Meter, section 17, 1836.
 George Little, Sr., section 17, 1836.
 Robert Sheerers, section 17, 1836.
 James Beatty, section 17, 1836.
 Edwin Smith, section 18, 1835.
 James McFarland, section 18, 1835.
 Aaron W. Teegarden, section 18, 1847.
 Joseph Decker, section 18, 1835.
 Wm. Teegarden, section 18, 1835.
 John Marshall, section 18, 1835.
 Jacob Alstetter, section 19, 1844.
 Peter Alstetter, section 19, 1835.
 Samuel Shindler, section 19, 1835.
 Jacob F. Ready, section 19, 1836.
 Jacob A. Alstetter, section 19, 1835.
 Jacob Shindler, section 19, 1834.
 Edwin Smith, section 20, 1835.
 John J. Becker, section 20, 1847.
 Wm. Ward, section 20, 1835.
 Jacob Alstetter, section 20, 1847.
 Peter Alstetter, section 20, 1847.
 George Pettit, section 21, 1834.
 Abraham Barrick, section 21, 1835.
 Eustena Miller, section 21, 1834.
 John Wolf, section 21, 1834.
 Daniel H. Miller, section 21, 1834.
 Willis Sharp, section 21, 1844.
 Samuel Daniels, section 21, 1848.
 Daniel Stales, section 21, 1835.

- Luke Tipton, section 22, 1834.
 Thos. H. Kidd, section 22, 1835.
 Michael Yant, section 22, 1835.
 Adam Downing, section 22, 1835.
 Michael Shinaberry, section 22, 1834.
 James Hayes, section 22, 1835.
 Andrew Crawford, section 22, 1833.
 Ellery Van Meter, section 22, 1835.
 Benjamin Parker, section 23, 1833.
 Jabez Cooke, section 23, 1835.
 John East, section 23, 1833.
 Luke Tipton, section 23, 1834.
 Nathaniel G. Kidd, section 23, 1034.
 Adam Downing, section 23, 1835.
 John Berryhill, section 24, 1835.
 Joshua C. James, section 24, 1835.
 Wm. Fleming, section 24, 1835.
 James Porter, section 24, 1831.
 John Marshall, section 25, 1835.
 James H. Officer, section 25, 1836.
 John Officer, section 25, 1836.
 Christian Huey, section 25, 1835.
 Simeon W. Bentley, section 25, 1835.
 Abraham Everett, section 25, 1836.
 John East, section 26, 1833.
 Luke Tipton, section 26, 1836.
 Mary Ann Beckwith, section 26, 1847.
 Julius Curtis, section 26, 1846.
 Henry Huffer, section 26, 1833.
 Isaac Kepper, section 27, 1834.
 Adam Downing, section 27, 1835.
 Abraham Miller, section 27, 1835.
 John Reeder, section 28, 1834.
 Jno. B. Reeder, section 28, 1847.
 Daniel Zork, section 28, 1834.
 Wm. Reeder, section 28, 1834.
 Benjamin Reeder, section 28, 1836.
 Thomas Fidler, section 28, 1835.
 Thos. C. Foster, section 28, 1835.
 Henry Miller, section 29, 1834.
 Zin. Comb. Bockhold, section 29, 1834.
 Henry Miller, section 29, 1834.
 Adam Bolinger, section 29, 1833.
 John Custard, section 29, 1835.
 Robert Walls, section 30, 1835.
 Peter Hertster, section 30, 1833.
 Anthony Hertster, section 30, 1833.
 Edwin Smith, section 30, 1832.
 Henry Foster, section 32, 1835.
 John Shade, section 32, 1833.
 Christopher Wood, section 32, 1830.
 Abraham Miller, section 33, 1834.
 Solon Staron, section 33, 1835.
 Gideon Jennings, section 33, 1834.
 Frederick Ricker, section 33, 1835.
 David Jennings, section 34, 1833.
 Chauncy Curtis, section 34, 1833.
 Miranda Lindsley, section 34, 1833.
 Chauncy A. Curtis, section 34, 1833.
 David Finn, section 34, 1835.
 Richard Hughes, section 34, 1836.
 Abraham Miller, section 34, 1835.
 Aaron Jennings, section 34, 1835.
 Martin Lewis, section 35, 1835.
 Abraham Miller, section 35, 1834.
 Thomas Kinney, section 35, 1835.
 David C. Engart, section 35, 1838.
 Joseph Lyons, section 35, 1835.
 Daniel Brandigann, section 35, 1835.
 Jane Elliott, section 35, 1834.
 Aaron F. Pitman, section 36, 1834.
 Andrew Campbell, section 36, 1841.
 Absalom Brown, section 36, 1830.
 Lanson Edgecomb, section 36, 1835.
 Martin Lewis, section 36, 1835.
 Gilbert C. Lyons, section 36, 1834.
 Jane Elliott, section 36, 1834.
 Henry D. V. Williams, section 36, 1837.
 Jacob Lyons, section 36, 1834.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Monroe Township was opened in 1833, by N. G. Kidd, and the old house on Section 14 was built in 1834, round logs being used in construction. The condition of the schools at present may be taken as a history and a prophecy combined. The receipts for 1884 amounted to \$8,287.27, of which the sum of \$5,640.08 was expended. The number enrolled was 1,366—729 boys and 637 girls. There are nine

school buildings, one of which was erected this year at a cost of \$1,758. Fourteen teachers are employed.

WEST CAIRO VILLAGE.

West Cairo, on Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, Monroe, was platted in 1848, by Jacob Miller. It extends east from the Brenneman farm to the farms of Waltz, Yant, Miller and Rainsberg. The original town lies mainly west of the Perrysburg Road, at the intersection of the Bucyrus Road. Downing's Addition extends along the south line of the Bucyrus Road, or Main Street, to a point east of the D. & M. R. R., and south along the railroad to the Waltz farm. Pangle's Addition joins the original town on the north line of the Bucyrus, and the east line of the Perrysburg Road. Brenneman's Addition is on the north line of Main Street, extending east to a point east of the D. & M. R. R. Ferguson's Addition extends east of this to the Rainsberg farm. Yant's Addition forms the eastern portion of the village along the Miller farm. Harpster's Addition extends west from Railroad Street, on each side of Wall Street, to the lands of Teegarden, a tract of about fifty acres known as Teegarden's Addition.

CAIRO VILLAGE.

Cairo Village was organized under authority of the commissioners, given April 12, 1875, on petition of the following named citizens: George Harpster, W. W. Reeder, E. Lawrence, A. B. Harpster, John A. Brogan, D. Hartzog, E. G. Waltz, C. Shock, D. W. Trice, Peter Coleman, Michael Sluce, P. C. Rathbun, P. A. Lawrence, Lewis Lawrence, John Knott, S. Lawrence, Amos Rathbun, J. Warren, Benjamin Parker, L. M. Hickerson, J. Sherer, J. S. Clippinger, A. Hickerson, Alfred Ferguson, L. Eich, George W. Peach, W. J. Ferguson, G. H. Speaker, F. Arnholdt, D. Bowscher, John Hall, A. A. Lawrence, L. T. Barnes, (M. Preacher), Dr. Ewing, W. Rathbun, W. H. Clippinger, M. Mort, R. H. Downing, H. G. Corns, D. Thompson and C. H. Shock.

The mayors were Dr. J. S. Clippinger, 1875; Thomas H. Waltz, 1877; David Hartzog, 1879, was re-elected in 1881, and served until October of that year, when he resigned to remove to Kansas. He was succeeded by Robert E. Davis, elected to fill unexpired term, and re-elected in April, 1883, and is now mayor of Cairo.

The village has no debt, but on the contrary, has about \$200 in the treasury. The present officers are R. E. Davis, mayor; S. H. Mumau, clerk; J. S. Hall, treasurer; F. M. Sweany, marshal; A. B. Harpster, W. W. Reeder, A. J. McFarland, A. M. Fasig, Alfred Sneider and R. H. Hughes, councilmen. The large brick schoolhouse was erected in 1877, at a cost of about \$4,500 (see statistics). There is one hotel kept by J. C. Elliott. The general merchants are R. E. Davis and S. J. Riley; druggists are W. W. Reeder and A. M. Fasig; David Hartzog, postmaster, was succeeded by A. J. McFarland in 1881. The office is in the Davis store, known as the Waltz & Harpster Building, west of the D. & M. depot on Railroad Street. The old Sugar Creek Mill of Daniel Miller, was purchased by D. Hartzog, Peter Schlusser and J. Hall; repurchased in 1872 by Mr. Miller from the former company, who removed the works to Cairo, and erected the Cairo Mills. Miller Brothers took charge of the mill in 1879, after the death of Daniel Miller, and operated it until April 1, 1882, when they rented to M. Graff, next to Johnson & Fletcher, and sold to Hall & Snyder in the fall of 1883. They sold to Ferguson, Ewing & Yant in the spring of 1884. The capacity is forty barrels per day.

The elevator owned by J. H. Johnson and operated by Miller & Johnson, has a capacity of about 3,500 bushels. It was erected in 1877, taking the place of Waltz & Harpster's old warehouse, burned in 1876.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church building was erected in 1868. The German Evangelical Lutheran Church building was erected in 1870. The Christian Church on the Perrysburg Road, is one of the oldest buildings in or near the village. (See General History).

ROCKPORT VILLAGE.

Rockport, Section 13, Monroe, was platted in 1836 by Samuel Rockhill. It extends from Walnut Street to Blue Street, and west from Rock Street to Hill Street, adjoining the Vertner farm.

The Rockport Presbyterian Church was organized November 9, 1850, Rev. R. M. Badeau and W. K. Brice constituting the committee from the presbytery for that purpose. William Crane and William G. Combs

were elected, ordained and installed elders. This is in the Bluffton charge. There are about fifty members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad passes through Monroe Township in a northerly direction, and the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railroad crosses the extreme northwest corner. The postoffices are West Cairo and Cranberry.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OTTAWA TOWNSHIP AND LIMA CITY.

OTTAWA was picked up, as it were, from among the choicest localities in Allen County. At the period of its establishment, Hog Creek wound its course through this section, in a crystal stream, leaping over ledge and ledge of its rocky bed here, creeping by shady groves there, rushing on tumultuously to join its waters with the parent river farther north. The name which the misfortunes of the hog owners of Piqua won for it, even the classical title which Count Coffinberry conferred upon it, were forgotten or ignored in presence of its beauty, and the more appropriate name of Ottawa was substituted. These were days when men had time to appreciate the beauties of nature. Now the scene is changed. That crystal stream is gone, and in its bed a thousand noxious ponds, in which even the frog refuses to make a home, poison the atmosphere. Progress has accomplished all this for the river of the past.

The lands in this township are rolling, where they are not broken. A fertile soil characterizes the entire area, fitting the district to be the site of a thousand homes and gardens in the future. The original forest has not entirely disappeared; even where the woodman began his work of destruction, a new race of trees, planted in regular lines, has sprung up to relieve the face of the country, and to offer to it that shelter and beauty of which the mania for improvement robbed it.

ORGANIZATION.

This township was formed from Bath, German, Shawnee and Perry, in May, 1857, and organized May 27, that year, with Thomas K. Jacobs, Thomas Clayton and Slemans Lisle, trustees. It claims an area of 3,360 acres, of which 1,600 acres belonged originally to Bath; 1,040 acres to German; 560 acres to Perry and 160 acres to Shawnee. This is not a township of the village of Lima, as one would have reason to suppose. It is a little republic of shreds and patches, inhabited by 102 persons (census 1880) and its ownership distributed among a few dozen of citizens, giving a space of 32.94 acres to each inhabitant, or 140 acres to each owner. This diminutive division of Allen County has its uses. It preserves, or rather perpetuates the name of a race now almost extinct; it shares the privileges of a distinct local government, and has a voice in the councils of the county. It is in fact a little commonwealth in itself, bearing the same relation to this division of Ohio, that Rhode Island does to the United States.

LIST OF ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

The following names and dates refer to the original entries in Bath Township, previous to its sub-division, when parts of Sections 29 and 32, and all of Sections 30 and 31 were added to the township of Ottawa.

West $\frac{1}{2}$, Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 29, now in Ottawa Township.

Abraham Clark, section 29, 1831.	Elijah Bates, section 29, 1830.
Rudolph Boose, section 29, 1832.	Edward Rigdon, section 29, 1829.
John Woodruff, section 29, 1831.	

All Section 30 now in Ottawa Township.

Henry R. Moore, section 30, 1833.	John Woodruff, section 30, 1831.
Laussen B. Maulsby, section 30, 1832.	David N. Saxton, section 30, 1830.
Richard Grimes, section 30, 1838.	

All Section 31 now in Ottawa Township.

Henry Lippincott, section 31, 1832.	John P. Mitchell, section 31, 1832.
Samuel B. Lippincott, section 31, 1832.	Thos. B. Van Horn, section 31, 1832.
James Daniel, section 31, 1828.	Thos. E. English, section 31, 1832.
Joseph Edwards, section 31, 1832.	

Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and West $\frac{1}{2}$, Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 32 now in Ottawa Township.

Sarah Crosby, section 32, 1831.	John Woodruff, section 32, 1831.
Hulda Crosby, section 32, 1831.	John Lippincott, section 32, 1833.
Richard Shaw, section 32, 1831.	Henry Lippincott, section 32, 1830.
Elijah Standiford, section 32, 1830.	

The northwest quarter of Section 31, Bath, was sold to the county by the State for \$200, and selected as the site for the county seat.

On the formation of Ottawa Township in 1857, portions of Sections 25 and 35, and all of Section 36 of Township 3, Range 6 east, were detached from German and added to the new town. The following is a list of land buyers in these sections:

South $\frac{1}{2}$, Section 25, now in Ottawa Township.

James Vaughn, section 25, 1832.	J. H. James, section 25, 1833.
Adriel Hursey, section 25, 1832.	John H. Kannaday, section 25, 1833.
John P. Mitchell, section 25, 1831.	Evan Jenkins, section 25, 1832.
Morgan Hatfield, section 25, 1832.	John Hatfield, section 25, 1832.

East $\frac{1}{2}$, Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 35, now in Ottawa Township.

John Seaman, section 35, 1833.	John N. C. Schenck, section 35, 1833.
Otho Evans, section 35, 1833.	John Keve, section 35, 1833.
Enos Terry, section 35, 1832.	

All of Section 36 now in Ottawa Township.

James McDonell, section 36, 1828.	Absalom Brown, section 36, 1832.
John Terry, section 36, 1829.	Alfred Hatfield, section 36, 1832.
James Daniel, section 36 1829.	John F. Cole, section 36, 1831.

The following named persons entered land in Township 4 south, Range 7 east, Perry, now in Ottawa Township:

Northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and West $\frac{1}{2}$, Northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 5, now in Ottawa Township.

Wm. Lippincott, section 5, 1833.	Geo. Hawthorn, section 5, 1831.
James H. Daniel, section 5, 1833.	Thos. Hawthorn, section 5, 1831.
Joseph Lippincott, section 5, 1830.	Jas. Chenowith, section 5, 1833.
George Dugan, section 5, 1832.	Matthew Dobbins, section 5, 1833.
George Swinehart, section 5, 1832.	John Ridenour, section 5, 1831.

North $\frac{1}{2}$, Section 6, now in Ottawa Township.

Jacob Rudy, section 6, 1832.	James Franklin, section 6, 1833.
Abraham Bowers, section 6, 1831.	Chas. H. Adgate, section 6 1834.
John Carlisle, section 6, 1833.	Joseph Hover, section 6, 1832.
Thomas Franklin, section 6, 1831.	

The entries in Section 1, Shawnee, the northeastern quarter of which now belongs to Ottawa, were William Chaffee, John Campbell, Joseph Hover and John H. Porter, all in 1832.—*Vide* History of Shawnee.

John F. Cole who purchased his farm on Section 36, German, in 1831; John P. Mitchell, who located lands on Section 25, German, and Section 32, Bath, in 1831–32; Henry Lippincott, who located his farm on Section 32, Bath, in 1830; James Daniels and John Terry, who entered their lands on Section 36, German, in 1829; Joseph Lippincott on Section 5, Perry, in 1830; John Mark, a temporary resident, Dr. William Cunningham and John Bashore, who were here in 1831, may be classed as making up the vanguard of the pioneers of this district. In

the Cole reminiscences, it is stated that he moved with his wife and four children and settled on an uncleared tract of land near Lima, which he had previously entered. He landed on the 7th of November, 1831. The country around the town was in its primitive wildness, and very little timber removed. After the erection of a cabin Mr. Cole commenced to clear his land, and by the following spring had about four acres cleared and ready for planting corn. Such was the scarcity of hardware that he could not even obtain a pair of hinges or nails to make and hang a door to guard his cabin during the cold, as well as protect it against the visits of intrusive persons. He was, therefore compelled to make and hang a door by the use of an auger, an axe, and wooden pins in lieu of nails and hinges.

In the tax roll of 1834, as well as in the pioneer chapter and list of original entries, the names of all the pioneers of what now constitutes Ottawa Township, are given. Their lives were so closely indented with the village of Lima, and their history so immediately connected with the settlement and progress of this leading town of the county, it is but just, that with its history their names should be linked.

LIMA CITY.

Lima has passed the first half century of her existence. From the day in 1831, when the pioneers arrived on the spot, now known as the Public Square, progress has been made as remarkable as conciliatory. The locality possessed many advantages—nature made it beautiful. The American pioneers came to draw forth all the resources of the country; the forest began to disappear; mills to spring up along the stream which then flowed swiftly by the settlement; log-cabins to dot the clearings; roads to lead through the wilderness; gardens to peep forth from the confusion of fallen and decayed trees; the whole scene to assume an air of busy life, which told at once that the men and women who toiled there came to stay and to improve and to build up a city. The task which those early settlers of Lima set out to accomplish, has been performed.

Before the great majority of them left, forever, the scene of their labors, they saw unfolded the reality of their day dreams, and in this place, where they found a wilderness, they beheld a city; complete in

its situation and style of plat, in its public and private buildings, in its society and its government.

From what has been already written of Ottawa Township, a knowledge of the location and general physical characteristics of Lima may be obtained. Its altitude (at railroad depot), above Lake Erie level, is 203 feet; while its depression below Hog Creek marsh is 147 feet, this marsh being 350 feet above the lake level.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF LIMA.

A reference to the organic history of the county will show the part played by the commissioners' board in the establishment of Lima. Of him who located the county seat at this point, much has been said in the general history, and again in the sketches of settlement in the Sugar Creek district; here it will be only necessary to quote from his biographer that which relates to the man up to the period of his settlement in Allen County.

Christopher Wood was born in Kentucky in 1769, and in early life experienced many dangers during the incursions of the savages from the territory of Ohio and Indiana. At that period, the pioneer settlers of Kentucky were often compelled to seek safety in the block-houses and stockade forts, where the Wyandots, Miamis and Shawnees, led on by the notorious Simon Girty, beleaguered the unhappy settlers. In this school of danger, young Christopher Wood became inured to the sudden irruptions of the Northern savages, and learned when young to meet the cunning and strategy of the Indian by bravery and a like shrewdness. He was often employed as a scout, and frequently met that marvel of adventurers, Daniel Boone, who was unsurpassed in his efforts to repel the incursions of the Ohio Indians. He knew personally Simon Kenton, who, next to Boone, was one of the most remarkable border warriors of the West. Mr. Wood also accompanied the expeditions of George Rogers Clark and Logan, and was familiar with the border invasion by Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, in 1790, 1792 and 1794, and participated with other Kentuckians in these expeditions against the Ohio tribes. In this service he traversed a large portion of northwestern Ohio and Kentucky, and upon the treaty at Greenville located in Champaign County, and while residing there purchased lands. During the war of 1812-15, he

served in the army of Gen. Harrison with the Kentucky troops, and was at the defeat of Winchester, at Frenchtown on the river Raisin, in January, 1813, and witnessed the treacherous massacre of the Kentucky troops by the Indians. He was also at the siege of Fort Meigs, the same year. In April, 1824, he, Joseph and Albert G. Wood, two sons, and Benjamin Dolph, a son-in-law, left Bellefontaine to visit a piece of land entered at Piqua, in what is now Allen County. In 1829 he was appointed one of the commissioners to locate the county seat, and in 1831 was appointed by the first board of county commissioners to plat the village and superintend the sale of lots. James W. Riley, acting under Justin Hamilton, of Mercer County, was the surveyor. The name Lima was proposed by Patrick G. Goode, to whom it was suggested by the Peruvians.

ORGANIC AND OFFICIAL HISTORY.

The original town as platted in 1831 was entirely controlled by the county commissioners. In 1841 a movement to organize a system of village government was favorably received ; the commissioners were petitioned in the matter, and as a result the village of Lima was established. The town of Lima was organized March 29, 1842, with H. D. V. Williams, mayor ; W. McHenry, recorder ; John Alexander, Jr., Samuel Black, H. Davison, T. K. Jacobs and D. D. Tompkins, trustees. The council elected John B. Wamsley, treasurer, and Amos Clutter, marshal ; Alexander Beatty, Daniel Bowyer and R. E. Thomas, street commissioners ; and Daniel Musser, supervisor, were appointed in April, 1842. In May, 1842, the question of grading the streets was discussed on plans submitted by D. H. Morrison, engineer.

In 1843 Moses B. Newman was elected recorder ; Daniel Bowyer, T. C. Curtiss, Lester Bliss, Thomas Kennedy and John Keller, trustees—the mayor, treasurer and marshal being re-elected. In June Thomas Dalzell took the place of Lester Bliss.

In 1844, Orrin Curtiss was elected recorder ; H. F. Hubbard, mayor ; John Bashore and Horatio N. Maguire, trustees, *vice* Kellar and Curtiss retired ; Joseph H. Richardson, marshal.

The elections of 1845 resulted in the choice of John P. Fay, mayor ; J. M. Satterthwait, recorder ; Hudson Watt, treasurer ; Hallis Fisher, marshal ; Thomas K. Jacobs, Samuel Clippinger, D. Delzell, Amos

Clutter and H. D. V. Williams, trustees. During this year the trustees refused to serve, and therefore no business was transacted.

The elections of 1846 resulted in the choice of Thomas Delzell, mayor; Orrin Curtiss, recorder; B. A. Satterthwait, treasurer; T. K. Jacobs, marshal; Joseph Crossley, Thomas Milligan, Charles Williams, W. Gunkle and Cyrus Holland, trustees.

Elections of 1847 resulted in the choice of Aurelius N. Smith, mayor; John Delzell, recorder; Newton Hover, treasurer; Enoch L. Ogk, marshal; David Delzell, John Tuttle, B. A. Satterthwait, W. H. C. Mitchell and M. B. Newman, trustees.

In 1848 James Cunningham was elected mayor; Peter R. Gravel, recorder; Thomas Delzell, treasurer; William Andrews, marshal; Julius C. Curtiss, Richard Metheany, John Delzell, John H. Meiley and Anderson Dean, trustees.

In 1849 Thomas Delzell was elected mayor; Lester Bliss, recorder; Newton Hover, treasurer; Thomas K. Jacobs, marshal; John B. Wamsley, John P. Fay, Matthias H. Nichols, B. A. Satterthwait and Hamilton Davison, trustees.

The elections of 1850 resulted in the choice of Thomas Milligan, mayor; Richard Metheany, recorder; John B. Wamsley, treasurer; Isaac Delzell, marshal; William S. Rose, John Kellar, James Cunningham, Thomas Clayton, Daniel Bower.

Elections, 1851: Samuel A. Baxter, mayor; William Cunningham, recorder; Ralph Cherry, treasurer; George W. Fickel, marshal; Thomas K. Jacobs, John B. Wamsley, Samuel Buckmaster, John H. Miley and B. A. Satterthwait, trustees.

The elections of 1852 resulted in the return of the same officers with the exception of marshal, for which position William Andrews was chosen. In this year the contracts to grade the streets were sold. The same year an ordinance to prohibit intemperance and tippling within the village was adopted.

In 1853 Thomas Milligan was elected mayor; William Cunningham, recorder; Thomas K. Jacobs, treasurer; James Wright, marshal; John Tuttle, Henry Sharp, William Skilling, Shelby Taylor and Richard Metheany, trustees. In January, 1854, Samuel A. Baxter was appointed mayor, *vice* Thomas Milligan resigned.

In 1854 Samuel A. Baxter was elected mayor; William Cunningham, recorder; George W. Fickel, treasurer; John H. Shumbarger, marshal; Shelby Taylor, Henry Sharp, Richard Metheany, William Skilling and David Delzell, trustees.

In 1855 Samuel A. Baxter was elected mayor; John McKibben, recorder; George W. Fickle, treasurer; William Stump, marshal; Daniel Musser, T. T. Mitchell, James Harper, Isaac Delzell and Henry Sharp, trustees.

In 1856 James E. Harriott was elected mayor; John McKibben, recorder; F. H. Buckley, treasurer; C. C. Hurd, Henry Sharp, James Harper, T. T. Mitchell, Isaac Delzell, trustees; William Stump, marshal.

In 1857 John Melhorn was elected mayor; C. Parmenter, recorder; A. N. Smith, marshal; Francis Ashton, Sr., W. A. Hover, Elijah Curtiss Hudson Watt and Christian Lippert, trustees. Mayor Melhorn resigned, but was appointed in May to fill unexpired term. J. W. Fields was appointed marshal, *vice* Smith resigned. T. H. Binkley was elected treasurer.

In 1858 James A. Newell was elected mayor; C. Parmenter, recorder; J. B. Wamsley, treasurer; H. Watt, F. Ashton and W. A. Hover, trustees.

In 1859 John L. Hughes was elected mayor; C. Parmenter, recorder; W. McHenry, H. Sharp, L. C. Hurd, David Lloyd and Garrett Wykoff, trustees; William Stewart, marshal, and John B. Wamsley, treasurer.

In 1860 E. G. Hamilton was elected mayor; William Cunningham, recorder; William Kiplinger, T. T. Mitchell, William Skilling, C. T. Neff, Francis Ashton, trustees; J. B. Wamsley, treasurer, and William Stump, marshal.

In 1861 John R. Hughes was elected mayor; William Cunningham, recorder; J. B. Wamsley, treasurer; Samuel Miller, marshal; Isaac Delzell, J. H. Dague, T. E. Cunningham, J. H. Cookston and Daniel Musser, trustees.

In 1862 the mayor and recorder were re-elected; William Stump, marshal; Holmes Brown, W. Miller, D. Musser, I. Delzell and J. H. Dague, trustees, were elected.

In 1863 mayor and recorder were re-elected. The trustees chosen were Edward Marshall, Ed Sanford, Aaron Parker, William E. Lee and C. M. Townsend.

In 1864 J. T. Heckman was elected mayor; W. Cunningham, recorder; H. Langan, T. T. Mitchell, I. A. Leeck, Thomas Albert and J. H. Churchill, trustees.

In 1865 John Collett was elected mayor; J. L. Hughes, recorder; D. Clippinger, G. Wykoff, John Roush, E. Sanford, Morris Mahan, trustees; R. Metheany, treasurer; Joseph Bressler, marshal.

In 1866 the mayor and corporation officers were re-elected; C. J. Neff, E. Sanford, J. R. Hughes, David Owen and D. E. Kiplinger, trustees.

In 1867 John Collett was elected mayor; W. M. Ampt, recorder; James H. Corns, Benjamin C. Faurot, Uriah Pangle, J. R. Hughes and C. D. Robbins, trustees; J. M. Brown, recorder.

In 1868 Thomas M. Robb was elected mayor; Henry Heman, recorder; John O'Connor, T. Mayo, John Gable, D. C. Hulbert, Patrick Lawler, trustees; James Bastable, marshal; A. R. Krebs, treasurer.

The elections of 1869 resulted in the re-election of mayor, recorder, marshal and treasurer. John H. Meily, William Sissiest, F. Roush, D. C. Hulbert, were elected trustees. George W. Overmyer was elected mayor by the council in September, 1869, *vice* Mayor Robb, resigned.

In 1870 Richard Metheany was elected mayor; H. H. Heman, clerk; Thomas J. Nash, W. M. Bell, A. L. Richmond, Fred Agerter, J. S. Karns and Peter Feeman, trustees; J. E. Richie, attorney; D. C. Hulbert, treasurer; James Bastable, marshal, and Elijah Delzell, commissioner.

In 1871, Mayor Metheany was re-elected. D. S. Fisher, John O'Connor and Fred Agerter, were elected councilmen; H. H. Heman, clerk.

In 1872, Richard Metheany continued in office. H. H. Heman was elected clerk; H. G. Crockett, William Gibbs and J. K. Shaffer, were elected trustees; I. Z. Hooper, treasurer; James Irvin, attorney, and Fraley Fink, marshal.

In 1873, George W. Disman, J. S. Hughes and John Bakehorn, were elected councilmen, and D. D. Nicholas, city engineer. During this year, the work of grading the streets was carried out extensively.

The members of the council since 1874, are named as follows: 1874, John M. Bond, S. W. Jackson, William S. Watt, Edwin Sanford, John O'Connor and John Black. 1875, G. W. Disman, John Black and

Edwin Sanford. 1876, John W. Bond, William L. Watt, John O'Connor. 1877, S. A. Smith, W. L. Porter, John Black. 1878, C. A. Metheany, John O'Connor, G. Day. 1879, S. A. Smith, W. L. Porter and John Black. 1880, J. Y. Marmon, A. F. Wheeler, John O'Connor, William H. Lamberton and F. M. Ryland. 1881, John Black, George Hall, H. A. Moore and L. J. Shockey. 1882, Garrett Wykoff, A. F. Wheeler, John O'Connor, John Van Sweringen. 1883, John Disman, C. F. Donze, R. C. Eastman and P. J. Scully. 1884-85, C. F. Donze, P. J. Scully, Joseph Potter, John Disman, H. Parham, John O'Connor, E. T. Bowdle, J. M. Jameson.

The mayors of Lima since 1873 are named in the following list: Richard Metheany, 1873; John C. Dunlevy, 1874-76; John B. Townsend, 1876-80; Frank E. Mead, 1880-82; H. S. Prophet, 1882-84; William McComb, 1884-86.

The city clerks of Lima from 1873 to 1885 were H. H. Heman, 1873; James K. Bell, 1874; T. C. Sherman, 1875-78 and E. F. Davis, 1878-85.

The officers of the city government are W. L. Mackenzie, solicitor; L. O'Neill, marshal; J. P. Haller, civil engineer; W. R. Leedom, street commissioner; D. J. Shuler, chief of fire department; G. W. Moyer, engineer and messenger.

FINANCES OF LIMA.

The tax levy for 1884 was about \$33,000. The fire bonds issued in July, 1865, amounting to \$14,400 are all redeemed. The railroad aid bonds for \$100,000, issued as a bonus to the L. E. & W. R. R. and to the D. & M. R. R. fall due April 1, in the year 1900. Six per cent is payable semi-annually on them. Sewer bonds for \$10,000 were standing out in November, 1884, from the issue of November and December, 1882, and \$5,000 issued March 1, 1884, fall due in 1888. Notes for \$3,900 also stand against the city building, which with \$1,000 paid in cash, and other considerations, place the sole title of this building in the city council.

LIMA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In other portions of this work many references are made to the volunteer fire companies of former days. In September, 1872, a company was organized to take charge of the Clapp & Jones steam fire-engine. J. R. Hughes, the chief of the old department, was not present, but T.

Shroyer, his assistant took the chair. The Lima Chief Company No. 3 was organized as the result of this meeting. The old organization claimed J. R. Hughes for chief engineer until 1881, when D. J. Shuler was elected. In February, 1882, the department was reorganized as a city department, with D. J. Shuler, chief; C. F. Donze, assistant chief; James Harley, foreman; J. R. Mowen, assistant foreman, and J. W. Earley, secretary. The hose carriage was purchased in March, 1882. This is the only addition to equipment since reorganization. Mr. Shuler is still chief; Charles Keplinger, secretary. The regular members of the department at present are C. F. Donze, James Harley, W. Haval, John Hubbard, Peter Weot, Elmer Mowen, Louis Goebel, John Hoover, William Truesdale James Ogden, William McComb, Jr., Charles Keplinger and Newton Pangle, driver of hook and ladder truck. Under the old organization this department participated in many tournaments, and took prizes at Delphos, Bellefontaine, Kenton and Bucyrus. Under the city organization the department does not attend tournaments. The number of fires attended since February, 1882, is seventy-two, to which those of January 21 and 22, 1885 are to be added. The success of the department is proverbial.

The total value of property in 1883, as assessed, was \$3,244,862; rate of taxation, including 2 and 9-10 mills of State tax, 30 and 2-10 mills; amount of State tax, \$9,410.10; amount of local tax, \$88,584.73; total tax for all purposes in 1883, \$97,994.83. Indebtedness September 1, 1883, including debts of separate school districts, \$105,064.56.

The political complexion of the citizens is shown in the following abstract of votes cast for President of the United States, November 4, 1884:

	Rep.	Dem.	Lab.	Pro.
First Ward,.....	364	310	14	1
Second Ward,.....	429	282	4	2
Third Ward,.....	105	381	3	.
Fourth Ward,.....	260	139	5	1
Ottawa,.....	15	18	.	.
Totals.....	1173	1130	26	4

The October vote on supreme judge was 1,164 Democratic and 1,126 Republican. This would show a Democratic loss of thirty-four in votes, and a Republican increase of forty-seven. In October the Democratic majority in the city was thirty-eight, and in November the Republican majority was forty-three, being a net Republican gain of eighty-one.

The question of constructing a system of water-works was brought before the people, on November 4, 1884, with the following result :

	Yes.	No.	Maj.
First Ward,.....	354	277	77
Second Ward,.....	427	215	212
Third Ward,.....	251	214	37
Fourth Ward,.....	—	—	3
Majority for Water-works,.....			329

J. D. Cook, the hydraulic engineer, estimates the expenses of water-works for Lima at \$190,000, which includes nineteen and three-fourth miles of pipe, with special castings, valves, hydrants, building, pumps, engines, boilers, reservoir, and \$11,500 for incidentals and engineer's salary.

PIONEER SKETCHES.

Lima, as the county seat, monopolizes, as it were, a great deal of the pioneer history of the county. For this reason every chapter of the general history of the county contains many and lengthy allusions to her old settlers, as well as to pioneers of other divisions of the county, who were also identified with the history of settlement and progress. From the reminiscences of Robert Bowers, the following sketch of Lima in early days is taken: "My father brought me to Lima in the fall of 1834. I was then a boy of twelve years of age, and as green as the forest leaves in June—a rare specimen to transplant on new and untried soil, where there was nothing to develop the mind but the study of forest leaves, the music of the bullfrog and the howl of the wolf. Every boy or girl was their own instructor, and the spelling schools that were held by appointment and imposed upon our fathers by turns, were our highest academic accomplishments, and unfortunately for myself I never even graduated at them. Lima was then a town of very few souls. I cannot say how many, but I knew every man, woman, and child in the settlement, and could count them all without much figuring. We had here at that time the land office, two hotels, two shoe shops, two tailors, five stores, where you could buy whisky and such things as a country store usually keeps, two furniture stores, two tanneries, one wheelwright, one reed factory, one millinery store, three doctors, one hat store, one pottery, two smith shops. No newspaper office, no outlet or inlet either by rail or earth. In the spring we travelled below, in summer we traveled on top. *

* * * Our roads were trails and section lines. Emi-

grants were constantly changing the trails, seeking better and dryer land for their footing and wheeling. Yet, under all our disadvantages, we were happy, and always ready to lend a helping hand and render assistance wherever it was needed. The latch-string was always out, and often the last pint of meal was divided regardless where the next would come from."

In 1880 the late John Cunningham repeated his reminiscences of olden times to Mr. Harrison, who was then compiling an atlas of the county. The facts which he gave deal with the minutiae of history, and are, on that account, most valuable. Mr. Cunningham thinks he was among the earliest school teachers in the town, having taught in 1834, in the old log court house. He is of opinion that Dr. Samuel Black, and Miss McCoy, who married John Kelly; Miss Page, now Mrs. William Cunningham, were also about that time teachers. These schools were taught in old buildings, the court house, and other convenient places. There were then no schoolhouses. Miss Emeline S. Holloway, now Mrs. Cunningham, J. W. Thomas, and Miss Rose, were early teachers in Lima. Mr. Cunningham taught four years. The first mill was built by Jacob Hindel and Abel Tompkins in 1834. They built a grist and saw-mill southwest of Lima, on the Ottawa: the grist-mill had two run of buhrs. William Scott built a saw-mill about the same time in 1834, near town. Alexander Beaty was a blacksmith and bell-maker in town. C. Baker and James Anderson were merchants; James Peltier, a Frenchman, also. The taverns were kept by John Bashore and J. P. Mitchell. The taverns were then two, one on the corner of the square and Market Street, Mitchell; and Bashore on South Main; both log buildings. Daniel Musser owned the first tannery. H. Watt was the first shoe-maker; John Keller the first saddler; Drs. William Cunningham and William McHenry the first physicians. Dr. Cunningham died in 1843. At the time of the election of representative to the Legislature, Allen County was attached to Shelby. Mr. Cunningham's family resides upon the north banks of the Ottawa River, just on the south margin of Lima. Mrs. O. W. Smith, his daughter, states that the new union school system was adopted in 1856, in Lima, and the western building erected in 1858. In 1856 the school was conducted in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Dr. W. W. Littlefield, superinten-

dent, until the completion of the high school building. The building cost about \$20,000. In 1860, a college course of four years was adopted for graduating scholars. The school was then under the superintendence of Prof. William Shaw. The first class graduated in 1864, and graduated three scholars. The school was ably conducted until 1871, when the new building in the east part of the city was built, costing \$46,000. The school since then has been a success, and has now enrolled about 2,000 scholars, mostly in attendance, requiring the services of about twenty-four teachers, at a heavy cost. Mr. Cunningham states that the land office was first at Piqua, next at Wapakonetta, and in 1834 removed to Lima, and Gen. William Blackburn was the receiver.

SCHOOLS.

In 1834, the late John Cunningham instituted a school in the pioneer court house, which he conducted until 1838. Dr. Samuel Black presided over a school about this time, while Miss McCoy and Miss Page were also engaged in teaching. So that within the first decade of the existence of the village, the cause of secular education was ably espoused. On the organization of the common school system, the subscription schools ceased. The new order of affairs met the warm approval of the people. In 1856 a union school, with Dr. W. W. Littlefield as principal, was opened in the basement of the old Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued there until the completion of the West Side schoolhouse in 1858. In 1871 the East Side schoolhouse was erected at a cost of \$46,000. The condition of the schools of Lima, in 1884, is portrayed in the following abstract of reports. The revenues in 1884 were \$38,293.84; expenditures, \$19,958.77. There are three school buildings, valued at \$110,000. The number of pupils enrolled is 1859, 913 boys, and 946 girls; 106 are belonging to the high school department. Thirty-two teachers are employed, who, with superintendent, received \$12,165 as salary during the year.

The superintendents of the Lima schools, since the office was established, are named as follows: W. W. Littlefield, 1855-57; Rev. P. G. Stierwalt, 1857-58; — Wilhelm, 1858-59; William A. Shaw, 1859-61; Rev. Charles Gibbs, 1861-62; John Hanson, 1862-65; Charles Baker, 1865-66; Dr. George A. Gotwald, three weeks in March, 1866; S. A.

Foose, 1866-67; W. E. Crosby, 1867-69; G. W. Walker, 1869-84; and J. M. Greenslade, the present superintendent.

CHURCHES.

The first religious societies of Lima were the Methodist Episcopal organized by Rev. Mr. Gurley, and the Presbyterian, by Rev. James Cunningham, and Rev. Thomas Clark, in 1833. In 1834, Rev. William Chaffee organized the Baptist Church. In 1846 the Sanguinist Fathers sent one of their number to Lima to establish the mission of St. Rose, although Rev. Mr. Stallo came to the settlement so early as 1831, and made a short stay there. In 1855 Rev. Paul G. Stierwalt established the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1860 Rev. P. Greding introduced, and in 1863, Rev. George Retting founded the German Evangelical Lutheran Society. In 1862, Rev. Grafton Graham founded the African Methodist Church. David S. Cross and others founded the Church of Christ in 1869; and in 1872 the Protestant Episcopal Society was founded by Rev. Mr. Hall.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The First Methodist Episcopal class in Lima, Ohio, was founded in October, 1833, with but a few members, of whom but one remains—Mr. Huld Watt. The society was organized by James B. Findlay, and John Alexander, missionaries on the St. Mary's Mission. The first services were held in the old court house; a log building, still standing on South Main Street, and for a number of years occupied by J. F. Cole and family as a dwelling-house. In 1837, the society having added largely to its members, erected a frame church at the rear end of the lot, at the southwest corner of Union and Market Streets. This building is now used as a dwelling, having been removed to the opposite side of Union Street, near Spring. The Lord continuing to bless our beloved Zion, a larger church was found to be necessary, and in 1852 a more commodious building was erected at the front corner of the church lot. This was used as a place of worship until the year 1871, when the present handsome brick edifice at the northwest corner of Market and Elizabeth Streets, was built, at a cost, including its appurtenances, of about \$50,000, and dedicated by Rev. Bishop Foster, March 12, 1876.—*Text: Romans I, 20.*

The present beautiful parsonage, built at the rear of the church lot,

and fronting on Elizabeth Street, was designed by G. B. F. Cooper, architect, and built by Mr. Davis in the summer of 1882, at a cost of about \$6,000, making this the finest church property in the Central Ohio Conference, if not in the State. Church membership, 600. Sabbath-school enrollment, 350.

Presiding elders of the church since its organization : Revs. W. H. Rapiet, L. B. Gurley, John James, Elner Yoakum, James Kellan, W. J. Wells, Hiram M. Shaffer, E. C. Gavit, Francis Mariott, S. L. Roberts, C. F. Berry, L. M. Albright and J. Francis Davies.

Pastors : Revs. A. Harmount, S. K. Hard, S. Moore, J. M. Holmes, J. K. Wykes, S. H. Alderman, J. M. Moore, W. Winters, O. Kennedy, I. R. Henderson, L. C. Webster, E. A. Berry, Dr. I. Newton, Dr. P. E. Donaldson, J. Francis Davies and Richard Wallace.

Secretary, since 1869, H. Parham.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the latest evidences of the growth of Methodism in this county. A few years ago Trinity Church was considered large and convenient enough to accommodate all the members of this faith in Lima and neighborhood, but the extension of the city, the opening of new industries, and consequent increase of population, have all contributed to render the establishment of a new society and the building of a new church a matter of necessity. Rev. A. Harmount, the first pastor of the Trinity Church in 1852, is now preacher in charge.

Liberty Chapel, of the Methodist Church Society, was built in 1881, and dedicated November 27, that year, by Rev. J. Wykes, pastor. John Hedges was trustee.

African Methodist Church was organized in 1862, by Rev. G. Graham, with James Robinson and Patrick Howard and their wives. Rev. H. J. Andrews was the first pastor. In 1863 this society purchased the old schoolhouse, which was fitted up as a church, and used until 1875. During this year the old building, known as the Presbyterian Church was purchased by Rev. Reuben Clark (who was then pastor), for \$1,600. This building is still in use by the colored Methodists.

First Presbyterian Church was founded by Revs. James Cunningham and Thomas Clark, August 21, 1833, with nine female and five male members. Alex. Beatty and John Jameson were the elders. In 1834,

this society erected a brick house on West Elm Street, which was used until 1845, when a frame house was erected on Elizabeth and Spring Streets. The roster of members of the Presbyterian Church in January 16, 1838, is as follows: Amos Alfred, C. H. Adgate, Ad. Boyd, Andrew Budd, Elias Bowers, Caleb Baldwin, Byrom Baldwin, Griffith Breese, George Breese, Samuel Black, L. A. Ballantine, John Bashore, Alex. Beatty, Samuel and John Cobean, Samuel A. and John Clippinger, Dr. William Cunningham, John Cunningham, and William Cunningham, Jr., John Carlisle, Matthew Dobbins, William Dowling, L. H. Dutton, D. D. Tompkins, Hamilton Davison, Benjamin Davison, Jacob Flemmin, Eliza French, Margaret Gibber, William Hunter, Manuel Hover, J. Hover, St. Clair Hover, Anson H. Holloway, Anson M. Hadsell, E. Hover, Thomas Kennedy, James McCullough, Matt. H. McCullough, William McKibben, Jacob Miller, Samuel Miller, Clarkson Keve, Mary Poage, Charles H. Rose, John Russell, Hugh Skilling, Leonore Skilling, Moses Smith, James Slater, Charles Stukey—Binkley, Levi Saint, Daniel Shuler, Mariah Van Dolson, John and Joseph Ward, Samuel Watt,—McFarland, V. D. H. Williams, George G. Poage, John Carlisle, Burgess Dickey.

In February, 1855, the New School Presbyterians withdrew from the First Church, organized February 19, by a committee of the Dayton Presbytery, and the same year erected a small house of worship on West Street. In November, 1864, the Old School Presbyterians, numbering fifty-four, withdrew from the first church, and formed what was known as the Central Presbyterian Church. In 1869 the New School Presbyterians reunited with the first church, and the name Union Presbyterian Church was adopted. In September, 1872, the Old School Presbyterians returned to the original church.

First Presbyterian Church was reorganized September 16, 1872, composed of the Central or New School, and the original society, with Rev. John Kelly, pastor; Matthew Dobbins,* John Cunningham,* R. G. Stockton, J. R. Hughes, S. R. Badeau, M. H. McCullough, J. H. Dague, John B. Haller, William Armstrong* and Abram Boyd, elders. J. H. Dague, clerk. The names marked with a star are deceased. The present elders are D. W. Walker, Rice A. Roberts, S. A. Badeau, J. H. Dague, J. R. Hughes and Abram Boyd. Mr. Dague has served as clerk since reorganization.

The present church building on Market and West Streets was begun in 1879, and dedicated July 4, 1880. In May, 1879, a committee was appointed to sell the old church lot and purchase a new lot. In June, Mr. Faurot bought the old building lot, etc., for \$5,600; subsequently a sum of \$10,000 was raised, and a building committee was appointed viz: J. R. Hughes, Chairman; T. T. Mitchell, T. K. Jacobs, J. H. Dague, George Jameson, clerk. Jacob R. Mowen was contractor. The lot and building, etc., cost about \$22,000. The stained windows were supplied by Wells Bros. of Chicago. The architect was Mr. Grosvenor of Jackson, Mich. The members number 326, the membership of Sunday School is about 300. Of this school Rev. Mr. Hall is superintendent since 1879.

The pastors of the First Presbyterian Church have been—Rev. George Sheldon, 1834; Rev. George G. Poage, 1838; Rev. William McGookin, 1839; Rev. J. M. Crabb, 1840; Rev. John McKenney, 1848; Rev. R. M. Badeau, 1849; Rev. Henry B. Fry, 1856; Rev. Thomas P. Johnson, 1858; Rev. H. B. Fry, 1859; Rev. Mr. Marshall, *pro tem.*; Rev. Samuel Ramsey, 1864; Rev. O. M. Todd, 1866; Rev. William M. Claybaugh, 1868; Rev. John Daniels, 1870; Rev. J. S. Kemper, 1872; Rev. I. M. Hall, 1875.

Rev. A. T. Robertson is present pastor of the Main Street Presbyterian Church.

Lima Presbytery was represented in the Ohio Presbytery at Cincinnati, October, 1884, by the following named gentlemen: Rev. John A. Meeks, Findlay, Ohio; Rev. William R. Spence, Sidney, Ohio; Rev. John H. Sherrard, Delphos, Ohio; Rev. Benjamin J. Brown, Bluffton, Ohio; Rev. Alexander J. Robertson, Lima, Ohio; Elder Henry Byall, Findlay, Ohio; Elder D. C. Kemp, Ada, Ohio; Elder Hugh Thompson, Sidney, Ohio; Elder T. S. Gilliland, Van Wert, Ohio; Elder D. H. Robinson, Celina, Ohio.

Central Presbyterian Church (O. S.) was organized November 6, 1864, by members of the First Presbyterian Church of Lima, of whom fifty-seven joined the new church. The elders elected were Abram Boyd, M. H. McCullough, James Chenoweth and William Armstrong, with Mr. McCullough, clerk. Rev. Thomas P. Johnston was first pastor, 1864-69. Rev. Mr. Kelly succeeded to the pastorate in February, 1870. He also presided over Little Grove Church in Bath Township until suc-



J. B. Chipman

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ceeded by Rev. J. S. Kemper, of Dayton. This society erected a brick house of worship in 1865 on Main, near High Street. In 1872 the Central Society was merged into the old society.

Presbyterian Mission Church was founded June 12, 1875, by Revs. Thomas Elcock, John B. Strain and Elder Dobbins. Thomas Dobbins, Joshua Jamieson and J. A. Hover were elected trustees; John Cunningham, J. W. Waters and James Harper, elders. The church building on Pearl Street was erected three years after organization.

Baptist Church.—The following history of this society is based on the records of the church, and for this reason, it is taken from Mr. Harrison's historical sketch:

"The First Baptist Church of Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, was organized January 25, 1834, with twenty-six members, to wit: James Daniels, Rhoda Daniels, William Chenoweth, Ann Chenoweth, James Johnson, Ellen Johnson, Nancy Johnson, Thomas Hawthorn, Mira Hawthorn, Betsy Terry, Nancy Daniels, Sarah Chalmers, Benjamin M. Daniels, Barzillai Osborn, Elizabeth Osborn, Samuel Lippencott, Elizabeth Lippencott, John Lippencott, Nancy Lippencott, Samuel B. Lippencott, Phebe Lippencott, Phebe Homan, William Chaffee, Abigail Chaffee, Samuel Homan and Sally Homan. Rev. William Chaffee was their first pastor. The church was admitted to membership in the Mad River Association in August, 1834. Services were held in the old court house till the 18th of October, that year, at which time a new house of worship was completed and occupied. A request by the Presbyterian society for the use of the church on certain days, commencing on the first Sabbath in November of that year, was unanimously granted. This building was a frame structure, and still stands on the corner of Union and Spring Streets, used as a dwelling. About 1856 a new location was purchased on the west side of Tanner Street, between Market and High Streets, and the substantial brick edifice now in use was erected thereon, and dedicated to the worship of God in June of that year. The present membership is 216. The following pastors have been in charge: Revs. William Chaffee, James French, Daniel Thomas, J. Dinkerman, D. Beemis, J. C. Armstrong, G. L. Stevens, J. L. Moore, J. M. Chapman, C. A. Clark, James Sykes, A. G. Kirk, M. W. Holmes. J. B. Cook took charge in June, 1877. Rev. D. B. Cheney is the present pastor (1885)."

Second Baptist (colored) is comparatively a modern organization, with a very limited membership.

Church of St. Rose (Catholic) may be said to have been founded in 1846, when the fathers of that illustrious society, denominated Sanguinists, first celebrated mass in this county. Service was held in the house of Mr. O'Connell, many people coming a distance of fifteen miles through the wilderness to participate in the sacrifice. Father Sheehan, then priest of Tiffin, Ohio, visited the scattered families in and around Lima subsequently. During the building of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and other roads, there was a large addition to the Catholic population. From 1850 to 1855 those Catholic settlers were attended by Father Sullivan, of Tiffin, and Father Matthias Krieusch, of Westminster, alternately. Father Krieusch, observing the increase of this pioneer congregation, suggested the necessity of a house of worship, but met with much discouragement and disappointment. In 1854 many of the Catholics moved westward, which was a serious blow to the church at Lima. The priest, however, was not discouraged; he entered with greater energy into the work of church building, and with the subscriptions, which he collected from Catholic and Protestant alike, erected the first church edifice in 1857, a brick building, 34x40, on Ottawa Road. Many objected to the proportions of the building, and were not slow to assert that never would the congregation be sufficiently large to fill the church. However, within a short time, facts proved the judgment of Father Krieusch in this matter, to be correct. Rev. Michael Prendergast came to Lima, December 5, 1858. Father Patrick Henneberry, known as Father Patrick, succeeded Rev. M. Prendergast immediately after the coming of the latter, and rendered great services to religion by his sermons on the duty of total abstinence. From 1855 to 1861 Lima was attended by priests of the Order of Sanguinists. Rev. A. J. Murphy was appointed first resident pastor October 19, 1861. His name is familiar to all the early settlers of Lima and neighborhood, for the services which he rendered. He purchased all the property of the church at Lima, and paid for it, a difficult matter at that time. He built an addition to the church of 1857, and also built the first Catholic schoolhouse at Lima. In 1863 he was called to other fields of duty by Bishop Rappe, amid the regrets of all the people. In 1863 Rev. James O'Rielly took charge of the parish.

Even in his time it was evident that a larger church building should be erected. He selected a site for the present church, collected a building fund, and had every preparation made to enter on erecting a church after his own plans, when he was called to Cleveland. In 1864 Rev. A. R. Sedley was appointed priest. During his administration the present church building was erected at a cost of \$30,000, including the bell (which is one of the heaviest used in the diocese), the high altar, and the organ. He moved the old school building to its present site, built a large addition to it, and reorganized the school, with the Sisters of St. Francis teachers. He was called to a more important field of labor, commensurate with his executive ability, in July, 1876. It is impossible to detail the labors and sacrifices made by those zealous priests in the cause of humanity. The people of Lima are witnesses of their works. In July, 1876, Rev. F. J. Henry was appointed priest of the parish. At that time the congregation was bound by a heavy debt. Through the liberality of the people, and the administrative ability of the pastor, this debt was cleared off in 1882, and the title to one of the finest ecclesiastical properties in the diocese was handed over to the councilmen of the parish. Father Henry also erected the Sisters' residence in 1880-81, and completed this building at a cost of about \$6,000. In 1883 a frame schoolhouse was erected at a cost of about \$1,500, the old school building was raised, while about \$2,000 has been expended on the church building, pews, side altars, etc. The congregation numbers about 1,000 members. The number of children attending school is 400. There are five sisters employed to preside over the girls' and junior boys' school, while Mr. McLaughlin presides over the senior boys' school. The laymen closely allied with the founding and progress of the church at Lima are worthy of special mention, viz., James Purtell, Nicholas Gunkel (who donated the site for the first church), William Kennifick, John O'Connor, William and Daniel Finn, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Langan, Anthony Myer, Michael Doyle, Simon Lawler, Peter O'Neil, L. Ferkel, Philip Klaus, Ed and John Dunne, Thomas Callaghan, Thomas Duffield, John P. Sullivan, John Morris, Henry O'Brien and H. O'Brien, Jr., Frank and Michael Dugan, Thomas Kaval, George Feltz, and others.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Zion) was organized May 2, 1855, by Paul G. Stierwalt, and a small frame school building purchased a little

later which was the society's church until 1865, when the present building was erected. According to the old records Hiram Stotts and John Meilley were elders, and Samuel Hook and Mathias Ridenour deacons in 1855. The number who signed the agreement was 150. Among the pioneer members the following names occur: Michael Roider, 1845; Catherine Helsel and Eliza Beery were admitted by confirmation in 1847; Jacob Roider in 1848 and Mary Roider in 1854. Among the original members were George W. Overmyer, M. C. Overmyer, George Roush and wife, Daniel Heindel and wife, Sophia Kimmer, Henry Roush and wife, Joseph Roush and wife, Henry Boose and wife (1856), Barbara Boop, Henry Reel and wife (1858), Jacob Roider (1848), Mary Roider (1854). Rev. C. H. Eckhart is pastor.

United Brethren Church, on Union and Spring Streets, erected in 1882, was dedicated December 31, of that year, by Bishop J. Weaver. Rev. D. N. Howe was pastor.

Church of Christ was organized December 2, 1869, by Elder W. S. Moore, with the following named original members: D. S. Cross, Francis M. Hall, Esther Hall, A. E. Dixon, A. P. Dixon, E. J. Maguire, Kaziah Lurney, W. H. Harper, S. K. Cross, H. W. Lewis, M. E. Lewis, Byron Hall, N. N. Dixon, T. A. Udall, Jennie Barber, Lydia Maguire. The pastors since 1871 were Elder G. M. Kemp, Elder W. J. Lhamon and Elder H. Cogswell, the present pastor. The secretaries who have served the society are R. Spencer, D. Murray and W. C. Boggs. There are 150 members. The property is valued at \$6,000, including the brick house of worship constructed by J. R. Mowen and D. J. Shuler from plans by W. C. Boggs.

Protestant Episcopal Church was formally organized in 1872 by Rev. Mr. Hall, of Piqua, with William B. Gorton, Frances L. Gorton and Mary Gorton, original members. The pastors who have had charge of the mission since Mr. Hall's time are Revs. Waynesburgh, C. S. Bates, Kemp, Chittenden, Avis, Taylor and the present rector, Rev. J. B. Pitman. A house of worship was erected and dedicated in 1879 at a cost of \$6,000. The present membership of the society is twenty. The trustees are W. B. Gorton and Robert Mehaffey; vestrymen are Gorton, Vogle, Myers, Gray, W. Mehaffey, Robert Mehaffey and William Lowe; wardens are Messrs. Gorton and Vogle. Up to 1883 when Rev. Mr. Pit-

man was appointed pastor, the church cannot be said to have had a permanent organization.

German Evangelical Reformed Lutheran Church was founded September 5, 1863, by Rev. George Retting, Karl Amelung and J. J. Houtzer were elected elders; Christian Rothe and August Gebhard, deacons; William Schnug, H. Betz and M. Herold, trustees. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Retting, were Rev. William Fenneman, C. Pluess, C. F. Waldecker and J. H. Stepler. Rev. P. C. Beeman is now pastor of this church. Three years after organization the house of worship on West Wayne Street, was erected, and nine years later the parsonage was built.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church was founded at Lima, a few years ago. Rev. J. G. Neiffer is pastor of the church.

Reformed English Church is one of the old church organizations of Lima. Rev. W. A. Long is the present pastor. During his pastorate, December 16, 1863, their house of worship was dedicated.

The Universalists, Disciples, Quakers (or Friends), Free-Will Baptists, Mennonites, Dunkards, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, Protestant Methodists, Southern Methodists, Congregationalists, Spiritualists, and a few Latter-Day Saints are found here in this city of Lima, but without religious organization, and even a pair of heathen Chinese.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Lima was established February 1, 1832, with Lewis Srouf, postmaster. At that time the business amounted to little over \$500 per annum. To-day the receipts amount to about \$60,000. In April, 1832, John Ward was appointed; in June, Henry Lippencott; in April, 1833, Charles Baker, who served until November 8, 1837, when William Cunningham was commissioned; in April, 1839, John W. Thomas; in July, 1841, John B. Wamsley; in May, 1843, Samuel A. Baxter; in December, 1844, B. A. Satterthwait; in April, 1851, John Keller; in June, 1853, Samuel Sanford; in September, 1856, Orrin Curtiss; in March, 1861, John R. Beatty; in October, 1861, Cornelius Parmenter—re-appointed in March, 1865; was succeeded by William H. Harper in March, 1867. In April, 1869, Mr. Parmenter was again commissioned postmaster, re-appointed in March, 1873, and served until November 8,

1877, when George P. Waldorf, the present incumbent of the office, took charge. Mr. Woldorf was commissioned April 11, 1877. The office became a Presidential gift March 11, 1865, and was raised to the second class, July 11, 1879. In March, 1880, the present office was opened.

PRESS.

The newspaper press of the city is represented by the *Gazette*, a Republican weekly journal, edited by C. Parmenter; the *Democrat*, a Democratic journal, edited by Mr. Timmonds; the *Republican*, a morning newspaper, and the *Weekly Republican*, are published by Messrs. Long, Winder and Porter, members of the Republican Printing Company; the *Times*, an evening journal, and the *Weekly Times*, edited by O. B. Selfridge, Jr. These papers are compiled with care. (*See History of Press*).

MASONIC HISTORY.

Charity Lodge of Lima was organized under dispensation January 1, 1851, with the following charter officers and members: Orrin Curtiss, W. M.; D. H. Anderson, S. W.; Samuel A. Baxter, J. W.; Ezekiel Hover, treasurer; John H. Meily, recorder; Thomas K. Jacobs, S. D.; Zenas Bates, J. D.; E. S. Linn, T.; L. W. Turner, Michael Leatherman, L. Eversole, S. W. Besse, Andrew Shindler, James Chenoweth. October 28, 1851, the lodge was chartered as Lima Lodge, No. 205, S. C. Preston of Delphos Lodge instituting. Phineas Edgecomb and S. W. Washburn took their places as officers. R. Dove was elected secretary in 1853.

The Worshipful Masters and Recorders of Lima Lodge, since 1854, are named in the following roll: 1854, Daniel Swalley, L. H. Anderson; 1855, Orrin Curtiss, R. Metheany; 1856, Benjamin F. Metcalf, Jason R. Hanna; 1857, A. N. Smith, Milton Scott; 1858, D. H. Anderson, E. G. Hamilton; 1859, Lyman C. Hurd, John Melhorn; 1860, A. N. Smith, C. Metheany; 1861, George W. Overmyer, C. A. Metheany; 1862, George W. Overmyer, Shelby Taylor; 1863-64, D. C. P. Tirrill, J. M. Haller; 1865, George W. Overmyer, J. M. Haller; 1866, George W. Overmyer, S. J. Brand; 1867, George W. Overmyer, R. Metheany; 1868-69, C. A. Metheany, L. M. Meily; 1870-71, D. S. Fisher, George W. Overmyer; 1872-73, Garrett Wykoff, George W. Overmyer; 1874, Corbin I. Neff, George W. Overmyer; 1875, Corbin I. Neff, G. W. Walker; 1876, Garrett Wykoff, G. W. Walker;

1877-78, George W. James, Shelby Taylor; 1879-80, E. H. Johns, Shelby Taylor; 1881, William M. Bates, Shelby Taylor; 1882, William M. Bates, A. C. Reichelderfer; 1883-84, James McBeth, A. C. Reichelderfer.

The elections of November, 1884, resulted in the choice of the following officers :—George W. Myers, W. M.; W. J. Hill, senior warden; George P. Connors, junior warden; John Roush, treasurer; A. C. Reichelderfer, secretary; Frank Polser, senior deacon; W. H. Pockmire junior deacon; G. Wykoff, tyler. Samuel Havil was elected trustee for the term of three years. 168 members.

Lima Chapter No. 49, was organized under dispensation, May 7, 1852, and chartered October 21, 1852, with the following members: Orrin Curtiss, D. H. Anderson, S. W. Washburn, Thomas Milligan, Eli Bond, Daniel Swalley, D. C. Le Rue, Charles S. Rose and Alden Bessee. Orrin Curtiss was H. P.; D. H. Anderson, N. B. Howard, secretary. The officers served until 1855, when Thomas Milligan was elected H. P.; Orrin Curtiss, secretary. In 1856 Thomas Milligan was re-elected H. P., and Jason Hanna, secretary; In 1857, Eli Bond, H. P., and Richard Metheany, secretary, were elected. Eli Bond, H. P., and T. T. Mitchell, secretary, were elected in December, 1858. In 1859, Eli Bond was re-elected, and George W. Overmyer elected secretary. The officers for 1860 were Eli Bond, H. P., and C. Halladay, secretary. In 1861, Eli Bond, was H. P. and C. Halladay, secretary. Milton Scott, H. P. and James Mackenzie, secretary, served in 1862. Those officers were re-elected for 1863. D. C. P. Terrill and Theodore Mayo were elected H. P. and secretary, respectively, for 1864, and re-elected for 1865. The H. P. for 1866 was D. C. P. Terrill, and secretary; George W. Overmyer. They were re-elected for 1867. In 1868, George W. Overmyer served as H. P. and W. G. Nichols, secretary. In 1869 Mr. Overmyer was H. P. and S. A. Baxter, secretary. They also served in 1870 and again in 1871. D. C. P. Terrill was elected H. P. for 1872, and S. A. Baxter secretary. In 1873 C. Halladay served as H. P. and George W. Overmyer as secretary; and also in 1874. The H. P. was re-elected for 1875 with G. W. Walker, secretary, George W. Overmyer, H. P., and G. W. Walker, secretary, served in 1876. E. H. Johns and Shelby Taylor filled the offices, respectively, in 1877 and 1878. Garrett Wykoff was elected H. P. and S. Taylor secretary for 1879, and re-elected for 1880.

In 1881, W. K. Boone and Shelby Taylor filled the respective offices. In 1882, Garrett Wykoff and A. C. Reichelderfer served as H. P. and secretary, and were re-elected for 1883. George W. Walker was elected H. P. for 1884, with Mr. Reichelderfer, secretary. There are eighty-eight members belonging to this chapter.

Lima Council, No. 20, was organized under Charter, October 13, 1854, with Eli Bond, William L. Hartley, D. H. Anderson, Thomas Milligan, S. F. Heffner, George Arnold, A. Youngkin, Alden Bessee, W. C. Gallagher. Eli Bond was G. M. and D. H. Anderson, D. G. M. June 7, 1854, a temporary organization was effected under dispensation. The T. I. G. M. since organization are named as follows: Eli Bond, 1854-59; Milton Scott 1859-61; D. C. P. Tirrill, 1861-63; C. Halladay, 1863-71; C. I. Neff, 1870-72; D. S. Fisher, 1872-74; E. H. Johns, 1875-77; G. W. Walker, 1877-80; Garrett Wykoff, 1880-81; E. H. Johns, 1881-84. The secretaries since organization were N. B. Howard, C. N. Lamison, George W. Overmyer, N. B. Howard, Theo. Mayo, J. M. Haller, D. S. Fisher, S. W. Baxter, George W. Overmyer, G. W. Walker, Shelby Taylor, A. C. Reichelderfer, 1882-85. The membership is eighty-nine with hall in Masonic Chapel.

Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, was organized under dispensation, November 14, 1855, with Eli Bond, G. C.; Lyman C. Hurd, G.; David Swalley, C. G. The charter was granted October 16, 1857. The Eminent Commanders since organization are named as follows: Eli Bond, 1855-60; A. N. Smith, 1860-63; Milton Scott, 1863-67; D. C. P. Tirrill, 1867-72; George W. Overmyer, 1872-74; D. C. P. Tirrill, 1874-77; Calvin Halladay, 1877-80; G. W. Walker, 1880; W. K. Boone, 1881-82; L. Reichelderfer, 1882-84. Records: S. J. Brand, C. Halladay, S. Lisle, Theo. Mayo, Orrin Curtiss, George W. Overmyer, James Irvine, Samuel A. Baxter, Jr., G. W. Walker, Shelby Taylor, A. C. Reichelderfer, 1880-84. The officers for 1885, are Em. Commander, L. Reichelderfer; Generalissimo, G. Wykoff; Capt. General, W. K. Boone; Prelate, G. W. Overmyer; Sen. Warden, E. H. Johns; Jun. Warden, W. H. Standish; Treasurer, John Roush; Recorder, A. C. Reichelderfer; Sword Bearer, W. E. Gray; Standard Bearer, W. L. Scott; Warder, S. S. Yoder. The commandery comprises 183 members. Calvin Halladay, is G. J. W. of the G. C. of Ohio, elected in 1884.

The Masons built the third story of the present city building, but sold to the city. The city built the present postoffice building in 1872, on the old Masonic lot, the Masons added the third story, which is now fitted up as a lodge room. The frescoing was done by Italians.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Lima Lodge, No. 91, K. of P., was chartered December 15, 1879, with the following charter members: E. F. Hanna, J. E. Richie, J. C. Musser, John Haller, J. A. Gardner, G. W. Hull, D. L. Arter, H. G. Hadsell, M. L. Becker, G. E. Monoyer, John Hauenstein.

The Chancellor Commanders of this lodge are named in the records of Agamemnon Division. The keeper of seals and records is Ed. Holman. Present statistics show a membership of 103. The Grand Chancellor, Walter B. Richie, was elected in December, 1882. He was elected in May, 1884, Supreme Representative.

Uniform Rank, K. of P., No. 11, Agamemnon Division U. R., was organized August 15, 1881, with twenty-seven charter members, viz.: Walter B. Richie, Sir Knight Com.; E. F. Hanna, S. K. T. L. C.; J. F. Hauenstein, S. K. H.; D. C. Cunningham, Sir K. R.; I. B. Detwiler, Sir K. T.; P. H. Brooks, Sir K. G.; W. C. French, Sir K. S. Officers, John Hoffman, J. M. Haller, E. A. Hanna, W. H. Hall, E. C. Mackenzie; C. D. Crites, A. G. Lutz, R. E. Haines, W. W. Andrews, D. J. Cable, I. R. Longsworth, H. Blosser, W. S. Neuenschwender, G. S. Vicary, J. B. Lipsett, James Neise, R. H. Gamble, John Thomas, E. M. Gooding, O. F. Kemmer. Walter B. Ritchie has served as Sir Knight Commander since organization. D. C. Cunningham and O. F. Kemmer have served as Recorders. The present membership is thirty-five. The progress made by the Knights of Pythias, particularly in this portion of Ohio, is phenomenal.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was introduced into the county at Delphos, in 1851. Two years later a lodge was established at Lima, with a small membership.

Allen Lodge, No. 223, was instituted in April, 1853. Lima Lodge, No. 581, was chartered July 6, 1874, with nineteen members. This was followed by the organization of Lima Encampment, No. 62, and of Orion Temple, No. 22.

Allen Lodge, No. 223, was chartered January 20, 1853, and instituted in April, that year. The charter members were Charles Blinne, Eli Bond, J. J. Knox, D. S. Taylor, Lemuel Eversole, William Gibbs and A. R. Kincade. The number of members in 1884 was 104. William Kincade, a son of one of the charter members, is now Noble Grand with William Truesdale, Secretary, and A. W. Mawk, permanent Secretary. J. L. Keve, who became a member of this lodge in 1859, holds the office of Outside Guardian.

Lima Lodge, No. 581, was chartered May 16, 1874, and instituted July 6, 1874. The charter members were R. H. Chandler, H. A. Moore, J. P. Wilson, D. C. Richmond, J. T. Moore, William Miller, Jacob Moser, G. F. Marmon, L. Reichelderfer, S. Y. Cottingham, R. T. Hughes, Samuel Bevy, J. A. Gardner, J. C. McGinnis, W. B. Howe, S. H. Treat, Chauncey Cole, William Akerman and J. P. Eiebanks. The number of members in 1884 was 108. There are twenty names on the roll of Past Grands.

Lima Encampment, No. 62, was chartered April 4, 1854, with Eli Bond, P. R. Graul, William Single, D. Binkley, C. Halladay, W. J. Anderson and Robert Herrin.

Patriarchial Circle, Orion Temple, No. 22, was chartered December 4, 1882, with the following members: Jacob Crites, George W. James, D. C. Richmond, D. E. Fritz, F. Ashton, H. Neise, E. W. Mosier, D. C. Cunningham, Ed. S. Mowen, W. Lohmar, S. S. Yoder, J. G. Hissong, H. Tegeder, P. Walthers, J. Moser, H. A. Brodek, A. G. Lutz, S. W. Keve, S. A. Smith, S. F. Doan, W. D. Johnson and Wilbur Fisk.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Lima Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W., claimed among its first members, Ed. Hull, W. Mise, John Remagen, Phil. Gable, G. W. Engle, G. Day, F. Gift, M. Rittenhour, John Blocher and H. H. Shafer, who were elected officers in January, 1883. The officers of Lima Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W., were installed by W. H. Neise, D. D. G. M. W., in January, 1885, as follows: P. W., G. Day; M. W. H., M. Rittenhour; foreman, John Remagen; overseer, Owen Francis; recorder, J. C. Blocher; financier, F. M. Gift; receiver, G. Day; guide, W. H. Neise; inside watchman, W. Osborn.

Allen County Agricultural Society was permanently organized in 1862, and a county fair held in September of that year. The officers of the society, elected in October, 1884, are President, J. B. Roberts; vice-president, Samuel Collins; secretary, S. Sanford; treasurer, William Watkins. Directors for two years, S. Greer, Reuben White, J. L. B. Leatherman, William Watkins, J. W. Kemp. Directors for one year, L. H. Post, S. Sanford, I. Fraunfelter, J. D. Irwin, J. E. Crider, Amos Hefner and Daniel Harpster.

Mart Armstrong Post, No. 202, G. A. R., was organized April 18, 1882, with the following charter members: John W. Peltier, Thomas H. Jones, O. N. Francis, James Nicholas, W. H. Pockmire, T. W. Dobbins, J. W. Crum, N. E. Shaw, R. W. Thrift, Z. T. Witmer, Gideon Ditto, George W. James, Joel B. Crabb, Jerome V. Stewart, W. L. Mechling, Matthias Atmur, D. D. Nicholas, E. H. Johns, Byron Bowers and Thomas H. Jones. The post now comprises fifty-seven members. It was named in honor of Capt. Armstrong, who fell at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. The officers were O. Francis, Commander; Gideon Ditto, S. V. C.; W. L. Mechling, J. V. C.; George W. James, Adjutant; James Nicholas, Q. M.; R. W. Thrift, Surgeon; T. W. Dobbins, Chaplain; J. W. Crum, O. D.; N. E. Shaw, O. G.; E. H. Johns, S. M.; M. Atmur, Q. M. Sergeant.

The Melanchton Light Guards, Company C, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, was organized by Capt. L. M. Meily, in 1877, with William Anderson, first lieutenant; William Owens, second lieutenant. In 1878 Capt. Meily was appointed adjutant general of Ohio, when George W. James was commissioned captain. He served until 1884. Frank M. Bell was commissioned captain, December 24, 1884, a few years after the command was consolidated with the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. O. L. Mowen was commissioned first lieutenant, June 2, 1884; William S. Johnson commissioned second lieutenant, August 15, 1883; John Hover first sergeant; Elvira Bowers, second sergeant; John Bailey, third sergeant; Harry Bell, fourth sergeant; each of whom enlisted in July, 1880. B. H. H. Hover, Ed. Rutledge, Charles Kiplinger, Dolp. Bowers, all of whom enlisted in July, 1880. George Harper enlisted in 1883. B. Armstrong, C. Harper, W. Snook, C. Richmond, musicians, enlisted in June, 1884. The privates of this command are A. Ashton, A. W. Clutter, C. Coban, F. Carter, E. Dugray, H. Downey, H. Ande, C. Eyster, B. C.

Faurot, Jr., John Geir, George John, W. H. Jones, B. M. Mann, William Mowen, A. Morris, William Morris, S. Maurer, C. C. McComb, George Overmyer, William Pugh, J. W. Rollins, C. Shriner, C. Stoner, Milton Shroyer, L. Stever, W. South, A. Brooks, Peter McCowan. The men named above took part in the summer maneuvers, at Camp Woodland Hills, Ohio, in August, 1884. Members of the command who did not participate in the encampment were M. D. Anderson, John Bond, Thomas Delzell, Carson Delzell, P. Geoble, Lorin Hays, C. M. Johnson, A. Keptner, S. McComb, S. S. Sanford, F. J. Smith, C. Ward, William Welsh, James Walsh. Total force, fifty-eight.

The Kirk Cadets.—This military company was formally organized in the fall of 1879, by Capt. J. B. Kirk, himself a soldier for over four years, in the war of 1861–65. Before the close of the year 1879, the roster contained forty names. When some little proficiency in drill was attained, and a little discipline had been secured, an organization was attempted by electing Will Mowen captain, and Stuart Pillars first lieutenant, J. B. Kirk retaining the position of instructor. This was at the beginning of 1880. Some time afterward J. B. Kirk was elected captain and Mowen and Pillars lieutenants.

John Ralston and Frank Lewis being appointed first and second sergeants, a movement looking toward the equipment of the company resulted in their being uniformed in white duck pants and jackets, with caps of the same material, the uniform being adorned with U. S. staff buttons, and equipped with wooden guns stained black, and, to make them still more formidable and warlike, guards of tin and hammers made of shoe buttoners were affixed; thus prepared for emergencies, they received and accepted an invitation to attend the camp of the Eleventh Regiment Ohio National Guards at Wapakonetta, as guests of Company G—Capt. Layton. As their ages increased, their love for their Quaker guns diminished, and in 1881 they purchased twenty-three breech-loading rifles at a cost of \$172.50. The boyish suits having shrunk, and the boys having visibly lengthened, new suits were needed, and twenty-seven suits of "cadet gray" trimmed in black, were procured at a cost of \$361.70. This sum was raised by the liberality of our citizens, and by the receipts of a play. In the fall of 1883 they visited the encampment of the Second Regiment Ohio National Guards, at Upper

Sandusky, Ohio, as the guests of Company C, of Lima, Ohio. The membership of the company has varied, being as high as forty-five and as low as twenty-five, which is about the present number of members. This company has had its triumphs and reverses; the only losses sustained of importance were the death of Milton Shroyer, and the theft of the armory furniture, some vagabond having stolen chairs, table and books, and other little matters, from their armory in the summer of 1884. Out of over sixty members whose names have been on the roll since 1879, but one has died, as far as heard from. In the year of 1883, Hon. C. S. Brice, of Lima, presented the company with a beautiful silk flag, with the monogram of the company in gilt, in the center of the field, a suitable gift from a generous hearted man, and one highly prized by the cadets.

Lima Art Club.—This club was organized November 13, 1883, with the following named members: Miss Florence Carpenter, W. G. and Mrs. Nichols, George P. and Mrs. Waldorf, Mrs. W. L. Porter, Rev. J. B. Pitman and wife, Miss Flora Thrift, Mrs. A. A. Llewellyn, Mrs. B. C. Faurot, Rev. I. G. Hall, Mrs. James Irvine, Mrs. George Meyers, Miss Ella Timberlake, Miss Ella Early, Fred Stephens, Miss Nettie Boone, Mrs. F. E. Mead, Mrs. Mary McJunkin, Mrs. S. A. Baxter, Miss Luah Miller, Miss Cora Satterthwait, James Woods, Mrs. George Baxter and Mrs. Anna Sandford. Mrs. Pitman was first president, and Mrs. O. E. Latham, secretary. Miss Tilly Badeau is now president of the club.

In December, 1883, an exhibit of works of art was held. The second annual exposition was opened November 19, 1884, in Room 10, Opera House Block. This was a success in every particular. The local press, in noticing the close of the exhibition, says: "One noticeable feature of the loan just closed is the progress that has been made in the last year by the ladies in the line of painting and fancy work. One year ago there was but little fancy work exhibited, and that was in its infancy. It comprised one of the best features of the loan, and shows a decided improvement in this art. Painting has steadily increased, and new features in the art are being added, as fast as they appear." What has been done the first year may be taken as an index of all that this association is capable of accomplishing.

Lima Choral Society.—The officers of this association, elected in

January, 1885, are E. F. Davis, president; R. Peate, vice-president; W. G. Boggs, secretary; Miss E. Gibson, treasurer; Charles Thomas, G. B. Dunsby and John Osborn, trustees. The history of this society may be summed up in the following notice from the *Columbus Times*, of January 3, dealing with the Eistedfodd, held at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1884. "After the close of our report last evening, the contest on Dr. Parry's choral march was called, the contestants being the Ambrose Choral Society of Cincinnati, and the Cincinnati Welsh Society, the latter numbering fifty voices, taking the \$100 prize. The Ambrose Choral Society, seventy-five strong, were unfortunate in getting off the key near the start, and labored through the piece most painfully. The Lima Choral Society took the \$40 prize on the glee, 'Morning Breezes,' by Givilin Givent, their competitors being the W. P. Glee Club, of Cincinnati. The \$5 prize for the best rendition of Handel's soprano solo, 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth,' was divided by Mrs. A. F. Wheeler, of Lima, and Mrs. Frank M. Young, of Cleveland, Mrs. John Casell, of Columbus, being the third competitor. Mrs. Wheeler's conception of the music was very fine. Mrs. Young's voice is of beautiful quality, as sonorous as a bell, yet flute-like in its softness. This lady was formerly of this city. The evening concert was given in the presence of fully 2,000 people, and was one of the grandest ever given in Columbus. The prize of \$6 for Handel's duet for female voices, 'O Lovely Peace,' was won by Mrs. A. F. Wheeler and Mrs. J. L. Hampton, of the Lima Society, their opponents being the Misses Mollie Roberts and Lillie Ellis, of Cincinnati, and the Misses Mary Servis and Sallie Edwards, of the same place. The big prize of \$300, on Handel's chorus, 'When His Loud Voice,' was won in fine style by the Lima Society, led by Prof. William Miles; the Cambro-American of Columbus and Welsh, of Cincinnati, competing. Prizes No. 2, \$125, and No. 5, \$40, were taken by the society. Prizes No. 10, 11 and 13 were divided among Mrs. A. F. Wheeler, Mrs. E. F. Davis and Prof. Miles. Lima also brought home the gold medal for its successful leader."

Lima Library and Reading Room Association was formally organized March 28, 1855, with M. K. Hard, president, and I. S. Pillars, secretary.

The Young Men's Lyceum, of Lima, was organized September 18, 1876, with E. F. Hannah, president and J. M. Osborn, secretary.

Eugene C. Mackenzie, J. M. Osborn, R. H. Treat, Charles Owens, F. McHenry, J. H. McKibben, acted as presidents of the Lyceum up to 1879.

The Prudential Order of America, Buckeye Lodge No. 16, elected S. S. Yoder, Past R., J. N. Haller, E. R., D. C. Cunningham, recorder.

Local Relief Society.—For many years a custom has existed throughout the old cities of the Union to call upon the wealthy, in the fall, to aid the less fortunate. This year the custom had to be observed with more marked liberality than hitherto, owing as much to the great increase in the population as to the commercial depression, which introduced itself with the cold season. In November, 1884, the subject of taking care of the poor of the city was broached by Rev. Mr. Pitman, and the ladies at once proceeded to organize a relief committee to look after such as needed assistance. A meeting was held at the Opera House, and an organization effected, of which Mrs. C. C. Brice is president, Mrs. B. C. Faurot, vice-president, Mrs. Theo Mayo, treasurer, and Miss Vinnie Harper, secretary. Ward committees were appointed, and the good work was entered upon without delay. The several benevolent and religious societies, always ready to relieve their members, extended the range of their benevolence, and thus much suffering was obviated entirely, or reduced to a minimum.

The Principal Buildings of Lima are the County Court House, the history of which is given in the organic chapter of the general history, the Faurot Opera House, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, First Presbyterian Church, Church of St. Rose and the City Hall. The leading business blocks comprise the following named buildings: Anderson, Ashton, Badeau, Baxter, Bell, Bowdle, Brotherton, Collins, Crall, Crouse, Duffield, Fall, Faurot, Heffner, Irish, Jacobs, Keil, Kendall, Langan, Masonic, Meily, Metheany, Music, Odd Fellows, Parmenter, Porter, Purtscher, Sanford, Sants, Shuler, Thompson, Union, Watt. New buildings for stores and offices are already begun or projected. The residences of the city are many and beautiful. Along the streets devoted to the homes of the people, cottage and mansion and grounds all display the taste of their owners, and convey at once a full idea of what fifty years of progress have accomplished here.

Faurot's Opera House Building.—In 1879 the idea of erecting a great commercial building and opera house suggested itself to B. C. Faurot of

Lima. Plans by Oscar Cobb of Chicago were prepared, and on May 2, 1881, the work of the building was begun. Excavations were made on the northwest corner of Main and High Streets by John Vanatta, under Mr. Faurot's superintendence. The frontage on Main Street is 75 feet, 6 inches, and on High Street 203 feet 8½ inches, from which the opera House proper runs north 105 feet. Two large stores, 90 feet deep, front on Main Street, the bank office occupies the corner of Main and High Streets, while the first floor on High Street is devoted to stores and offices, among the latter being the business office and composing room of the *Daily Republican*.

The Opera House.—This magnificent room of parquette, circles, balconies, Parisian boxes and stage is considered one of the most perfect in arrangement devoted to music or the drama in this country. The auditorium is 65x73½ feet, 56 feet high to apex of dome, and capable of the admission or exit of 1,400 persons in two minutes; this number being the limit of its seating capacity. The seats are what is known as the Haverly Patent Reversible, with hat-racks and foot-rests. These chairs are upholstered in imitation of Russian leather. The style adopted in finishing the auditorium is composite, being Renaissance and Eastlake, or what is known as American Renaissance. The frescoes were executed by T. N. Atwood assisted by O. W. Mitchell, William Bucher, W. D. Gansden, Ed. L. Raymond, Fred. Lemm, E. C. Tillottson and George Stowe. The stage is 40x65 feet, 56 feet below the roof, with orchestra 6x36 feet. Speaking tubes connect the orchestra, fly-gallery, traps, ticket-offices, while the gas apparatus (fourteen sets of pipes) is controlled from the prompter's side. Sun burners, footlights, ground lights, pilot and main border lights may all be managed at a signal. This important division of the work was performed by A. C. Hickey of Chicago. The drop curtain, painted by E. T. Harvey, represents the Domitian Chariot Race in the Maximus at Rome, A. M. 3112. This subject was chosen by Mr. Faurot, and like his great enterprise, reflects his wealth of taste. The seventeen sets of scenery are so arranged as to meet the requirements of the stage in all its phases, and the combination scenes are no less complete in arrangements. All together point out the projector and proprietor as one who engaged in a great enterprise and carried it through to completion, perfect in every part, giving to Lima

not only a metropolitan building, but also an Opera House which takes a leading place among the great homes of music and drama on this continent.

The Music Hall in the third story of the Opera House is 80x100 feet, twenty-four feet high, with a seating capacity of over 1,000. The entrance, dressing rooms, cloak rooms, supper rooms and kitchen in connection with this hall are perfect in arrangement and furnishing. On the south end is the platform, while a well arranged swing-gallery extends along the west, north and east sides, with graded seats. The richness of the Morno frescoes, executed by the Italian Pedretti of Cincinnati, is admired by every one.

REVIEW OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industries of Lima and the great railroad shops located there, contribute millions of dollars annually to the wealth of the city and, in fact, of the entire county. A realization of the true value of these mills and factories and work-shops can only come when a cloud of commercial depression sweeps over the country, and then only when it drives the leaders of enterprise before it to ruin, or to the refuge which closing-down affords. Fortunately for Lima, it has escaped the more dreadful phases of depression in manufacturing circles, and merely experienced the remote rumblings of the storm which swept over less favored districts. Here capital has labored earnestly and well to build up industries, not to enrich the already rich, but rather to provide means for the working man to earn a competence, and to build up the city.

Lima Paper-Mills Company was organized in 1870 with B. C. Faurot, G. G. Hackedorn, T. T. Mitchell, ——— Holland and ——— Johnson, members. This industry was conducted by the company for some years, and a very large trade in straw-board paper established. Mr. Faurot purchased the entire control of the factory, and has brought this important business down to the present time, giving employment to over 100 hands. The buildings and machinery are especially adapted to this great industry. So perfect in detail is everything connected with the mills, that even gas for local use is manufactured, and steam pumps, hose and cisterns ready in case of fire. Henry Neff has been foreman of the mills since 1870.

Lima Wheel Company.—This important industry was founded in 1877 and opened in October, of that year, by M. B. Mahurin and W. H. Rodeheaver. The branch factory at Coldwater was subsequently opened. There are ten saws, planers, bending machines and a large stock of spoke machines. The capacity is about 150 sets of wheels per day. This company's enterprise afforded employment to 100 hands. In January, 1885, J. B. and F. M. Woolsey, of Sandusky, leased the works.

The Ottawa Mills were built in 1856-57 by Mitchell & Mahan, subsequently operated by Musser & Co. until 1868-69, when the late W. B. Gorton purchased the mills, and conducted them up to January 1, 1885, when his death occurred. Since that time his sons-in-law—Eugene Mackenzie and G. W. Myers, have conducted the industry. The capacity is 125 barrels per day, almost exclusively custom work. There are six hands employed. The machinery is valued at \$14,000. The buildings are good and the location valuable.

Lima Agricultural Works were erected at the corner of Jackson and Market Streets in 1869, and operated under this name until 1874, when the Lima Machine Company was incorporated.

Lima Machine Company was incorporated in 1874 with the following named members: John Carnes, J. M. Coe, Fred Agerter, G. W. Disman and Ira P. Carnes. At this time the buildings of the Agricultural Works were extended, and the present main building erected—a brick structure 200x40 feet, two stories high. There have been several buildings erected since that time, every one of which is complete in equipment, and in charge of competent mechanics. The trade of the company extends throughout the United States.

Lima Mill Furnishing Company, established in 1881 as the Keller Purifier Company, was organized in May, 1882, under the present name. The Keller Purifiers & Bolting Chests form the special products of the company's works, leaving the extensive manufacture of mill-machinery and furniture holding the place of general products. The machinery is driven by steam-power supplied from the adjoining works of the Irvine Wheel Company. L. B. Kohnle is superintendent. The works stand on a five acre tract, and like the Irvine Wheel Company are complete in equipment and location. James Irvine, so prominently associated with the manufacturing industries of Lima, is president of the company.

The Lima Car Company, is partly the outcome of local enterprise. In 1881, a proposition to erect car works here was made, provided, \$10,000 cash and fifteen acres of land were granted. The conditions were fulfilled, and the Lima Car Company, consisting of Dr. S. A. Baxter, C. S. Brice, Emanuel Schultz, H. C. Schuberth and W. H. Manning, entered upon the work of construction. The buildings were completed in January, 1882; the machinery was placed the following month, and in March, 1882, the work of car-building commenced. Before the close of the year, about 1,000 cars were built under the superintendency of George B. F. Cooper, and steady employment offered to 500 mechanics and laborers. In the fall of 1882, the buildings were extended and the number of employees increased. In June, 1884, the works closed down, awaiting desirable orders. The capacity is about twelve freight cars per day, and labor so economized that cars may be manufactured 10 per cent less than ordinary cost. The annual meeting was held January 20, 1885, in Hackedorn, Wheeler & Marble's office, when the following named directors were elected: C. S. Brice, James Irvine, S. A. Baxter, B. N. Beaver, Dayton; P. H. Griffin, Detroit; S. S. Wheeler and W. E. Hackedorn. The following officers were elected: James Irvine, president; W. E. Hackedorn, vice-president; G. L. Marble, secretary and treasurer. The following gentlemen from abroad were in attendance: B. N. Beaver and W. H. Manning, Dayton; W. J. Hill, Miamisburg; Dr. S. B. Collins, LaPorte, Indiana; Thomas F. Griffin and P. H. Griffin, Detroit. There was no definite action taken in regard to starting the works, but there was a general feeling that the works would be started as soon as practicable.

Lima Iron Fence Company, was organized in June, 1882, with H. Kibby, president; T. T. Mitchell, vice-president; F. W. Holmes, secretary; Kibby, Mitchell and Dr. Ashton, executive committee; and B. G. DeVoe, superintendent. The fence manufactured is the DeVoe and Ramsay patent, at once neat and durable. The original building is 50x200, to which other buildings were added in 1882-83. The leading products are iron fence, cresting, verandas, cellar and window guards, stair and counter railings, and hitching posts. The iron used is all malleable iron. The directors elected in January, are H. Kibby, J. R. Ashton, Robert Mehaffey, E. Ashton, T. T. Mitchell and James Irvine.

In January, 1885, John Carnes and C. S. Garretson retired from the Lima Iron Fence Company. The business of the company will be conducted under the same firm name by W. L. Porter, D. E. Fritz, F. X. White and Frank W. Holmes.

Globe Machine Works.—Early in 1882, a company was organized with B. C. Faurot, president; J. N. Harrington, secretary and treasurer, and E. W. Cooke, superintendent. The capital was placed at \$50,000. Shortly after organization, a forty-foot square building was erected, and the manufacture of stationary and portable engines began. The works stand on the corner of Main and Elm.

Sash and Door Factory of Mauk & Dunan, was established in 1870. This industry has grown from a very small beginning to be one of the leading manufacturing houses of Lima. Doors, sash, blinds, brackets and moldings, are the leading products.

Excelsior Bagging Works Company was incorporated in 1879, with R. W. Thrift, G. W. Walker, John Melhorn, H. G. Hadsell and E. B. Halliday members. The capital was placed at \$30,000. The original building was known as the flax-mill; increased to a building covering 10,000 square feet, and comprising the best machinery for the manufacture of coarse sacking for baling cotton. This industry employed about sixty hands.

Lima Bagging Company was incorporated in August, 1882, with Dr. S. A. Baxter, James Irvine and C. S. Brice, members. The capital was \$100,000. This company purchased the bagging works, and increased their capacity.

Enterprise Cracker Works Company was organized in the spring of 1882, by H. B. Hackedorn, A. C. Baxter, Jr., and C. M. Hughes, Jr. The works were opened May 3, 1882, with P. S. McMahon, superintendent. The machinery is very complete, and the men employed good mechanics. This was incorporated in 1884, with H. B. Hackedorn, president.

The Longworth Handle Factory, on the north end of Jackson Street, has a daily capacity of about 8,000 handles. Broom, shovel, hoe, fork and rake handles are shipped from this factory all over the country.

Lima and East Tennessee Marble Company.—This enterprise is the property of Allen County men, though the works are in Tennessee. At

the annual meeting of this company, held January 9, 1885, the following directors were elected: R. Mehaffey, L. Reichelderfer, D. D. Nicholas, W. W. Williams, S. D. Chambers, G. W. Myers. The following officers were also elected: President, R. Mehaffey; Vice-President, S. D. Chambers; Secretary, G. W. Myers; Treasurer, L. Reichelderfer; Superintendent, D. D. Nicholas.

Ohio Egg Case Company was incorporated in November, 1884. The board of directors: M. Seiberling, of Upper Sandusky; William Harris, of Union City; M. Thomas, Dr. S. A. Baxter, O. L. Parmenter, L. Reichelderfer, and James Irvine. The board organized by the election of the following officers: President, M. Seiberling; Vice-President, M. Thomas; Secretary, G. L. Marble. O. L. Parmenter was elected Manager, and L. Reichelderfer, Treasurer. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000.

Lima Egg Case Company. On the 24th of April, 1883, a patent was granted Orville L. Parmenter, of Cincinnati, on an egg and fruit carrier, and to-day they are being manufactured in Lima, the only manufactory of this special article in the United States. There was at that time another at Chicago; but the articles manufactured were different from the "Parmenter case." The firm was composed of B. C. Faurot, J. N. Harrington, with O. L. Parmenter, as superintendent. Their rooms, which are large, airy and commodious, are located in the second story of the Globe Machine Works, and every inch of space utilized to its best advantage. The company manufactured its own straw-board, at the Lima paper-mills, and will use about three tons of that article per diem, when in full running order. The article manufactured is a very simple contrivance, being a tray for packing eggs and fruits for shipment. The straw board is received at the manufactory in bundles and sheets, and run through a number of machines, that cut and slot them ready to be fitted together. This establishment gives employment to a large number of hands.

The Coss Manufacturing Company, was established at Lima in 1882. The Coss Bros. made propositions to the Lima people to locate here, provided certain aid was given them in the way of land and cash donations. This was promptly done by enterprising citizens, and the firm erected several substantial brick buildings. The machinery was placed in position, and in February, 1883, active work commenced. The works closed down in August, 1883, for a short time. Since that the establishment has been operated continuously.

Irvine Wheel Company was established in 1871 by James Irvine & Co., and conducted by Mr. Irvine until 1880; when the present company was organized. The manufacture of spokes, hubs, wheel material and plow beams formed the leading features of this establishment. The company had a very extensive trade. Geo. A. Heffner was superintendent of the shops. In 1884 the Western Wood Fibre Company purchased the mill.

Enterprise Stave Works at the junction of the railroads in South Lima, is devoted to the manufacture of pork barrel staves, tierce and general barrel staves, with a capacity of about 5,000,000 staves annually. To Dr. Baxter and James Muir, the establishment of this industry is due. It gives employment to about seventy men. Dr. Baxter is sole owner of the works.

Craig Feed Mill on East Market Street, is devoted to the manufacture of bran and mill feed. Added to a good local trade, this mill claims a large shipping business.

The Lima Handle Factory was founded by O. D. Gray, on Spring Street, with a capacity of 1,800 handles per day, giving employment to twenty men.

Sash and Door Factory of W. Atmur & Son, was established in March, 1882. The building and machinery are specially designed for the company's work.

The Schultheis Tannery was established in pioneer times as mentioned in the history of first industries. The buildings were purchased by W. Schultheis in 1863 from John Schultheis, who purchased them from Mr. Hoover. Mr. Schultheis has conducted the works since 1863, giving employment to about sixteen men annually, together with salesmen. The trade extends throughout the State. There are 5,000 hides manufactured annually. The leather and finding store at the corner of Main and Public Square was established in 1879.

Bimel & Son's Carriage Works.—In 1872 Jackson & Davidson established a carriage factory on Tanner and Market Streets; which was continued until 1881, when L. Bimel & Son of St. Mary's, Ohio, purchased the concern. Since that time this industry has increased rapidly. A large force of skilled mechanics is employed.

Corn Canning Factory.—In November, 1881, H. B. Kelley, of

Lebanon, Ohio, visited Lima to purchase dried corn. He met Mr. Faurot, to whom he explained his business. This conversation resulted in his leasing from Mr. Faurot and others 800 acres of land in West Lima, and in the fall of 1882 erected a building on the Faurot tract, with a floor area of 20,000 square feet; and placed machinery therein capable of turning out 35,000 cans of corn daily. This industry gave employment to about 100 hands. The works are now operated by Fisher & Co., of Cincinnati, as a fruit canning factory.

Packing House, meat market and grain elevator of King & Day, just north of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., on Main Street, is an important industry. As a combined trading and manufacturing house, it is the pioneer of its kind in this city.

Porter's Oil Works and manufacturers' agency, may be classed among the industries, since the large trade which he commands, the great quantity of material handled, and the opportunities offered to local manufacturers as well as buyers, give to his establishment a place generally held by the manufacturer.

Lima Elevator, owned by T. S. Gilliland, is a building 80x30 feet, located near the packing house of Day & King. Over 5,000 bushels of grain are handled daily. The egg packing establishment has a capacity of 200 barrels per day.

Zimmerman's Brewery was established in 1878, by Michael Zimmerman, and buildings were erected just beyond the Lima Paper Mills, the same year. This was the pioneer brewery of Michael Wolf, who established it in 1848. Joseph Wolf and Henry Betts succeeded Mr. Wolf, Sr. The interest in this building was purchased by Fred Rost, in 1866, who conducted it until 1878. The capacity is about the same as West Street Brewery.

West Street Brewery was founded by Lewis Thomas about 1856. Mr. Thomas conducted the brewery from that time to March, 1875, when Charles Duval purchased the building for \$2,800. The old brewery was operated by horse-power. In 1875, Mr. Duval introduced steam power, and refurnished the establishment. The capacity is about 5,000 barrels annually. The value of the property is about \$12,000. This industry employs about five men.

East End Milling Company was organized in August, 1882, for the

purpose of rebuilding the East & Lewis Flouring-Mills, destroyed by fire about that time. The incorporators were David East, H. W. Lewis, James Irvine, B. C. Faurot, S. W. Moore, George Fetter, S. A. Baxter, I. McJunkin, John O'Connor, W. H. Harper, R. E. Jones, and George W. Overmyer. This corporation never materialized. The ruins of the old mill stand, and the intentions of enterprise in this matter are unknown. George Fetter and Henry Boos now own the property.

Lima Gas Works Company was organized in 1871, by W. B. Gorton, Dr. S. A. Baxter, C. S. Brice, C. Parmenter, Judge C. M. Hughes and others, in response to an almost unanimous vote of the citizens in favor of the establishment of gas light. On January 3, 1872, the city was first lighted. The total investment approximates \$225,000. Since reorganization, the company has been controlled by C. S. Brice and Dr. S. A. Baxter, Jr. The officers of the company are: C. S. Brice, president; S. A. Baxter, general manager; A. C. Baxter, Jr., secretary; W. H. Gibson, superintendent; C. M. Hughes, Jr., treasurer; with C. S. Brice, S. A. Baxter, W. E. Hackedorn, A. C. Baxter, Jr., and C. M. Hughes, Jr., a board of directors.

The grounds have 216 feet front on Jackson Street and the D. & M. R. R. Next to the railroad is the immense coal shed 216 feet long by 36 wide. Next to this is the retort house, 68x34, and east of it is the main building containing condenser room, 16x34; purifying room, 34x34; lime room, 16x18; meteor room, 16x16; and the center seal room, 34x34. In addition there are the office and governor house, 36x20, and valve house, 8x10. The buildings are put up in the most substantial manner, and are all fire-proof, being built of brick, stone and iron, and roofed with slate. The new gas holder is 60 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep, having a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet. The old holder, which is still used as an adjunct to the new one, is 42x18, with a holding capacity of 20,000 cubic feet. The retort house contains a stack of four benches of five retorts each, giving a gas making capacity of 200,000 feet per day. There are seventeen miles of gas mains laid down. The iron work of all kinds, including the gas holder, was put up in a most efficient manner by the Kerr Murrey Manufacturing Company, of Ft. Wayne. The fire brick work was done by Taylor & Anderson, of Cincinnati; brick work by Fornhoff & Son, and Lewis Boysell; carpenter work, by James

McKinney; slate roof, by John Hutton; excavation, by John Vannatta and William Mumaugh; steam and water fittings, by Lou Hunter.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad shops were established at Lima in 1858, on a \$15,000 bonus, and work was begun therein by sixty men under Theodore Mayo, in 1859. In 1865, twenty years ago, John Black was appointed master mechanic. In 1880 the car shops were enlarged, and in 1881 the machine shops were extended. The number of employees was increased to about 325 hands. The machinery is perfect, and the buildings first-class. The area devoted to this industry is eight acres. The county contributed \$100,000 in aid of this railroad.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad shops won from the county about \$85,000 bonus, \$25,000 bonus to the car works, and \$90,000 toward the construction of the road itself. The Lake Erie & Western shops are situated between the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad depot and the Lima Car Shops. The machine shop is 90x160 feet; the carpenter shop is the same size, while the houses occupied by blacksmiths and painters, as well as engine room and roundhouse, are all commodious.

RAILROADS.

The history of the various roads entering Lima is given in the general history of the county, *p.* 397.

The first schedule train over the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad entered Lima at 1:30 P. M., May 1, 1883. W. H. Much, of Huntington, Ind., purchased the first ticket from F. McCoy, the first agent here. The roundhouse of this road is opposite the depot.

Lima Street Railroad Company.—This company was organized in June, 1878, with George Jameson president and Frederick Agerter secretary. The company's lines run from the Fort Wayne depot west on Wayne to Main, south on Main to Market, and west on Market to the stables beyond the city limits. In winter, sleighs take the place of street cars. The fare is 5 cents, and the trips from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., regular.

BANKS.

The Allen County Bank was organized in 1867 with \$300,000 capital; and continued until the establishment of the Lima National Bank.

First National Bank was founded in 1872. Directors, C. S. Brice,

J. W. King, S. A. Baxter, L. Reichelderfer, J. M. Coe and W. L. Porter. President, S. A. Baxter; Vice-President, C. S. Brice; Cashier, C. M. Hughes, Jr.

Merchants' National Bank was organized November 17, 1880, with R. Mehaffey, President; J. H. Dague, Vice-President, and R. W. Thrift, Jr., Cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000. Surplus fund, \$5,300. A general banking business is well conducted while the collection department is prompt. Directors, R. Mehaffey, J. H. Dague, W. H. Standish, R. W. Thrift, I. G. Hall, C. S. Brice and S. D. Crites.

The City Bank was organized in 1874.

Lima National Bank.—This banking house, to which reference is made in other pages, is one of the leading financial institutions of the State. The officers elected in January, 1885, are: Directors, W. H. Harper, B. C. Faurot, J. Wise, George Fetter, James McBeth, S. W. Moore and I. T. Moore; President, B. C. Faurot; Vice-President, S. W. Moore; Cashier, F. L. Langan.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was established by the County Board in December, 1833, and organized at the house of Joseph Crossley in April, 1834. Hugh Skilling, Sr., John Ridenour and Joseph Crossley were elected trustees; Moses McDonald, justice of the peace, and James Chenoweth, clerk. At this time the northeastern sections of Jackson Township, as originally set off from Congressional Township 4 south, Range 7 east, were detached and added to Perry, giving the new township her full area. The population is 1,465 or about forty inhabitants to the square mile. The centers of settlement are Warsaw, Amherst and South Warsaw, all in the southern portion of the township. Westminster, in Auglaize Township, is the market town for residents in the eastern portion of Perry. There are church buildings erected by the Lutherans, southeast corner of Section 18; Methodist, southwest corner of Section 17; west

center of Section 14; northwest corner of Section 29; west corner of Section 25; one in Section 35, west of Cherry Grove Church, on same section, and Disciples Church, in northwest quarter of Section 34. A reference to the school statistics, shows the advanced condition of school interests. As good quality of stone is found in the northern sections of Perry.

PIONEERS.

The settlement of Perry may be said to date from the year 1830. When John Ridenour arrived in Perry Township, in 1830, he found the county almost a wilderness, occupied largely by the Shawnees along Hog Creek, and in the village in Shawnee Township, with here and there a white family. He succeeded in erecting a cabin after traveling many miles to gather a few hands to help at the raising. After that time it was quite common to be visited by the Shawnee hunters. The old chief Quilna often came to his cabin. Pht and other influential red men paid him frequent visits, and were very friendly and seemingly harmless. When the Shawnees left in 1832 Mr. Ridenour obtained a pony formerly owned by the family of Pht, which had been given Andrew Russell for paling in the grave of the chief, and which survived to the great age of twenty-eight years. The forests were heavily timbered, and Mr. Ridenour performed a great deal of labor in clearing up his farm. Even in 1840 the township presented a very primitive appearance. Several reminiscences point out the fact that although almost all the lands were taken up at that time, the work of improvement was carried on slowly. In 1836 James C. Hullinger settled in Auglaize Township, and in 1840, erected a cabin on Section 25, Perry Township, and commenced improvements. His nearest neighbors at that time were Isaac Schooler, one and a half miles west, Moses McCoy, Elijah McCoy, John Shockey, and Thomas Philips. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 25 in 1844, and taught by John Terry. The first mill was in Auglaize Township, two and a half miles away. The pioneers generally had to go to Cherokee to mill. The names of those who actually held property in the township in 1834, are given in the assessment roll for that year in the history of settlement and occupation.

LIST OF ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

In the following roll of purchasers of United States lands in this

township all names and dates are given, as shown in duplicate of United States Land Receiver's record. The record is a simple history of the settlement of this township.

Isaac Constant, section 1, 1833.
 Benjamin Hutchison, section 1, 1836.
 Wm. Hawthorne, section 1, 1835.
 Asa French, section 1, 1833.
 John Rickner, section 1, 1836.
 Hudson Watt, section 2, 1835.
 Peter Zinn, section 2, 1835.
 James T. Miller, section 2, 1833.
 George Maxson, section 2, 1839.
 Richard B. Marshall, section 2, 1836.
 John Lybarger, section 2, 1834.
 Wm. C. Osborn, section 2, 1834.
 David C. French, section 2, 1835.
 James Daniels, section 2, 1833.
 Samuel SeEVERS, section 3, 1833.
 Charles Mann, section 3, 1834.
 John Hay, section 3, 1833.
 Nathaniel Evey, section 3, 1833.
 Robert Young, section 3, 1833.
 Matthew Dobbins, section 3, 1834.
 Daniel Losh, section 3, 1833.
 Daniel Grindle, section 3, 1833.
 Lewis Whisman, section 3, 1834.
 Matthew Dobbins, section 4, 1834.
 George Rankin, section 4, 1834.
 Wm. Terry, section 4, 1833.
 Robert Terry, section 4, 1833.
 Edward Parker, section 4, 1833.
 Wm. Lippincott, section 4, 1833.
 Joseph Crossley, section 4, 1834.
 Wm. Hunter, section 4, 1833.
 *David Ridenour, section 7, 1831.
 John P. Mitchell, section 7, 1834.
 Alexander Beatty, section 7, 1834.
 Joseph Geddes, section 7, 1834.
 George Swinehart, section 7, 1832.
 James McCullough, section 7, 1833.
 Elias Bervin, section 7, 1834.
 George Aunsbaugh, section 7, 1832.
 Andrew Budd, section 8, 1835.
 Nicholas Faze, section 8, 1833.
 Jacob D. Long, section 8, 1833.
 George B. Frye, section 8, 1835.
 Michael Gantz, section 8, 1833.
 John Ridenour, section 8, 1831.

Matthew Dobbins, section 8, 1834.
 Wm. Hunter, section 9, 1834.
 Daniel Shuler, section 9, 1834.
 Wm. A. Van Horn, section 9, 1834.
 Samuel Funk, section 9, 1833.
 George Swinehart, section 9, 1833.
 Martin Funk, section 9, 1833.
 Joseph Tapscott, section 10, 1835.
 John McPherson, section 10, 1834.
 Samuel Bowman, section 10, 1834.
 George Rankin, section 10, 1836.
 Levi Swan, section 10, 1834.
 William McPherson, section 10, 1834.
 James McPherson, section 10, 1834.
 James H. Daniels, section 11, 1835.
 Levi Henry Swan, section 11, 1834.
 James Chenoweth, section 11, 1834.
 Samuel Lippincott, section 11, 1834.
 George Lippincott, section 11, 1834.
 Joseph Clum, section 11, 1835.
 George Hanthorn, section 11, 1834.
 James Franklin, section 11, 1834.
 Gustavus Swan, section 12, 1835.
 Z. Haines, section 12, 1834.
 George Marrs, section 12, 1835.
 Joseph Lippincott, section 12, 1834.
 Charles Mann, section 12, 1834.
 Z. Haines, section 13, 1833.
 Alexander Creps, section 13, 1836.
 Daniel Ditzler, section 13, 1835.
 Charles Mann, section 13, 1834.
 George Sever, section 13, 1833.
 Elizabeth Marrs, section 13, 1833.
 Nicholas D. Maus, section 13, 1833.
 Gustavus Swan, section 14, 1835.
 Jesse Huffman, section 14, 1833.
 Jacob Ice, section 14, 1833.
 Moses McDonald, section 15, 1834.
 Curtis Willey, section 15, 1834.
 Joseph Tapscott, section 15, 1835.
 Thos. B. Van Horn, section 15, 1836.
 Tyler Cummin, section 15, 1835.
 Samuel Slater, section 15, 1835.
 Valentine Shuler, section 16, 1854.
 Daniel Bower, section 16, 1854.

*Sections 5 and 6 are referred to in the history of Ottawa Township, to which portions of them were attached in 1857.

- Enos Pearson, section 16, 1854.
 Ross Crossley, section 16, 1854.
 Alex. McPheron, section 16, 1854.
 David McPheron, section 16, 1854.
 James Shockey, section 16, 1854.
 James Shockey, section 16, 1854.
 David Franklin, section 16, 1854.
 Wm. S. Rose, section 16, 1854.
 Hugh Skilling, section 16, 1854.
 Andrew Budd, section 17, 1834.
 Hugh Skilling, section 17, 1834.
 Thomas Clayton, section 17, 1835.
 Wm. McKibben, section 18, 1834.
 George B. Frye, section 18, 1835.
 Wm. Mechling, section 18, 1833.
 Lewis Mechling, section 18, 1833.
 Elias Bowers, section 19, 1834.
 Demas Adams, section 19, 1834.
 Joseph Crosby, section 20, 1833.
 Joseph Crosby, Jr., section 20, 1833.
 Thomas B. Van Horn, section 20, 1836.
 Elias Bowers, section 20, 1834.
 Martin Crumrine, section 20, 1835.
 John M. Ramsey, section 21, 1833.
 Saul Faulkner, section 21, 1833.
 John Colvin, section 21, 1833.
 Samuel Ridenour, section 21, 1832.
 Huldah Crosby, section 21, 1833.
 George Colvin, section 21, 1833.
 Thomas Franklin, section 22, 1835.
 Samuel P. Tingle, section 22, 1835.
 Demas Adams, section 22, 1836.
 Wm. McPheron, section 22, 1835.
 James E. Caldwell, section 22, 1835.
 Andrew Moore, section 22, 1833.
 Andrew Caldwell, section 22, 1835.
 John W. Caldwell, section 22, 1835.
 Demas Adams, section 23, 1836.
 Jacob Ice, section 23, 1833.
 Thomas Franklin, section 23, 1835.
 Wm. Summersett, section 23, 1833.
 Wm. Stevenson, section 23, 1834.
 Charles Mann, section 24, 1834.
 Andrew McCoy, section 24, 1833.
 Alf. W. Hicks, section 24, 1836.
 Isaac S. Smith, section 24, 1836.
 John L. Stevenson, section 24, 1834.
 Joseph H. Fairfield, section 24, 1834.
 Wm. Harbour, section 25, 1834.
 Wm. Wical, section 25, 1835.
 Jacob Hullinger, section 25, 1836.
 Isaac W. Shannon, section 25, 1837.
 Wm. Stevenson, section 25, 1834.
 Lewis Chapman, section 25, 1836.
 Mary Harbour, section 25, 1836.
 Thomas Crooks, section 25, 1836.
 Wm. Stevenson, section 26, 1834.
 Daniel Jacobs, section 26, 1836.
 Cadwallader Jacobs, section 26, 1835.
 John Jacobs, section 26, 1834.
 Isaae Schooler, section 26, 1833.
 Hannah Kent, section 26, 1831.
 Isaac Schooler, section 27, 1834.
 Andrew Caldwell, section 27, 1835.
 Jephtha White, section 27, 1833.
 John Logan, section 27, 1833.
 David Logan, section 27, 1834.
 Eli Logan, section 27, 1833.
 John G. Penton, section 27, 1835.
 John W. Caldwell, section 27, 1835.
 Alfred Logan, section 27, 1834.
 Andrew Moore, section 27, 1833.
 Andrew Moore, section 28, 1835.
 Eli Logan, section 28, 1835.
 John Colvin, section 28, 1833.
 John F. Strickler, section 28, 1836.
 John Strickler, section 28, 1834.
 George Colvin, section 28, 1833.
 Samuel D. Voorhis, section 28, 1835.
 Wm. Martin, section 28, 1835.
 Wm. Ulery, section 28, 1834.
 Wm. Martin, section 29, 1835.
 Rufus Moore, section 29, 1835.
 John Wesley Starr, section 29, 1836.
 John Colvin, section 29, 1833.
 David Ulery, section 29, 1835.
 Samuel W. Mechling, section 30, 1835.
 Wm. Mechling, section 30, 1835.
 Matthew Cretcher, Sr., section 31, 1835.
 Jesse Belknap, section 31, 1835.
 Philip Munich, section 31, 1835.
 Miles Cowan, section 31, 1835.
 Elizabeth Davis, section 31, 1835.
 Henry Dehart, section 32, 1836.
 Wm. Ulery, section 32, 1836.
 Wm. Barton, section 32, 1834.
 John Stevenson, section 32, 1834.
 James Taylor, section 32, 1834.
 Matthew Cretcher, Sr., section 32, 1835.
 Wm. Ulery, section 33, 1834.
 Abelard Guthrie, section 33, 1840.
 Henry Stoddard, section 33, 1832.
 Valentine Ulery, section 33, 1834.
 Lewis Mills Wilson, section 33, 1833.

Wm. Barton, section 33, 1832.	Wm. Wonnell, section 35, 1835.
John Stephenson, section 33, 1834.	Jonathan Stiles, section 35, 1834.
Cornelius Voorhis, section 34, 1834.	Augustus Curtis, section 35, 1832.
John Gibbons Penton, section 34, 1835.	John Jacobs, section 35, 1835.
Wm. Chaffee, section 34, 1836.	Andrew C. Blac, section 35, 1832.
Valentine Ulery, section 34, 1834.	Thomas Phillips, section 36, 1833.
Andrew C. Black, section 34, 1832.	Isaac Shockey, section 36, 1830.
Charles Graham, section 34, 1834.	Michael Harrod, section 36, 1834.
Wm. Harbour, section 35, 1831.	Wm. Wonnell, section 36, 1835.
Abner Harbour, section 35, 1834.	Isaac Stewart, section 36, 1832.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Perry was presided over by Leonard Skilling, in 1835. The same year a schoolhouse was erected on Section 8, located on the Budd farm. Mr. Hullinger, a settler of 1840, states that a schoolhouse was built on Section 25, in 1844, where John Terry was employed as teacher. The advances made by the people in educational matters within the last half century are shown in the following statistics for 1884: Revenue, \$2,943.72; expenditure \$2,860.78. There are eight school buildings, valued at \$2,800. Fifteen teachers are employed. The number of pupils is 363—189 boys, 174 girls. In addition to the township schools there is the Perry special district, of which the following statistics are given: The receipts for 1884 were \$1,352.77; expenditures \$875. There are two schoolhouses, valued at \$2,600. During the year thirty-nine teachers were employed, of whom only two taught the entire year. The number of pupils enrolled is ninety-six—forty-three boys and fifty-three girls.

SOUTH WARSAW VILLAGE.

South Warsaw, on Section 35, Perry, was regularly laid out, but never rose above a small hamlet. The little village comprises nine blocks of twenty lots, along the south bank of the Auglaize. A postoffice was established here, and in the neighborhood are a few church buildings.

The little settlement known as Warsaw, is situated on Section 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amherst, Sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, Perry Township, was platted, but like the other settlements, ceased its growth then. The original plat comprised twenty-one lots, north of Mulberry Street, and east of

Market Street. Ream's Addition lies south of Mulberry, east of Market and north of Sycamore.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad passes through the most northerly sections of Perry Township from east to west. The only postoffice in the township is South Warsaw.

CHAPTER XXV.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

RICHLAND, in Towns 1 and 2 south, Range 8 east, is still a timbered land. Here, the streams known as Riley and Little Riley Creeks have their sources. In this township also are found the head waters of Sugar Creek. Remains of beaver-dams and spring swales are numerous. The arable land is rolling and admirably adapted to all the purposes of agriculture, even the small area of marsh-land is capable of high cultivation. The groves of hardwood trees are large, and the water-power, afforded by the creeks named above, most valuable. The water-lime and Niagara formations found throughout the township are treated of in the pages devoted to the Economical Geology of the county, as the quarries of Bluffton and neighborhood form one of the leading industries.

There are two stone quarries near the L. E. & W. R. R. depot at Bluffton, operated by John Bates and Richler Greenwold. The quarries are excavated to a depth of about 20 feet. The quarries on the east side of the town, near the narrow gauge depot, are worked by Ira M. Thompson and L. Seidel. The heaviest stone produced ranges from six to eight inches in thickness. The stone quarries in the neighborhood of Bluffton are numerous and valuable.

The population in 1880 was 3,372 including 353 in Bluffton. It is safe to estimate the increase within the past four years at 400, which would bring the number of inhabitants, at present up to 3,772 or about 90 to the square mile.

ORGANIZATION.

This township was organized in 1835 under authority granted by the commissioners of Putnam County on the petition of David

Miller and others. Henry Shank and Daniel Goble were the first justices of the peace, Henry Carter, constable. In February, 1848, on the organization of Auglaize, the southern tier of sections in Township 1, Range 8, was taken from Riley Township, Putnam County, and attached to Richland, thus giving it an area of 42 square miles.

Pioneer History.—The early settlers of Richland were not backwoodsmen previous to their coming here. They were from a region cleared by their fathers, and were little accustomed to the use of the ax. To them a heavy growth of timber and the great fallen trees were formidable. A tree was not then, as now, a little mine of wealth—it was a nuisance to be rid of, and to the task of destroying the forest and subjugating the wilderness the pioneers applied themselves assiduously. Henry Carter in his reminiscences of fifty years ago, states that he came to Putnam County in 1834, and located in what is now Richland Township. David Miller, a shoe-maker, and a very useful man, just in from Richland County, was very enthusiastic for the organization of the new township, and quite active, and through his zeal and influence the township was erected, and named after his former county—Richland. The first justices were Henry Shank and Daniel Goble. Mr. Carter was elected the first constable. People were poor, everybody avoided litigation, and all seemed willing to help their neighbors and preserve the peace. The pioneers, in every direction, commenced to clear the forest, erect new cabins, and welcome all new neighbors to the township. Men did not lag behind, but with strong arms and resolute hearts, set to work levelling the forests and preparing fields for culture. It was but a few years until many of the comforts of civilized life began to reward their toil and hardships. In due time they were joined in their labors by Henry Shank, Joseph Cokenour, Caleb and Josiah Gaskel, Samuel Gaskel, John Carnahan, Joseph Deford, on present site of the village of Bluffton; on Section 12, John McHenry, Green McHenry and Isaac McHenry. These persons are all deceased. The first schoolhouse was built on Little Riley Creek. It was a log-cabin and the teacher is believed to have been Franklin Smith. The first preaching was in a cabin at Budd Gaskel's. The first mill was on Riley Creek, a little corn-cracker owned by Joseph Deford. In 1834 deer, turkeys and raccoons were very plentiful.



W. E. Watkins

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In Daniel Milliken's reminiscences he refers to Jacob Shull, Louis Roberts and James Woods as the survivors of pioneer days, and to the following named old settlers: James Van Meter, James Lippincott, Samuel Lippincott, David Freet, William B. Rockhill, Thomas Rockhill, Alexander Stewart, Stephen Cook and Jefferson Vertner. These were old settlers near Rockport and Beaver Dam. In Richland Township, an early schoolhouse was Hilty's, and the first teacher, William Redding. The first church, Methodist Episcopal, at Rockport. The first horse mill at Rockport, owned by Isaac Parker.

Lewis Jennings, who came with his parents to Allen County in 1836 and settled in Richland in 1852, states that the neighbors within two miles at that time were Tobias Woods, Benjamin Meek, John Shina-berry, John Dickerson, Clements Smeltz, Joseph Furshee, John Murray, and Richard Hall. The first school-house in his district was built in 1852; the first church was at Bluffton.

The following record of land buyers in the northern tier of sections, originally belonging to Putnam County, and of those who purchased lands in Township 2 south, Range 8 east, establishes the history of settle-ment. Again the tax roll of 1834, given in the pioneer chapter covers almost all the names entitled to appear among the pioneers of the orig-inal township.

Township 1 South, Range 8 East.

John Lukehill, Jr., section 31, 1836.	Randolph Witmer, section 34, 1834.
Henry Shank, section 31, 1836.	John Shoemaker, section 34, 1835.
Evan Ogden, section 31, 1835.	Michael Neiswander, section 34, 1833.
John Amstutz, section 31, 1834.	John Stoner, section 35, 1835.
Christian Basinger, section 32, 1833.	John Welty, section 35, 1835.
Wm. M. Atkins, section 32, 1833.	John Steiner, section 35, 1835.
John Stout, section 32, 1833.	Hugh Lee, section 35, 1833.
Wm. J. Wilson, section 32, 1834.	Green McHenry, section 35, 1835.
John Weaver, section 32, 1838.	Thomas Elder, section 35, 1833.
Daniel B. Henderson, section 32, 1835.	John Elder, section 35, 1833.
Isaac Cooper, section 32, 1834.	Robert Fenton, section 36, 1835.
Christian Steiner, section 33, 1835.	James Williams, section 36, 1836.
Ulrich Amstutz, section 33, 1834.	Armstrong Allen, section 36, 1836.
John Sigafoose, section 33, 1835.	John Darraugh, section 36, 1835.
Thomas Gray, section 33, 1832.	John Neiswander, section 36, 1836.
Lucius Hubbard, section 33, 1834.	Jacob Clover, section 36, 1833.
Abraham Ritter, section 33, 1836.	Isaac McHenry, section 36, 1834.
Simon Basinger, section 34, 1835.	

Township 2 South, Range 8 East.

James Purdy, section 1, 1834.	Joseph Deford, section 1, 1832.
Samuel Viers, section 1, 1835.	Cynthia Purdy, section 1, 1834.

- John Purdy, section 1, 1834.
Joseph Jones section 1, 1833.
Samuel Deford, section 2, 1835.
Thomas Elder, section 2, 1833.
Daniel L. Goble, section 2, 1836.
John Carnahan, section 2, 1834.
John G. Staiger, section 2, 1835.
Hugh Lee, section 2, 1833.
Christian Stoner, section 2, 1836.
John Winans, section 3, 1833.
John Lugibihl, section 3, 1834.
Ullery Basinger, section 3, 1833.
Christian Neiswander, section 3, 1835.
Hugh Lee, section 3, 1836.
Jonathan Y. Sackett, section 4, 1833.
John Shoemaker, section 3, 1836.
Ulerick Neiswander, section 3, 1834.
Jonathan Y. Sackett, section 4, 1833.
Peter Garber, section 4, 1836.
Christian Lugibihl, section 4, 1834.
Christian Shoemaker, section 4, 1835.
Peter Stoner, section 4, 1835.
Daniel B. Henderson, section 5, 1835.
Abraham Saibre, section 5, 1834.
Abijah Jones, section 5, 1834.
John Bakehorn, section 5, 1836.
John Shoemaker, section 5, 1836.
Christian Saibre, section 6, 1834.
Daniel Gray, section 6, 1835.
James Turner, section 6, 1837.
John Bakehorn, section 6, 1836.
Adam Van Meter, section 6, 1835.
John Feathingill, section 6, 1835.
David Bogart, section 6, 1835.
Hamilton Davis, section 7, 1836.
Thomson A. Longane, section 7, 1836.
Peter Musser, section 7, 1834.
Peter Ogan, section 7, 1836.
James H. Marshall, section 7, 1835.
George Bushong, section 7, 1834.
John Blocher, section 8, 1835.
Daniel Blocher, section 8, 1834.
John Farnwalt, section 8, 1834.
Nehemiah Miller, section 8, 1836.
Christian Musser, section 8, 1834.
Christian Bucher, section 9, 1834.
Peter Bixler, section 9, 1835.
John Maur, section 9, 1834.
Emanuel Hostetter, section 9, 1834.
Wolrick Ashelman, section 10, 1836.
David Williams, section 10, 1835.
Ulrick Neiswander, section 10, 1834.
Peter Bixler, section 10, 1843.
Christian Hilty, section 10, 1845.
John Carnahan, section 11, 1834.
Elias Hutchison, section 11, 1833.
Budd Gaskel, section 11, 1835.
John G. Staiger, section 11, 1835.
Wolrick Ashelman, section 11, 1836.
Jacob Deplar, section 11, 1835.
Henry Carter, section 11, 1835.
Josiah Gaskel, section 11, 1834.
Daniel L. Goble, section 12, 1834.
John Ohler, section 12, 1833.
Green McHenry, section 12, 1833.
John Carnahan, section 12, 1834.
John Watson, section 12, 1833.
Joseph Casey, section 13, 1833.
Joseph Grover, section 13, 1836.
Jacob F. Huber, section 13, 1836.
Demas Adams, section 13, 1836.
Daniel Purdy, section 13, 1834.
Jas. H. Aberthy, section 13, 1835.
Theobold Reimemenn, section 13, 1826.
Demas Adams, section 14, 1836.
David Williams, section 14, 1835.
Joseph Bookwater, section 14, 1834.
Abraham Bookwater, section 14, 1834.
Moses Adams, section 15, 1834.
James Elliott, section 15, 1835.
Joseph Gillespie, section 15, 1835.
John Goble, section 15, 1835.
Wm. Hall, Jr., section 15, 1836.
Peter Garber, section 15, 1836.
John Depler, section 15, 1835.
John Schifferly, section 15, 1834.
David H. Miller, section 15, 1834.
Christian Snyder, section 16, 1852.
Xaver Fechty, section 16, 1852.
Abram Zurfluch, section 16, 1852.
Christian Amstutz, section 16, 1852.
David Bandy, section 16, 1852.
John H. Meily, section 16, 1852.
Samuel Hauenstein section 16, 1852.
Samuel Hochsetler, section 16, 1852.
John Bohrer, section 16, 1852.
Michael Herold, section 16, 1852.
Christian A. Amstutz, section 16, 1852.
Clementz Woriyman, section 16, 1852.
Christian W. Amstutz, section 16, 1852.
Francis Glover, section 17, 1835.
David Freat, section 17, 1835.
John Marshall, section 17, 1835.
David Freat, section 18, 1835.

- Wm. Oberlander, section 18, 1835.
 Jonathan Dutton, section 18, 1833.
 Wm. Hosford, Jr., section 18, 1833.
 John Sprout, section 18, 1836.
 John Marshall, section 19, 1846.
 Jonathan S. Black, section 19, 1836.
 James H. Marshall, section 19, 1835.
 Job Combs, section 19, 1835.
 Matthew K. Mayberry, section 19, 1836.
 Luke Tipton, section 19, 1836.
 John B. Wamsley, section 19, 1836.
 Henry Stull, section 20, 1836.
 Margaret Galloway, section 20, 1836.
 Geo. Galloway, section 20, 1836.
 James H. Marshall, section 20, 1836.
 Joseph Coughenon, section 21, 1834.
 Frederick Gratz, section 21, 1836.
 John Luke, section 21, 1835.
 Isaac L. Tharp, section 21, 1835.
 George Lawbaugh, section 21, 1834.
 Daniel L. Goble, section 22, 1835.
 Ebenezer Goble, section 22, 1834.
 David Williams, section 22, 1835.
 Jacob Schifferly, section 22, 1835.
 John G. Staiger, section 22, 1835.
 Ralph Cornell, section 22, 1835.
 James McClenathan, section 22, 1836.
 Robert Machan, section 23, 1835.
 Andrew Jester, section 23, 1835.
 Smith Hill, section 23, 1835.
 Pliney Dutton, section 23, 1839.
 Daniel D. Tompkins, section 23, 1839.
 John Van Gundy, section 23, 1835.
 Daniel Beery, section 24, 1836.
 Jacob F. Huber, section 24, 1836.
 Robert Machan, section 24, 1835.
 John Stump, section 24, 1836.
 Charles Dally, section 24, 1840.
 Abraham Overholt, section 24, 1836.
 Joseph Caughawen, section 25, 1836.
 James Owens, section 25, 1836.
 Charles Dally, section 25, 1836.
 Henry L. Dally, section 25, 1835.
 Joseph Umphrey, section 25, 1836.
 Joseph Umphrey, section 26, 1836.
 James Smith, section 26, 1835.
 Philip Welty, section 26, 1836.
 Wm. Templeton, section 26, 1836.
 Philip Welty, section 27, 1836.
 Lanson Brown, section 27, 1836.
 Peter Gerber, section 27, 1836.
 James Knight, section 27, 1834.
 Wm. Templeton, Sr., section 27, 1835.
 John Jiams, section 28, 1836.
 Edward Hartshorn, section 28, 1835.
 Wm. Templeton, section 28, 1835.
 Henry Shank, section 28, 1833.
 Pliney Dutton, section 28, 1833.
 David Preschley, section 28, 1834.
 Henry Shank, section 29, 1833.
 Jonathan Dutton, section 29, 1839.
 John Schifferly, section 29, 1836.
 Pliney Dutton, section 29, 1833.
 Christian Zimmerman, section 29, 1834.
 Elias Templeton, section 29, 1836.
 Job Combs, section 29, 1836.
 Nathaniel Rockhold, section 29, 1836.
 Colin Sharp, section 29, 1835.
 Michael Close, section 29, 1838.
 Job Combs, section 30, 1836.
 Wm. Close, section 30, 1836.
 Paul Solomon, section 30, 1836.
 Michael Close, section 30, 1836.
 Daniel Zooke, section 30, 1836.
 John Close, section 30, 1836.
 David Burns, section 30, 1836.
 Robert H. Templeton, section 30, 1839.
 Peter Close, section 30, 1842.
 Thomas Tipton, section 30, 1835.
 George Oaks, section 30, 1836.
 Wm. Zooke, section 31, 1835.
 George Craig, section 31, 1841.
 Daniel Zooke, section 31, 1835.
 Benoni M. Axtell, section 31, 1836.
 David Braddock, section 31, 1834.
 John Lawhill, section 31, 1835.
 James H. Officer, section 31, 1836.
 James Struthers, section 31, 1831.
 Jeremiah Evans, section 31, 1833.
 Josiah Soule, section 32, 1835.
 John Zooke, section 32, 1835.
 Eli Cunningham, section 32, 1849.
 Daniel Zooke, section 32, 1835.
 Henry Shank, section 32, 1835.
 Michael Schifferly, section 32, 1833.
 Geo. Hughes, section 32, 1836.
 Wm. Rex, section 32, 1836.
 Joshua Vanderwert, section 33, 1836.
 Elias Bawer, section 33, 1836.
 Israel Heald, section 33, 1836.
 John Shinaberry, section 33, 1835.
 Robt. G. McFarlin, section 33, 1836.
 Lorenzo Snyder, section 33, 1835.
 Dutton & Tompkins, section 33, 1835.

George Hayes, section 34, 1836.
 Geo. Basinger, section 34, 1837.
 Solomon Myers, section 34, 1836.
 Elias Bawer, section 34, 1836.
 Israel Heald, section 34, 1836.
 Seth Hoyt, section 35, 1855.
 Charles Dally, section 35, 1836.
 Jacob Thompson, section 35, 1836.
 Clement Smetz, section 35, 1836.

Lorenzo Stalter, section 35, 1836.
 Robert Meek, section 35, 1836.
 James Owens, section 35, 1836.
 Jacob Cunningham, section 35, 1836.
 James Owens, section 36, 1836.
 Jacob Neff, section 36, 1836.
 John Hays, section 36, 1836.
 Henry Lane Dalley, section 36, 1835.
 Solomon Myers, section 36, 1836.

SCHOOLS.

The early schools of Richland were primitive in their character as well as teaching. William Redding presided over a school of half a dozen pupils at Hilty's, while Benjamin Franklin Smith taught a few pupils in the log schoolhouse on Little Riley Creek. After some years, the town was set off into school districts, and the system, now pursued, was adopted. The receipts for 1884 were \$6,131.47; the expenditures amounted to \$4,845.81. There are ten school buildings valued at \$14,100. Fourteen teachers are employed. The number of pupils enrolled is 940, 503 boys and 437 girls. In the Bluffton Special School District the receipts for 1884 amounted to \$7,017.55, the expenditures to \$3,509.85. Number of pupils enrolled 402—212 boys and 190 girls. There is one school building valued at \$15,000. Seven teachers are employed, of whom five are ladies.

CHURCHES.

At Budd Gaskel's cabin the pioneer Methodists found a home, church and congregation. In 1842 the German Reformed Church was founded here by George Spangler. In 1848 the Mennonite Church was organized by John Flint, and in 1849 the Presbyterian Church by Revs. Halliday and McKinney.

BLUFFTON VILLAGE.

The village of Bluffton, platted in 1837 under the name Shannon, by Joseph Deford, is located on Sections 1 and 12, Richland Township, on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The name Shannon was changed to Bluffton in 1872-73, although long prior to this the latter name was bestowed upon it. The original village comprised the four blocks bounded by Jackson and Monroe, Jefferson and Riley, extending

northwest to the creek, intersected by Main and Washington Streets, with a few lots on the northwest corner of Jackson and Riley and Jackson and Washington, and on the southeast corner of Monroe and Jefferson. The principal additions to the village are Goble's, Eaton's, Vance's, Godfrey's, Farrell's and Kibler's, all of which may be said to extend northeast from Kibler Street to Riley Creek, and northwest from the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad to Little Riley Creek. A small creek named Marsh Run empties into Riley Creek on the line of Jackson Street. Little Riley Creek joins the main stream one block west of Spring Street.

At Croghan Postoffice, subsequently named Shannon, and again in 1873 named Bluffton, were the families of Josiah & Budd Gaskel, Hugh Lee, John Carnahan, John McHenry, D. W. Goble, Sam Viers, John Amstutz and John Steiner.

ORGANIZATION.

The village of Bluffton was organized August 17, 1861, when Josiah S. Powell was elected mayor; H. H. Edsall, clerk; James Patterson, John H. Fennsler, John Meyer, E. P. Leslie, Hugh Walls, councilmen; John Franks, Francis Smith, Isaac Seidel, A. P. Carsons and A. W. Cahill, judges of election.

The mayors of the village since organization are named in the following list: Josiah S. Powell, 1861; William Wilson, 1862-65; A. Long, 1866-72; R. Bartlett, 1872; J. J. Ferrall, 1872-74; S. S. Yoder, 1874-76; G. R. Sutton, 1876; S. J. Brand, 1877-80; J. H. Eaton, 1880, (resigned); A. J. Owens, 1881; Thomas P. Johnson, 1882 (resigned); F. C. Steingraver, 1883, elected.

The clerks of the village have been H. H. Edsall, 1861-64; H. Walls, 1863 (appointed); H. Walls, 1864-66; Jacob Moser, 1866; W. L. Ferrall, 1868; G. Steiner, 1867; A. G. Kibler, 1869; A. J. Owens, 1870-71; F. J. Baldwin, 1872-74; Alfred Besire, 1874-79; D. S. Fennsler, 1879-82; John H. David, 1882 (resigned); G. W. Murray, 1882; M. G. Smith, 1883-84.

The village elections of 1884 resulted in the choice of the following named officials: H. J. Call, J. H. David, A. D. Lugibihl, H. C. Steiner, O. J. Russell, Jesse Vernon, councilmen; S. J. Brand, mayor; M. G.

Smith, clerk; A. G. Kibler, treasurer; Frank Herrmann, marshal; Thomas Jackson, street commissioner.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of South Bethel was organized June 6, 1849, by Rev. Messrs. McKinney and Halliday, and the church named South Bethel. Robert Stewart was ruling elder. In 1852 the Goble heirs donated the land on which the church building now stands, and a house was erected soon after. From 1852 to 1873, the church was called the Presbyterian Church of Shannon. In April the latter year, the name was changed to Bluffton. The pastors who have served the church are named as follows: Revs. James Anderson to 1850; R. M. Badeau, 1850-51; T. P. Emerson, 1851; W. K. Brice, C. R. Van Emmons, R. H. Halliday, 1872; I. G. Hall, 1878; W. C. Scott, 1878; Edward Laport, supply, 1879; and B. J. Brown, March 7, 1883, the present pastor.

The original members of the Presbyterian Church of Bluffton were Elder Robert Stewart and wife (not Elder Stewart of the first organization), William Wilson and wife, Nancy Murray, Roxanna McConnell, Jane Nunnemaker, Daniel Frantz, James Fenton, Emiline Fenton, Anna Carnahan, Mary Anderson, Mary A. Drittesler, William Peppel and Mrs. Peppel. The ruling elders were Robert Stewart, 1849-55; Robert Stewart, Jr., of Knox County, Ohio; D. A. McComb, 1877; Dr. J. McPeak, 1884. The number of members enrolled is fifty-five, of whom fifteen moved away. The value of property is about \$5,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist preacher had been a frequent visitor among the people of Richland in pioneer days, and was one of the first ministers of the gospel to establish a branch of the Christian Church in the township. Services were held at Gaskel's and other places until a society was organized. In 1873 a church building was erected at Bluffton at a cost of \$8,000. The parsonage erected in 1874 cost \$2,000. Both buildings are solid brick structures. The pastors of this society since 1865 are named as follows: Charles Ashton, 1865; A. J. Frisbee, 1868; J. C. Miller, 1870; L. W. B. Long, 1872; A. J. Fish, 1873; Jabez S. Blair, 1874; J. A. Wright, 1875; J. F. Crooks, 1877; A. C. Barnes, 1879; W. W. Winters, 1882, and Rev. Isaac N. Smith, the present pastor, in 1883. The number of members belonging to the society is seventy-six, while the Sunday-school claims 100.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bluffton, was founded in 1869. The first members were the Owens family, Frank Kenney, Joseph Kenney, William Gustwiller, Joseph Remon, the Woolridge family in later years, Laurence and Joseph Fisher, the Steinhowers, Hortingers and Wichoffs-kys. The church building was erected in 1869—a frame building, at a cost of \$1,000, subscribed by all classes of citizens. Rev. Fathers Young, Rudolph and Doner have attended this church.

German Reformed Church (Emanuel's) was organized as a German Reformed and Lutheran Society in 1842 by Rev. George Spengler. In 1860, under Pastor Dr. P. Greding, the brick church, located on north-west quarter of Section 22, near the center of the township, was erected. In 1861 the congregation was reorganized as a German Reformed Society, and, as such, adopted a constitution in accordance with that of the German Reformed Church in the United States. In 1872 a new church was formed at Bluffton, four miles distant, by a number of the members of this congregation dismissed for that purpose. The membership of the old church amounts to 200 at present. The ministers who have served since the original organization are George Spengler, A. Doner, C. H. Pfaff, J. Klingler, J. Reiter, Dr. P. Greding, C. Pluess, A. Schenck, and H. Rusterholz, and Rev. G. Kuhlen.

German Reformed Church (St. John's) was organized in 1872, under Rev. A. Schenck. The congregation used the Presbyterian Church as a place of worship up to 1881, when their church building was completed. The membership does not exceed 100. The pastor of Emanuel's German Reformed Church is also preacher in charge of St. John's.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bluffton is presided over by Rev. G. W. Grau.

The Mennonite Church—The American Mennonites formed a society here in 1848, their first preacher being John Thut, who was born in Switzerland, in or about the year 1801, and died in 1867, aged sixty-six years, six months and five days. He had immigrated to America in 1825. On the 25th day of December, 1843, he was chosen by lot to preach the gospel in Holmes County, and on the 6th day of October, 1857, he was unanimously elected to the office of bishop, in Richland Township, Allen County. Thut and several families came here from Holmes County in 1848 and founded this society. The American Mennonites claim a

membership of seventy for this society. The Swiss Mennonites have an organization in the township, and a meeting house on Section 3, while the Reformed Mennonites are represented by a church and society on Section 34, North Richland.

The Disciples are represented by a society at Bluffton. This church claims a large membership.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 371, was chartered May 18, 1863, with J. S. Powell, A. J. Conrad, Jacob Moser, R. H. Cox and Joseph B. Hall, members. The present membership is about twenty-eight. The Noble Grands since 1873 are named as follows: A. Hauenstein, William Wilson, Wesley Cramer, H. L. Noble, A. Besire, L. Seidel, C. Lugibihl, Joseph Miller, H. L. Romey, D. S. Fennsler, A. J. Owens, J. F. Hissong, J. A. Nunnemaker, A. Hauenstein, W. B. Richards, F. C. Steingraver, John Amstutz, L. L. Conkey, Joseph Miller, C. Lugibihl, D. S. Fennsler, W. V. Hutchins, 1884. The secretaries: W. Cramer, H. L. Romey, A. Besire, C. Lugibihl, H. L. Romey, L. W. Bell, D. S. Fennsler, A. J. Owens, J. F. Hissong, J. A. Nunnemaker, L. L. Conkey, G. Steiner, F. C. Steingraver, L. L. Conkey, and A. Hauenstein.

Bluffton Lodge 432, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 20, 1869, with the following members: E. W. Greene, S. S. Yoder, John Goble, John Meyer, Jacob Moser, J. J. Ferrall, J. G. Honnell, John Eaton, James J. Crawford. The masters of this lodge were E. W. Greene, 1869; S. S. Yoder, 1870-73; J. M. Cahill, 1873; S. S. Yoder, 1874; J. J. Crawford, 1875-77; J. J. Ferrall, 1877; S. S. Yoder, 1878; A. Hauenstein, 1879, who has held the position since that time. The secretaries are A. Hauenstein, served from December, 1869; A. J. Owens, 1878-79, and W. B. Hutchins, 1883-84. The number of members is thirty-five. The lodge was held in the Bartlett store in 1869, in the Steiner Building in 1872; and in the Kibler Building in 1882-84.

Royal Arcanum Lodge, No. 193, Bluffton, was organized under dispensation, November 12, 1878, and under charter in December, 1878, with the following members: O. S. Langan, A. G. Frick, James Wilson, Harry Eckels, Joseph Harris, S. J. Brand, S. C. Patterson, A. D. Lugibihl, W. P. Bentley, W. B. Richards, I. M. Townsend, J. S. Asire, A.

G. Kibler, F. C. Steingraver, J. J. Anderson, J. F. Hissong, D. Steiner. The other members of the lodge are Thomas Jackson, Zachariah Latham, I. A. Dennis, R. R. Zoll, Charles Gustwiller, Andrew Kohli, A. N. McBride, B. J. Brown, C. L. Townsend, S. S. Yoder. The present membership numbers twenty-four.

Equitable Aid Union was organized at Bluffton January 28, 1882, with the following members: M. S. Muma and wife, D. A. McComb and wife, O. E. Townsend and wife, J. J. Miller, Dr. Steingraver and wife, George Balentine and wife, John Wilson and wife, and W. V. Hutchins. D. A. McComb was first secretary and Dr. Steingraver, president. The membership is fourteen. The society is organized for the same objects as characterize other insurance societies.

Robert Hamilton Post, 262, G. A. R., was organized September 28, 1882, with the following members: Jesse Vernon, W. B. Richards, A. Hauenstein, Joseph Harris, L. W. Bell,* H. W. Rieter, J. M. Wolcott,* M. W. Hesser,* S. J. Brand, H. L. Romey, H. J. Call, Patrick Noonan,* S. B. Agin, William Lewis, Sr., F. M. Bailes, Isaac McHenry, J. A. Nunnemacher, J. B. Lewis, Lewis Rash* and J. G. Moorhead. Of the original members all are now members except those marked *. W. B. Richards was first commander and A. Hauenstein adjutant. Jesse Vernon is now commander. The names on muster-roll number forty-one. With three exceptions, all served in Ohio regiments from 1861 to 1865. Lewis Homard of Jackson Township, who died about three years ago, served all through the war but received no discharge.

Richland Township Insurance Company.—This association was organized in January, 1885, with Christian Stettler, president, and Alfred Besire, secretary. The district canvassers appointed were Emile Schaenblin, G. Althaus, C. P. Steiner, George Bailey, John R. Marshall, Isaac Hochstettler, J. A. Schifferly, C. Matter, Thomas Fett, H. P. Owens, William Huber, Eben Goble, James Phillips, John Conrad, M. Edgecomb, Moses Stager, John Amstutz, B. P. Lugibihl.

INDUSTRIES OF BLUFFTON.

Within the last few years the progress of this village has been phenomenal. A short time previous to its incorporation it was classed with the hamlets of the county, but under the impulse of enterprise it was

raised far above this rank, and now fills a very important place among the wealth contributors of Allen. The leading industries are St. John's Sucker Rod and Handle Factory, the Althaus Planing Mill, the Townsend Saw-Mill, Shingle and Lathe Factory, the Cherry Street Foundry, a small gun-shop and brass foundry, Besire & Goble's Tile Works, Fischer's Carriage Factory, and the stone quarries of the neighborhood, referred to in other pages. The Russell Elevator and the Stearn Elevator, each of large capacity, represent the grain trade of the village. The mercantile interests are well represented.

Townsend Mills. This saw-mill, shingle and lathe factory may be said to have been established in 1853, by Clinton & Woodford, was blown up in 1878, and rebuilt the same year. In 1854 I. M. Townsend purchased Clinton's interest, and with Woodford conducted the mill until 1862. At this time the mill was sold to Dunlap & Jackson, Mr. Townsend building a mill below, on Riley Creek. In 1868 he repurchased the old Clinton & Woodford Mill, and has operated it since. The machinery, etc., is valued at \$4,000. This industry gives employment to ten men annually, and creates a large market for local lumbermen.

The Sucker Rod and Handle Factory was established here in June, 1883. The industry was established by Mr. St. John in Crawford County about 1876, the machinery moved to Lima in May, 1880, and carried on there until June, 1883. The frame of the building was moved to Lima, and next to Bluffton, from Pennsylvania. This industry gives direct employment to eighteen men. The machinery is valued at \$2,500, and the value of annual sales ranges from \$20,000 to \$30,000. There is a saw-mill in connection with this industry, the lumber being supplied mainly from without, but a large supply is taken from the forests of the county.

The Bluffton Grist Mill was established by Siddell & Son, from whom the Steiner Bros. purchased it about 1870. In 1872, William B. Richards purchased the buildings and machinery and introduced new machinery. The value of machinery at present is \$6,000. The capacity is fifty barrels per day. The mill gives employment to three hands.

The Althaus Planing-Mill was established in September, 1873, by Peter Oberly and Peter Althaus, but is now owned by Althaus Bros. The mill gives employment to twelve men annually. The machinery is

valued at about \$6,000 and the buildings at \$4,000. The value of annual product is about \$30,000.

Carriage and Wagon Works of L. A. Fisher, were established in September, 1879, by Fisher Bros. in the Dave Franks factory buildings. The works were carried on by Fisher Bros. up to October, 1884, when L. A. Fisher took charge. This industry offered employment to twelve hands. During the winter of 1884-85 the works were almost idle, owing to the depression in all branches of trade.

This beautiful village, in the midst of one of the richest agricultural districts of northwestern Ohio, has attained its present important position through the steady labor and well directed enterprise of its citizens. It is still in infancy, growing daily, and marching onward to the place which its geographical position and wealth of surroundings fit it to occupy.

BEAVER DAM VILLAGE.

Beaver Dam, on Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, Richland Township, was laid out in 1853 by Frederick Shull. The original town is bounded by North Street, the eastern continuation of the second addition, on the south, Lima Street on the west and Church Street on the east. The first addition lies east of the original town, extending from Lima to West Street, and bounded by the center division of the second addition on the south, and by North Street. The second addition extends east from the Lake Erie & Western Depot grounds to Church Street, bounded north by the first addition and original town, and south by the south line of Pearl Street. Gates' addition lies south of Pearl Street and west of West Street. Jennings' and Wood's additions extend east from the east line of West Street. May, Shull, Hilty, Fields, M. Edgecomb, Parker F. Nicolet, Isaac Solomon, — Honnell, Jackson Shull, James Shull, Mrs. Augsberger and others own acre tracts within the village boundaries.

According to Daniel Milliken, an old resident, the legend connected with the village is, that "originally the beavers that were found there by the Indians had built two dams, one east and the other west of the present site of the town, so as to cause the waters to become accumulated to enable them to use the flood for a sort of dam." The town is located between the ancient dams.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad passes through the village; also the high road from Bluffton to Lima. The neighborhood is thickly settled by an industrious and prosperous agricultural community.

The village of Beaver Dam was organized in 1878, under authority of the commissioners, granted May 13, that year. Joseph Shull was elected mayor and Albert Shull, clerk. They served until the election of Joseph Shull and George W. Cunningham in 1881. The position of mayor has been held by the gentlemen named as follows: Amos Miller, 1881; G. A. Rockey, acting mayor 1881; Allen Phillips, 1882; and G. A. Light, 1883-85. The village clerks have been George W. Cunningham, 1881; J. W. Manges, 1881-85. The members of the council are Allen Phillips, Joseph Shaw, Dr. Wetherill, Frank Troxell, John Hesser, and Lewis Jennings.

The postoffice of Beaver Dam was established with G. W. Goble, master. The office was moved to Beaver Dam about 1849 with Fred. Shull, master. Jackson Shull had the office in 1854, he being elected over Samuel McKee. In 1856 Eli Cunningham was appointed and served until 1861 when Jesse Olmsted was appointed. Mrs. Woods, now Mrs. Hulse, succeeded. John Brown was appointed about 1869, and transferred the office to Nathan Brown. G. W. Young was appointed during Grant's administration; Orrin Gates, under Hayes'; D. L. Whipp under Hayes'. Guy Huffman was appointed in 1882 and is still in office.

The Methodist Church of the village is a substantial brick structure. Here the first regularly organized body of Methodists in the township assembled, long before the church at Bluffton was founded.

The Disciples formed a society here some years ago, and erected a neat frame building for the use of worship.

The sole representative of secret and benevolent societies is the Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Beaver Dam Lodge, No. 689, I. O. O. F., was chartered in May, 1879, and instituted August 20, 1879, with A. J. Conrad, J. J. Conrad, John D. Cunningham, Samuel W. Durkee, D. R. Champe, Jacob L. Asire, G. W. Swany, C. F. Troxel, George A. Rockey, J. S. Reeder, F. Shannon, D. Fields and Lewis Roberts, members. The Noble Grands of this lodge were D. R. Champe, 1879; Samuel Durkee, 1880; J. L. Asire, 1880;

Charles Goble, 1882; C. F. Troxel, 1882; James Allison, 1883; L. E. Kelgore, 1883; J. E. Hesser, 1884.

The Secretaries were J. J. Conrad, 1879; J. L. Asire, 1879; J. D. Cunningham, 1880; G. A. Rockey, 1880; Charles Goble, 1881; J. A. Barr, 1881; C. F. Troxel 1882; James Allison, 1882; James Aldrich, 1882; J. E. Hesser, 1883; R. F. Huston, 1883; Jasper Everett, 1884. The number of members is thirty-four Hall in the Renner Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad passes through Richland Township in a southwesterly direction, and the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railroad cuts across the extreme northeast corner of the township. The postoffices are Bluffton and Beaver Dam.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

THE name of this township was singularly well chosen. It is true that the traveler will look in vain for those sanguinary savages, after whom the town was named; he will not find more than a souvenir of those painted rascals, who aided their white military brethren in 1794-1812-13, to scalp and burn and murder the soldiers and citizens of the Union. He will find none of this; even the wilderness is gone and in its place a hundred happy homes, well cultivated farms, railroads, pike-roads, schools, churches, and with all this, an intelligent people, appear to testify to the present and give hope for the future.

ORGANIZATION.

The commissioners, in session December 1, 1834, granted the petition of the people of Shawnee to set off Township 4, Range 6, as a separate township from the Hog Creek Reservation, under the name of its original inhabitants.

The first meeting was held December 13, 1834, within the log-house of Ezekiel Hover, when Griffith Breese, Joseph Hover and Benjamin

Reed were elected trustees, and Ezekiel Hover, clerk. The list of voters comprised twelve names. In 1848 the southern tier of sections was attached to the new county of Anglaize, and in May, 1857 the northeast quarter of Section 1 was attached to the new township of Ottawa.

Almost the entire territory, now embraced in Shawnee Township, (a half mile strip of the western sections and a quarter mile strip of the eastern sections excepted), was included in the Indian reservation, of twenty-five square miles, named in the treaty of September 29, 1817, and was organized under Chief Pht, or Falling Tree, and Onowaskemo, or Resolute Man.

PIONEERS.

The first settlers on the Indian reservation of Hog Creek, were Griffith Breese, who settled on Section 10 in November 1832, with his family, and resided there until his death in 1848; George Coon, Sr., settled on Section 11 in 1832, died in 1877; William Denniston on Section 11 in 1832, and Thomas Flynn on Section 12 in 1832. John Dowling arrived early in 1833. Joseph Hover and family, Ezekiel Hover and Emanuel Hover arrived in April, 1833. Joseph Hover settled on Section 1; Ezekiel Hover took possession of the Indian farm, and completed the council house on the plan which Falling Tree adopted in 1831, when the building was commenced; Emanuel Hover located his property in the neighborhood. Benjamin Reed and Samuel Sprague, the Decorseys, Edwards, Fritzes, Adgates, Roses, Hales, Daniels, Lowrie and Boyer may be named among the pioneers.

In the following roll of purchasers of United States lands on the Hog Creek reservation, as well as in the tax list of 1834, given in the pioneer chapter, an authentic pioneer record is found.

William Chaffe, section 1, 1832.	Griffith Breese, section 3, 1833.
John Campbell, section 1, 1832.	John Lowry, section 3, 1833.
Joseph Hover, section 1, 1832.	Ezekiel Hover, section 4, 1836.
John H. Porter, section 1, 1832.	Thomas Hanthorn, section 4, 1834.
Northeast quarter, section 1, over in Ottawa Township.	Jonathan Wilds, section 4, 1834.
Joseph Barnet, section 2, 1832.	Joseph Edwards, section 4, 1833.
Jas. P. Gardiner, section 2, 1832.	Wm. Deniston, section 4, 1833.
Ezekiel Hover, section 3, 1834.	Michael Bower, section 4, 1834.
Hamilton Davison, section 3, 1835.	Reuben Wait, section 4, 1834.
Burgess Dickey, section 3, 1834.	Wm. Lippincott, section 4, 1833.
Thomas Hanthorn, section 3, 1834.	George Coon, section 4, 1833.
	Michael Bower, section 5, 1834.

- Jacob Helsel, section 5, 1834.
George Bolander, section 5, 1834.
Thomas Bane, section 5, 1834.
Henry Kridler, section 6, 1836.
Peter Apgar, section 6, 1837.
John Ireland, section 6, 1836.
John Bates, section 6, 1839.
Peter Specht, section 7, 1836.
Elijah G. Barney, section 7, 1838.
Hamilton Davison, section 7, 1851.
Philip Herzing, section 7, 1837.
Samuel Rinehart, section 8, 1836.
James A. Anderson, section 8, 1836.
Thomas Furness, section 8, 1836.
Jas. Loveridge, Jr., section 8, 1836.
Peter Specht, section 8, 1836.
Philip Herzing, section 8, 1837.
Daniel Boyer, section 8, 1836.
Samuel Fritz, section 9, 1833.
Thomas Flinn, section 9, 1836.
Geo. Sheldon, section 9, 1833.
Griffith Breese, section 9, 1834.
Samuel Kridler, section 9, 1835.
James Williby, section 9, 1836.
Wesley Coon, section 9, 1833.
Alexander Coon, section 9, 1834.
Joseph Homel, section 10, 1832.
Joseph Hover, section 10, 1832.
Griffith Breese, section 10, 1832.
Isaac Decorsey, section 10, 1833.
Joseph Barnet, section 10, 1832.
Ezekiel Hover, section 11, 1833.
Alexander Beatty, section 11, 1832.
Abraham Swither, section 11, 1835.
Gustavus Swan, section 11, 1835.
Jonathan K. Wiles, section 11, 1832.
Joseph Barnet, section 11, 1832.
Thos. B. Van Horn, section 12, 1835.
Griffith Breese, section 12, 1833.
Joseph Crandall, section 12, 1833.
Joseph Brittain, section 12, 1834.
Wm. Coms, section 12, 1833.
Ann Darling, section 12, 1833.
Joseph Dixon, section 12, 1833.
Jacob Dixon, section 12, 1833.
Jesse Kelsey, section 13, 1833.
Andrew Coms, section 13, 1833.
Manuel Reed, section 13, 1833.
Jesse Kelsey, section 14, 1835.
Hugh B. Stephenson, section 14, 1834.
Griffith Breese, section 14, 1833.
Thomas Roslar, section 14, 1836.
Wm. Megrady, section 14, 1836.
Nathaniel Hardin, section 14, 1834.
James Hardin, section 14, 1834.
Joseph Hover, section 15, 1832.
Francis Lucas, section 15, 1832.
Jesse Kelsey, section 15, 1832.
Joseph Barnet, section 15, 1832.
Ezekiel Hover, section 15, 1832.
Joseph Hover, section 16, 1842.
Samuel Smedley, section 16, 1842.
Richard E. Thomas, section 16, 1842.
Wm. D. Breese, section 16, 1842.
Amasa Smedley, section 16, 1842.
Thomas Furness, section 17, 1836.
Enoch Pearson, section 17, 1837.
Wm. McClure, section 17, 1836.
Richard Malone, section 17, 1836.
Henry W. Munsell, section 17, 1836.
Daniel Boyer, section 17, 1836.
Julius A. Hover, section 17, 1841.
Wm. Brandt, section 17, 1838.
John Anderson, section 17, 1836.
Jacob Brandt, section 17, 1836.
Wm. Anderson, section 18, 1836.
Jacob Brandt, section 18, 1836.
George Swartz, section 18, 1850.
James Yoakum, section 18, 1848.
Aquilla Armstrong, section 18, 1848.
Andrew Brentlinger, section 18, 1849.
John Siferd, section 18, 1850.
John Truesdale, section 18, 1856.
James F. Francis, section 19, 1836.
Jacob Addleman, section 19, 1836.
Henry Wm. Munsell, section 19, 1836.
James Williams, section 19, 1848.
Jesse A. M. Overhultz, section 19, 1852.
Wm. Graham, section 19, 1851.
Paul Edmon, section 19, 1853.
John J. Graham, section 19, 1850.
Joseph Dickey, section 20, 1836.
Samuel Dickey, section 20, 1836.
James F. Francis, section 20, 1836.
Wm. Francis, section 20, 1836.
John Runion, section 20, 1834.
Benjamin Reed, section 21, 1832.
Griffith Breese, section 21, 1832.
George Breese, section 21, 1836.
Jesse Kelsey, section 21, 1833.
Samuel Rinehart, section 22, 1836.
Thomas Hoholer, section 22, 1836.
Samuel Chambers, section 22, 1836.
Jesse Kelsey, section 22, 1832.

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| James Nicholas, section 22, 1832. | Levi Goodnow, section 26, 1836. |
| Ezekiel Hover, section 23, 1833. | Joseph Haskell, section 27, 1832. |
| John Dills, section 22, 1836. | Francis Brock, section 27, 1832. |
| Campbell Dowling, section 23, 1833. | Solomon Sprague, section 27, 1836. |
| George Sprague, section 23, 1835. | Jno. Harper Brock, section 27, 1835. |
| Abraham S. Kellar, section 23, 1836. | David Stebolton, section 27, 1836. |
| Derrick P. C. Darling, section 23, 1836. | Jacob Delong, section 27, 1833. |
| Samuel Rinehart, section 23, 1836. | Robert J. Skinner, section 28, 1832. |
| Samuel Chambers, section 23, 1836. | Jesse Kelsey, section 28, 1835. |
| John Chambers, section 23, 1836. | Adam Overholser, section 28, 1834. |
| Wm. Kelsey, section 23, 1835. | James Reed, section 28, 1836. |
| Henry Williams, section 13, 1833. | Jacob Stebolton, section 28, 1836. |
| Demas Adams, section 24, 1836. | John Runion, section 29, 1834. |
| Campbell Dowling, section 24, 1833. | Michael Shaffer, section 29, 1836. |
| Abiathar Newton, section 24, 1835. | Henry Shaffer, section 29, 1836. |
| Lorenzo Dow Gilbert, section 24, 1836. | Wm. Solomon, section 29, 1836. |
| Harrison Maltbie, section 24, 1834. | Isaac Spellman, section 29, 1836. |
| Campbell Dowling, section 24, 1833. | John A. Smith, section 29, 1836. |
| John Robbins, section 25, 1836. | Andrew Kessler, section 29, 1835. |
| Chatman Hawley, section 25, 1836. | John Utley, section 29, 1836. |
| Elias N. D. Williams, section 25, 1834. | John Garnier, section 29, 1836. |
| John W. Williams, section 25, 1834. | Andrew Kessler, section 30, 1835. |
| James Mendenhall, section 25, 1835. | Henry Shaffer, section 30, 1836. |
| Vincent D. Engart, section 25, 1837. | Christopher Graham, section 30, 1847. |
| Joseph Haskell, section 26, 1832. | John Graham, section 30, 1847. |
| George Strickler, section 26, 1835. | Elizabeth Trissell, section 30, 1847. |
| H. D. V. Williams, section 26, 1836. | John Boner, section 30, 1834. |
| Samuel Sprague, section 26, 1833. | Samuel Boner, section 30, 1834. |
| George Sprague, section 26, 1835. | Peter Kauffman, section 30, 1836. |
| Henry Sprague, section 26, 1835. | Jno. B. Hoopes, section 30, 1836. |

HUME VILLAGE.

Hume Village, Section 29, Shawnee Township, was platted as a railroad town. The Lake Erie & Western Railroad intersects the village; twenty-two lots lying northwest of the railroad and fifty-seven lots southwest. Main Street runs parallel with the railroad; Crider Street runs due north and Spencer Street due west. It is the center of a rich agricultural district, about eight miles southwest of Lima by railroad, and ten by pike-road, within the limits of the old Hog Creek reservation.

REMINISCENCES OF SETTLEMENT.

The following relations are culled from various written statements made by the pioneers, and are given here as an addition to the history of early settlement. The Ezekiel Hover farm was the site of a Shawnee village, and during the campaigns of Harmer, St. Clair and Wayne, was often the

headquarters of the warriors. Here Blue Jacket and other chiefs often met the venerable chief and warrior Black Hoof in consultation. Many French also met here during the campaign of Wayne. The Indians were induced to plant an orchard in and about the village. Many of the apple trees are yet standing, and continue to bear fruit. There is one of extraordinary size still bearing fruit. It is about three feet in diameter, and measures about ten feet in circumference. The relations of Pht, it is stated, returned to the site of his burial with a view of finding and removing his bones to the far West, but did not succeed. The old council house and the apple trees are the only relics to be found of the palmy days of the Shawnees on the Ottawa.

William D. Breese in his reminiscences states that his father settled on Section 10, a part of an old Indian farm, where he found two orchards containing about forty apple trees each; many of those trees being yet alive and bearing. There were at the time about seven Indian cabins scattered over the land, which had evidently been the site of a Shawnee village.

It is stated by W. U. Hover that the Shawnees had removed from that region about one year before his arrival, and before his father had located the home farm. There were, however, a few Indians who remained and hunted with the Wyandots until their removal. Many of the Shawnees came back in 1834 and visited the graves of their ancestors in and about the old village on Section 11, before their final departure to the West. Many years after they came back and dug in many places for hidden relics, and the bones of their people. They seemed to regret their removal to the West, and often viewed the localities most dear to their younger days, and finally bid adieu to the Indian hunting grounds. The family of Ezekiel Hover reside on the farm included in the old Indian village, where the remains of the Chief Pht were buried, and where the old Council House still stands. When Ezekiel Hover first took possession of the farm, he had the Council House refitted for the use of his family.

George Coon, a settler of 1832, came from Bellefontaine by the way of what is now Westminster and Lima, to Section 11 in Shawnee Township. It was all in woods at that time, and there were no roads except Indian trails. When he came, his neighbors were Isaac Boyer, Samuel Sprague, and Dye Sunderland, very much scattered. He was soon

joined by William Deniston and family on the same section; soon after, by Thomas Flinn, an Irishman, who settled near him on Section 12. The first cabin had been occupied by a Shawnee family. The forests seemed to have been often burned over by the Indians, and the young trees have grown within the last fifty years. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 11, about 1837, and taught by Constant Southworth. The first preachers spoke in the cabins of the settlers. The usual place for speaking was at the house of Mr. Coon. The earliest preacher remembered was Thomas Hicknell, a Winebrennerian. A congregation was formed and a church built about 1840, in Allentown. Mr. Coon and many of the early settlers were compelled to attend the mills of Piqua and Cherokee to obtain grinding, over mere paths in the forests. He often attended the government mill built by the Quakers at Wapakonetta, and sometimes changed to St. Mary's, and finally to Lima.

Col. George C. Johnson, of Piqua, writing in 1874, relates the following story of the burial of Blackhoof: "The Shawnees never bury their dead until the sun is in the tree-tops, late in the afternoon. On such occasions they generally select six pall-bearers, who carry the corpse to the grave and place it therein, the grave being two-and-a-half or three feet deep. When the chief Blackhoof was buried, in 1831, it was in the Indian manner; the corpse was wrapped in a clean, new Indian blanket, and a large quantity of new fine goods, consisting of calico, belts and ribbons were placed about the deceased, who was laid upon a new, clean slab, prepared for the purpose. His gun, tomahawk, knife and pipe were by his side. All the Indians present were in deep distress, having their clothes hanging loosely about them, their hair down on their shoulders, and were painted after the ancient manner. The chiefs sat about smoking, looking in solemn silence upon the remains of the great chief who had led the tribe for nearly one hundred years, had been their faithful counsellor in peace and war, had been present at Braddock's defeat, seventy-six years before, and for nearly a century had been in all the expeditions against the 'Long-Knives.'"

For some months before their final departure, the young men of the Shawnees, and the middle-aged, who had not abandoned their old customs, were engaged in a round of dissipation brought on by the mean tricks of wicked traders to cheat the Indians out of every dollar of

property they could obtain. Whisky, that bane of the Indian, was largely distributed among the Indians by traders; in fact, all decency was violated by the wretches who dealt in fire-water. The better portion of the Shawnees were engaged for weeks in religious ceremonies, dances, and amusements preparatory to their departure. They carefully levelled the graves of their dead, and removed all traces of the same.

Hon. John McIlvain accompanied the Lewistown Indians, and James B. Gardner those of Wapakonetta. The route was by way of Greenville, Richmond and Indianapolis. The Indians commenced to assemble in September, 1832, and mounted their horses, and such as had wagons seated themselves, while the Government teams hauled their provisions and clothing. Many of them bid a sad adieu to the hunting-grounds and graves of their fathers. * * * * * All things being ready their High Priest, bearing a large gourd and the bones of a deer's leg attached to his neck, led the advance. At the moment of starting on this journey the High Priest sounded the trumpet three times, repeated this signal when halting at night, and followed this course until the tribe settled on their Kansas reservation.

The Shawnees who emigrated numbered 700 souls, and the Senecas, who emigrated at the same time, 350. When they arrived at Greenville, they encamped at Tecumseh's Point and remained a day or two to take a final farewell of that place, so dear to their memories as the home of their fathers and the scene of so many Indian assemblies and heroic exploits. They had before them a journey of over 800 miles across the open prairie, in an uninhabited country.

About one-fifth of the tribe remained at Wapakonetta and among the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, until the spring of 1833. The Indians arrived at their new home about Christmas, 1832. Gardner accompanied them to the Mississippi and turned back, when Joseph Parks, a half-blood Quaker, who had the job of removing them, conducted them safely to their new home. They at once proceeded to raise cabins, split rails, and make fences, but were very short of provisions, and had to depend largely upon such game as they could find.

SCHOOLS.

During the winter of 1834-35 the pioneer school of Shawnee Town-

ship was inaugurated, with Miss Maria Hover, teacher, in a cabin which was formerly the home of Chief Pht, just northwest of the Shawnee council house. In 1837 a schoolhouse was erected on Section 11, presided over by Constant Southworth. The growth of the school system in this division of the county is shown in the following abstract of report for 1884: Revenue for 1884 was \$3,546; expenditure, \$4,196. Of the nine school buildings, valued at about \$11,000, one was erected in 1884 at a cost of \$750. There are 478 pupils—230 boys and 248 girls. Fourteen teachers were employed.

CHURCHES.

The first religious society in Shawnee may be said to have been formed by Rev. James B. Finley, a Methodist itinerant, who preached in the homes of the people, particularly at George Coon's house. The first house of worship, however, was erected on Section 27, Shawnee, by the Lutherans. Thomas Hicknell, a Winebrennerian, was the first preacher. The Methodist Episcopal Church stands just west of the old Shawnee Council House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad passes through Shawnee Township from northeast to southwest, the Dayton & Michigan through the westerly and southwesterly sections, and the Chicago & Atlantic runs through the most northerly sections from east to west. The only post-office in the township is Hume.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

THIS Township is made up of the southeast quarter of Township 4 south, Range 4 east, and the twelve southern sections of the east half of Township 3 south, Range 4 east, together with Sections 7 and 18, of Township 4 south, Range 5 east, taken from Amanda in 1848. South Forks Ditch and Grassy Creek Ditch, forming the headwaters of Jennings' Creek, run north to their confluence in Section 27. From this point

Jennings' Creek flows in its zig-zag course, and enters Marion Township, in Section 12, Township 3, Range 4. The Miami & Erie Canal forms the eastern line of the town to the canal lock in Section 36. Here this waterway takes a southwestern course by way of Spencerville Village, and leaves the township in Section 14, Township 4, Range 4 east. The Narrow Gauge Railroad runs parallel with the canal almost to Spencerville and crosses this waterway just north of the village, on its course westward.

The forests of the township are still extensive, and valuable enough to sustain, or rather furnish, the lumber mills and stave factories of Spencerville with material.

In the northern districts the rocky conformation offers an A 1 stone for burning, and owing to this the manufacture of lime has become an important industry there. There are a few stone quarries worked throughout the town; but the ruling industry is lumbering. The population outside the village of Spencerville is 1,114; within the village there were 532 inhabitants in 1880 (census returns), in all 1,646, or about 72 inhabitants to the square mile.

ORGANIC HISTORY,

Under the organic act of 1848 the northeastern quarter of Salem and the eastern half of Jennings Townships, were taken from Van Wert County and added to Allen County, under the name of Spencer Township. Sections 7 and 18 of Amanda were added to the new townships. Jennings Township as originally laid off June 2, 1834, comprised Town 3, Range 3, and Town 3, Range 4 east. It was organized at Benjamin Griffin's house, June 21, 1834. Salem Township, Town 4, Range 4 east, was established in December, 1836, and organized at Michael Tippe's house in January 1837. This territory was set off from the old township of Wayne on the strength of a petition presented by the inhabitants of that portion of it lying in Town 4, Range 4, and named Salem. The survey was made in 1819 by Capt. Beardsley, United States Surveyor, and settlement was commenced in 1825. The name was bestowed in honor of Col. Spencer, a member of the State Board of Public Works in 1848 and an ardent supporter of canal building enterprises. Charles C. Marshall was justice of peace at organization.

He, with Sebastian Lye and J. Hockenberry were elected trustees; Abram Huff, clerk; and Sol. Wyatt, M. D., treasurer.

PIONEER HISTORY.

It may be stated with certainty that previous to 1833 there were no permanent settlements made in this division of the county. In 1834 the first land buyers came in. Dr. Campbell who settled in Spencer Township, in 1851, in his reminiscences written in 1880, states that "the canal was opened for traffic in 1844, that the village of Spencerville was laid out for Tyler, McConnell and Conover of Dayton, about 1844-45, when they purchased a tract of 350 acres and built a mill at the upper lock. 1860- lower mill was constructed." The old village of Hartford, ceased to exist upon the founding of Spencerville, to which location many of the Hartford people came to reside. The two Fultons practiced medicine at Hartford as early as 1836, Dr. Samuel Price, Dr. Gray and Dr. Solomon Wyatt preceded Dr. Campbell as physicians at Spencerville, Drs. Travis, Hart and Benner settled here in later years. In 1856 Dr. Harbison arrived, but did not practice medicine here. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the village. Merrett Harvey, the first town clerk; W. P. Dehart, the first blacksmith; T. C. Bartle, the first carpenter; William Berryman, the first hotel-keeper; John Harter, the first store-keeper; William Young and Abram Armitage came in between 1843 and 1847.

The late C. C. Marshall having located in Salem Township, upon the erection of Spencer Township, he continued to reside there until 1846, and in 1847 was elected justice of the peace, his time extending until 1853, having filled the office two terms. In 1857 he was elected representative from Allen County to the Ohio Legislature, and having served two years, declined a second nomination by his party. In 1861 he was nominated and elected to the State Senate, and again having served two years declined a renomination. After the expiration of his term as senator he removed to the growing town of Delphos, where in 1865, he was elected justice of the peace, and had been re-elected continuously every three years up to the period of his death (see Delphos). In the early history of the county, his father, Samuel Marshall, and himself were the

mail carriers between Piqua and Defiance. Letters for the first settlers were brought to Ft. Amanda by them, and left there for distribution.

LIST OF ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

The names, location and dates connected with the purchase of United States lands in that portion of Spencer Township, known as Township 3 south, Range 4 east, are as follows:

Guilford D. Coleman, section 13, 1845.	Frederick Marquand, section 24, 1835.
James Brown, section 13, 1851.	Henry S. Wykoff, section 24, 1835.
Joseph Rickart, section 13, 1851.	Dennis Davenport, section 24, 1835.
Jacob Hittell, section 13, 1845.	Alexander Walker, section 24, 1851.
Daniel W. Hall, section 13, 1849.	John Hockenberry, section 25, 1845.
Enoch Thomas, section 13, 1851.	Guilford D. Coleman, section 25, 1845.
Avery Brown, section 13, 1851.	Cyrill Russell, section 25, 1851.
Jacob Peterbaugh, section 14, 1834.	Isaac F. Rider, section 25, 1851.
T. B. Van Horn, section 14, 1834.	John H. Barlow, section 25, 1851.
Benj. P. Southworth, section 14, 1834.	C. Zeitzler, section 25, 1851.
David C. Brown, section 14, 1850.	Anthony Bergen, section 25, 1851.
George Young, section 14, 1834.	Jacob Geckel, section 26, 1850.
Joseph Brown, section 14, 1834.	Joseph Moorehead, section 26, 1850.
Solomon K. Brown, section 14, 1834.	James Delaney, section 26, 1850.
Jacob Peterbaugh, section 14, 1835.	Martin Post, section 26, 1850.
Anthony Santo, section 14, 1850.	Jesse Bowers, section 26, 1850.
John Snyder, section 15, 1851.	Christian Brecht, section 26, 1850.
Anthony I. Saunders, section 15, 1851.	Jacob Geckel, section 26, 1850.
John Nagler, section 15, 1851.	Royal D. Hooker, section 26, 1850.
Joseph Osborne, section 15, 1848.	Samuel Youkey, section 26, 1850.
John Clifton, section 15, 1848.	Henry Barnes, section 27, 1849.
David B. Mercer, section 15, 1849.	Ellis J. Bayman, section 27, 1852.
Oswald Sheeter, section 15, 1849.	Henry Barnes, section 27, 1851.
James Oard, section 15, 1849.	Marshall & Jacobs, section 27, 1851.
Silas Mills, section 15, 1851.	Wm. McCollister, section 27, 1851.
James Mark, section 22, 1834.	Allen L. Mark, section 27, 1851.
Henry S. Wykoff, section 22, 1835.	Edward Purdy, section 34, 1850.
Jacob Peterbaugh, section 22, 1834.	Robert Maxwell, section 34, 1850.
T. B. Van Horn, section 22, 1834.	Ozias W. Purdy, section 34, 1850.
Thomas Farmer, section 22, 1851.	Samuel Purdy, section 34, 1849.
Jesse Coil, section 22, 1850.	Richard Hughes, section 35, 1851.
Wm. McCollister, section 22, 1850.	Charles C. Marshall, section 35, 1852.
Alfred Simonton, <i>et al</i> , section 23, 1851.	Evan Davis, section 35, 1851.
George Lance, section 23, 1851.	Christ Rice, section 35, 1851.
Wm. R. Leffingwell, section 23, 1851.	John Burke, section 35, 1851.
David Krider, section 23, 1851.	Catharine Rapp, section 35, 1851.
Robert Lee, section 23, 1852.	Wm. Maxwell, section 35, 1851.
Lewis M. Duren, section 23, 1851.	Ellis J. Bayman, section 35, 1852.
Joseph Walters, section 23, 1849.	Samuel Forrer, section 36, 1834.
John B. Talbot, section 23, 1851.	Fred Marquand, section 36, 1835.
George Stiger, section 23, 1851.	Henry S. Wykoff, section 36, 1835.
Samuel Forrer, section 24, 1834.	Dennis Davenport, section 36, 1835.

Isaac N. Skillman, section 36, 1835.
Thomas Lockhead, section 36, 1848.

Ellis J. Bayman, section 36, 1850.
James May, section 36, 1849.

The southern portion of the township in Township 4 south, Range 4 east, was entered by the persons whose names are given below:

Caspar Smith, section 1, 1846.
James May, Jr., section 1, 1849.
John G. Vaughn, section 1, 1850.
Wm. Jones, section 1, 1850.
Elizabeth Suman, section 1, 1850.
Wm. Tyler, section 1, 1850.
Evan B. Jones, section 1, 1850.
Amy Saunders, section 1, 1851.
Thomas T. Jones, section 1, 1850.
Madison L. Boyer, section 1, 1850.
Samuel L. Sweeney, section 1, 1849.
James W. Jones, section 1, 1848.
Phillip Herring, section 2, 1850.
Thos. T. Jones, section 2, 1850.
Thomas Farmer, section 2, 1850.
John Coil, section 2, 1850.
Patrick Fox, section 2, 1851.
Alexander Counts, section 2, 1848.
David Carey, Jr., section 2, 1849.
Daniel O. Evans, section 2, 1850.
Jno. Pritchard, section 2, 1850.
Berry Smith, section 2, 1850.
Conrad Norbeck, section 2, 1849.
Alexander Counts, section 2, 1850.
John Kinsel, section 3, 1852.
Ellis J. Bayman, section 3, 1852.
John H. Duffey, section 3, 1850.
Thomas Farmer, section 3, 1851.
Benjamin Sides, section 3, 1852.
James Spenser, section 3, 1852.
Samuel Purdy, section 3, 1851.
Jacob Miller, section 3, 1851.
Jona M. Warrick, section 3, 1852.
John Meyer, section 3, 1852.
Thomas J. Fair, section 10, 1850.
Samuel Cook, section 10, 1850.
Bowen Dunham, section 10, 1850.
Charles Simpkins, section 10, 1851.
Calvin L. Starr, section 10, 1850.
Peter Field, section 10, 1850.
Lewis T. Rupert, section 10, 1851.
Frederick Gonkle, section 10, 1850.
David Archer, section 10, 1850.
Wm. H. Webb, section 11, 1848.

Wm. Tyler, section 11, 1845.
Margaret Rensch, section 11, 1850.
Evan B. Jones, section 11, 1850.
Wm. Tyler, section 11, 1845.
Elias Harter, section 11, 1850.
Wm. Hummell, section 11, 1850.
Wm. Olien, section 11, 1851.
Fred. Marquand, section 12, 1835.
H. S. Wykoff, section 12, 1835.
Dennis Davenport, section 12, 1835.
Wm. Tyler, section 12, 1843.
John Dehart, section 13, 1848.
Daniel Smith, section 13, 1848.
John McMullen, section 13, 1850.
Henry Barnett, section 13, 1848.
John McMullen, section 13, 1850.
Martin Bope, section 13, 1850.
Francis J. Lye, section 13, 1850.
Chas. C. Marshall, section 13, 1850.
Francis Roegner, section 13, 1852.
Robert D. Hood, section 13, 1850.
Samuel D. Bush, section 13, 1849.
Merritt Harvey, section 14, 1848.
John Mitgen, section 14, 1846.
George W. Reece, section 14, 1848.
Lewen Davis, section 14, 1847.
Andrew Coil, section 14, 1847.
Robert Adams, section 14, 1850.
Thomas McKenna, section 14, 1850.
Timothy Shaffer, section 14, 1850.
Rachel Archer, section 14, 1850.
David Sheets, section 15, 1850.
George H. Sheets, section 15, 1850.
Timothy Shaffer, section 15, 1851.
John Nugent, section 15, 1851.
George G. Long, section 15, 1851.
James Perry, section 15, 1852.
John Price, section 15, 1850.
Sam. Wagner, section 15, 1851.
Nathan Davis, section 15, 1851.
Ellis J. Bayman, section 15, 1852.
Richard E. Bush, section 15, 1852.
Sarah Brown, section 15, 1850.

In the southeastern sections, 7 and 18 of Township 4 south, Range 5 east, deducted from Amanda in 1848 the following entries were made:

Phebe Smith, section 7, 1850.
 Wm. Bice, section 7, 1849.
 Philip Place, section 7, 1849.
 Elinor Peterson, section 7, 1850.
 Ezekiel Clark, section 7, 1850.

Peter Kephart, section 7, 1847.
 Nathaniel Clawson, section 7, 1852.
 Simon Perkins, section 18, 1835.
 E. W. Schon, section 18, 1836.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to 1848 what is now fractional Township 3 and 4 south, Range 4 east, was variously attached. One part belonged to Jennings, another to Salem and still another to Amanda. Whatever attempts were made to establish a school in the territory now called Spencer were of the faintest character; yet school privileges were not totally wanting to the youth of the district; for along its borders, the subscription school and even the common school of our own days, were in existence. The condition of the schools of Spencer and Spencerville at present is shown in the following abstract of reports for 1884: Spencerville School District: Receipts for 1884, \$2,196.72, expenditures, \$1,947.89. There is one schoolhouse valued at \$8,000. Four teachers are employed. The number of pupils enrolled is 289—148 boys and 141 girls. Spencer Township Schools: Revenue in 1884 was \$3,193.06, expenditure \$1,897. There are 212 pupils enrolled, of whom 107 are boys and 105 girls.

SPENCERVILLE VILLAGE.

Spencerville, in Spencer Township, was platted in 1845-46 by Conover, McConnell and Tyler of Dayton, Ohio, at the time they built their first mill at the lower lock. Hartford, an old settlement in this township, ceased to exist on the establishment of Spencerville. The population of the village in 1880 was 532. At the close of 1884 the estimated number of inhabitants was 800.

The act of incorporation was passed in 1867, and the first village election held that year. In the following official history, the names of those who have served and are serving as councilmen and corporation officers, are given.

1867. J. C. Campbell, mayor; Merritt Harvey, recorder; Jacob Dehart, treasurer; W. H. Orcutt, marshal; William Moorman, Henry Staub, W. P. Dehart, J. M. Watts, A. C. Harter.

1868. John Monroe, mayor; Dehart, Orcutt, Harvey, Staub, W. P. Dehart were re-elected. Joseph August, Henry Heap, S. H. Thomas were elected councilmen, and Samuel Brice, supervisor.

1869. Isaac T. Rider, mayor; A. C. Harter, recorder; W. P. Dehart, treasurer; S. Pláce, marshal; Samuel Brice, supervisor; George Meihls, J. C. Campbell, Franck Roeckner, Joseph August and W. P. Harter.

1870. Merritt Harvey, mayor; J. C. Campbell, recorder; R. D. Hooker, marshal; W. P. Dehart, treasurer; John Miniviler, supervisor; Jacob Dehart, J. B. Robins, E. D. Fogle, Johnzey Keeth, Joseph H. Harbison and William Moorman, councilmen.

1871. Merritt Harvey, mayor; Levi Counts, N. A. Meeker, Joseph August and E. D. Fogle.

1872. Merritt Harvey, mayor; W. H. Orcutt, marshal, A. C. Harter, clerk; Philip King, Francis Roegnar, and Joseph Harbison, councilmen.

1873. Merritt Harvey, mayor; Henry Staub, R. D. Hooker and Joseph August, councilmen.

1874. George M. Hammond, mayor; John C. Campbell, clerk; W. P. Dehart, treasurer; Tobias Foster, marshal; Theo Eisenbach, Johnzey Keeth, A. C. Harter, Gottlieb Henna, councilmen.

1875. J. S. Fogle, Joseph Harbison, A. F. W. Meyer, councilmen.

1876. George M. Hammond, mayor; Merritt Harvey, recorder; Theo Eisenbach, treasurer; I. N. Fogle, marshal; Johnzey Keeth, J. D. Welsh, and Levi Counts, councilmen.

1877. J. S. Fogle, William F. Meyer and Apollos Place, councilmen.

1878. O. S. Judd, mayor; Lambert Cochran, recorder; Theo Eisenbach, treasurer; George W. Lynch, marshal; H. C. Hart, A. C. Harter and George Henna, councilmen.

1879. Tobias Foster, W. H. Harter and C. W. Koenig, councilmen; Thomas Shaffer, street commissioner.

1880. A. J. Travis, mayor; Lambert Cochran, clerk; S. H. Kephart, mayor; Theo. Eisenbach, treasurer; Daniel Fitzpatrick, marshal and street commissioner; George Henna, A. C. Harter and U. Renner, councilmen.

1881. A. S. Hooker, W. P. Dehart, O. S. Judd, councilmen. The question of erecting the Town Hall was voted upon in April 1881, when an affirmative vote was polled.

1882. J. W. Arnold, mayor; George Munroe, clerk; J. M. Beard, treasurer; Fred Hirn, marshal; Johnzey Keeth, James E. McDonald and James Fitzpatrick, councilmen.

1883. L. M. Place, A. E. Shosker and W. P. Dehart, councilmen.

1884. J. H. Dunathan, mayor; K. Mochouert, clerk; J. M. Beard, treasurer; Samuel Place, marshal; W. P. Dehart, C. W. King, T. C. Burns, W. C. Hance, A. E. Shosker and L. M. Place, councilmen; J. N. Bailey, attorney.

It is stated that a small debt is due by the village, but the amount, even the very nature of the debt, is not understood.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church, at Spencerville, was attached to the Acadia Circuit. On August 1, 1851, the official members of Spencer Mission assembled with William A. Baker, P. C.; Samuel Dillinger and Charles Post, stewards; Israel Slausson, leader, present. In August, 1851, the first quarter meeting was held at Hartford, with Wesley Brock, P. E. In addition to the officers named above, Nelson Hayes, Alanson Hayes, Silas Myers, William Rhine, Horace Bixby. The names of original members of record in 1857 are Brunson J. Miller and wife, William Gamble and wife, Samuel Dillinger and wife, J. G. Young, Alfred Fritz. Jane Nye, Rebecca Dillinger, Benjamin Hall, G. W. Kirkbride, James Lee Gamble and wife, Francis Hall and wife, M. Ellen Dibble, Melinda Young, Nancy Young, Horace Bixby and wife, Mary Barker, Catherine Nell, Eliza Heffner, Henry Miller, Margaret Stradley. In 1859, Spencer was attached to Delphos Circuit. In 1868, Messrs. Post, Cochran and Hover were elected a building committee. There are three appointments now in the Spencerville Circuit. Of the 170 members of the circuit, seventy belong to Spencerville, where also is a church property valued at \$4,000.

The presiding elders of this circuit are named as follows: Hiram M. Shaffer, 1852; J. A. Kellum, 1854; Wesley J. Wells, 1856; E. C. Gavitt, 1856; Hiram M. Shaffer, 1861; F. Marriott, 1864; S. L. Robert, 1869; A. Harmount, 1872; A. Berry, 1876; M. Albright, 1880; John F. Davies, 1884.

The pastors of the mission and circuit since 1853 are named as follows: William Gardner, P. C., 1853; Harrison Maltbie, P. C., 1854; J. Wilcox, 1856; John N. Preddy, 1857; Wesley G. Watters, 1859; Francis Plumb, 1861; William Deal and A. Estel, 1862-63; J. F. Mounts, 1864; F. D. Preddy, 1865; L. Herbert, 1866; Caleb Hill, 1866; T. D. Preddy,

1867; F. S. Fagan, 1867; D. B. Rinehart, 1868; Phillip Lemaster, 1869; I. R. Henderson, 1871; A. J. Frisbie, 1873; L. W. Patrick, 1874; J. C. Clemmons, 1875; Reuben Rauch, 1877; W. R. Shultz, 1878; T. J. Bowers, 1879; S. M. Boggs, 1880; Orlando Murlin, 1881; William Deal, 1882; Benjamin B. Powell, 1884.

St. Patrick's Church (Catholic), was formed in 1858, by Rev. Patrick Henneberry. From 1858 to 1861 the church was attended by Rev. Fathers Jacob and Michael. In 1871 Father Seltzer attended, and in the same year Father Brem was appointed pastor. In 1877 he was succeeded by Father Leddy who remained until 1878, when Father Cahill took charge. He was succeeded in July 1879 by Father Barry.

A log-cabin 26x36 was consecrated as a house of worship in 1860 by Bishop Rappe. This was used until the completion of the present church in 1876 by Father Brem. It cost \$1.100.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—Spencerville Circuit Northern Ohio Central German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been until recently a mere outpost of missionary work. In the fall of 1883 Spencerville was detached from Knoxville Circuit, when Rev. John Hess was appointed first resident pastor. Previous to September 19, 1883, the parish was attended by the preacher in charge of the old circuit, visiting from Knoxville. The present membership is 152 members and six probationists. The value of church building, pastor's house and grounds is placed at about \$2,200. The pastors in order of time, were H. Shimmelpfennig, John Fickan, John C. Speckman, Jacob Gabler, Philip Grescle, Aug. F. Miller, John C. Egly, and John Huaneke, the predecessor of Mr. Hess. The first Presiding Elders were George A. Brunig, Jacob Rothweiler, D. D., George Schwinn, and John S. Schneider, the present presiding elder, son of one of the first German Methodists in Ohio. Mr. Hess also attends Zion Church in Auglaize County.

Christian Church was founded March 31, 1867, with the following named members: William Moorman and wife, B. D. Harter, Sarah J. Harter, Eliza Moorman, Nancy E. Hill, Merritt Harvey, Eliza J. Harvey, Adaline Monroe, Anna Harter, and Barbara Workman. In 1868 a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,500. The pastors of this church since 1867 are named as follows; M. Martz, D. Lepley, S. Whetstone,

W. C. Rimer, G. B. Garner, L. Gander, T. S. Wells, and Mr. Rimer, now serving his second term here. The clerks have been, Merritt Harvey, H. M. Hill, W. T. Allen, and S. L. Fryer, the present clerk, chosen in 1872. The membership is ninety-seven.

The German Reformed Church was founded at Spencerville some years ago. In 1883 a church building was erected, which was dedicated in 1884. This church is growing fast in membership.

The First Baptist Church was founded here about the time the Methodists organized their society. Many years afterward the members of the Baptist congregation erected a frame church building, which is still in use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first postmaster in Spencerville was Dr. Solomon Wyatt, who was serving when Merritt Harvey passed through the settlement in 1845, and held the office when Harvey settled here in 1847. Since that time the office has been conducted by Webb & Harter, John Heaton, A. C. Harter, Smith Fogle, Dr. Sticknor, Joseph Harbison and Theodore Eisenbach.

Fair Post, No. 322, G. A. R., was organized June 16, 1883, J. B. Post, commander; Joseph E. Fisher, S. V. C.; Henry Wasson, J. V. C.; L. E. Titus, O. D.; Charles W. Briggs, O. G.; H. C. Hart, surgeon; Peter Lies, Q. M.; J. M. Jones, chaplain; G. W. Biner, William Counts, J. L. Combs, John Conrad, John N. Dick, Henry Garee, John Kies, J. M. Lamme, S. L. Fryer, Joseph Monroe, Leander McMillan, Charles G. Post, L. M. Place, William Place, J. Rathgaber, John Schamp, Robert Sutton, John Sands and Fred Stork. H. M. Hill was first adjutant and F. L. Langley, present adjutant. The number of members at present is twenty-nine.

The Keeth House, recently erected, is a first-class hotel, well-equipped and conducted.

The *Journal*, a weekly newspaper, was founded in May, 1878, by J. W. Summersett, with J. W. Arnold and C. W. Smith. The present owners are H. J. Hamm and J. W. Arnold, the latter being editor and publisher. The circulation of the *Journal* is 600 weekly. The office is valued at \$1,500.

The Masonic Lodge and the Grand Army of the Republic are the only secret and benevolent organizations in the village.

The schools and churches are well administered; the mercantile establishments are carried on on thorough business principles, while the mills and factories of the neighborhood are extensive and well operated. The Narrow Gauge or T. C. & St. L. R. R., entered the village in July, 1878, and four years later the great railroad system known as the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, placed the village in direct communication with the East and West. The Miami & Erie Canal, completed in 1845, formed the great highway of travel previous to the advent of the railroads.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS division of the county takes its name from the number and productiveness of the sugar maple groves of pioneer days. Here the Indians of Charloe, and indeed of Shawnee, made their spring encampments, and from this district they obtained their year's supply of maple syrup and sugar. The population is 1,032, or forty-three inhabitants per square mile.

The township is well supplied with schools and churches. Throughout the territory the homes of the people speak of the rewards of industry. In every section comfortable homes, substantial farm buildings, well cultivated farms and orchards tell of progress.

The Ottawa River flows north in a tortuous course through the western sections. Sugar Creek waters the eastern sections, while the streams known as Pike Run, Rabbit Run, Taway Run, Beaver Run, Dug Run, Toad Run and Honey Run offer water to the territory at a distance from the main streams.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was set off in 1831 as a division of Putnam County. At that time it was known as Congressional Township 2, Range 6. James Porter, Daniel Gray and William Turner were the first trustees; Abram Sarber, clerk; Benjamin Clevenger, treasurer; and Obed Martin, justice of the peace. Under the reorganization of 1848, the

north tier of sections belonging to original Township 3 south, Range 6 east, or German, were added to the south half of Township 2 south, Range 6 east, or Sugar Creek, and organized under the name of Sugar Creek. In 1834, James Nicholas was elected justice as successor to Obed Martin, and has been re-elected for three-year terms ever since that time.

PIONEERS.

So much has been written in the general history respecting the pioneers of Sugar Creek, the list of original entries, a history in itself, is given here. When James Nicholas settled in Sugar Creek Township, in September, 1833, he found a few settlers in that district. The neighbors that preceded him were Sanford Bertch, Arnold Bertch, Thomas Dehen, John Enslen, Frederick Ehernman, Thomas Watkins, David Roberts and Adam Bussart. The first school was in a cabin, in 1833, and taught by William Ramsey. It had but fifteen or sixteen scholars, and was what was known as a subscription school. Preaching was generally in the cabins of the pioneers, and was usually by Methodist preachers. The early milling was at a little mill built on Sugar Creek by Benjamin Clevenger, about 1832. The next mill was by Peter Rhodes, on Hog Creek, 1837. Some of the early settlers went to Cherokee, some to Piqua, and some to Wapakonetta. The first carding was done at the machine of John East, in German Township. For leather, salt, etc., they went to Lower Sandusky or Fremont. The Welsh put up a good log church in what is now Gomer, in 1838. These people have greatly increased of late years, by immigration, and the membership of that church has become quite numerous. The old church has been replaced by a large new brick, built at a heavy cost, in 1873. The first road was from Lima to Defiance. The next, the Bucyrus and Fort Wayne, was built in 1835. It makes the principal street in Gomer.

LIST OF ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

In the following list the names of those who purchased lands in this township, as now constituted, are only given. Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, are in Township 3 south, Range 6 east. Sections 19 to 36, inclusive, are in Township 2 south, Range 6 east.

Township 3 South, Range 6 East.

- John Gunder, section 1, 1829.
 Daniel Purdy, section 1, 1827.
 William Ward, section 1, 1829.
 James Turner, Sr., section 1, 1825.
 James Turner, section 1, 1826.
 Hugh Crawford, section 1, 1829.
 Michael Ridenour, section 2, 1829.
 William Ward, section 2, 1829.
 Isaac Myers, section 2, 1833.
 Michael Ridenour, section 2, 1834.
 Michael Ridenour, section 3, 1834.
 John O. Ferrall, section 3, 1836.
 Vincent D. Engart, section 3, 1836.
 Christian Weller, section 3, 1835.
 Nicholas Fass, section 3, 1833.
 Jeremiah Vandemark, section 3, 1835.
 Hamilton Davison, section 3, 1841.
 Henry Dreaching, section 3, 1835.
 David Berry, section 3, 1833.
 Charles Long, section 3, 1834.
 Charles Drusly, section 3, 1834.
 John Brown, section 4, 1833.
 John Brown, section 4, 1833.
 David Stepleton, section 4, 1833.
 Hiram Stotts, section 4, 1833.
 Daniel D. Conrad, section 5, 1832.
 Jacob Lakemiller, section 5, 1832.
 John Margart, section 5, 1839.
 Michael Ridenour, section 5, 1829.
 Henry Hufer, section 5, 1830.
 Hiram Stotts, section 5, 1833.
 Brown & Goodman, section 5, 1854.
 Daniel J. Conrad, section 6, 1829.
 Michael Ridenour, section 6, 1830.
 John Stemen, section 6, 1831.
 Revel Roach, section 6, 1830.
 Simon Dilshover, section 6, 1832.
 Peter Stuckey, section 6, 1831.

Township 2 South, Range 6 East.

- Richard Richards, section 19, 1833.
 Eliab Carman, section 19, 1834.
 Thomas Griffin, section 19, 1834.
 Shadrack Benham, section 19, 1834.
 Samuel C. Benham, section 19, 1834.
 John Bates, section 19, 1839.
 James Johnson, section 19, 1834.
 Thomas Jones, section 19, 1834.
 Peter Roth, section 20, 1830.
 William Clevenger, section 20, 1829.
 Joseph Griffith, section 20, 1833.
 Thomas G. Jones, section 20, 1832.
 David Sim, section 21, 1829.
 William Roberts, section 21, 1834.
 William Clevenger, section 21, 1831.
 John Gander, section 21, 1833.
 Thomas Watkins, section 21, 1833.
 David Roberts, section 22, 1834.
 Evan Jones, section 22, 1834.
 David Roberts, section 22, 1833.
 Evan Evans, section 22, 1834.
 William Teegardin, section 23, 1833.
 William Teegardin, section 24, 1833.
 Edwin Smith, section 25, 1833.
 Thomas Miller, section 25, 1834.
 James McKinley, section 25, 1833.
 Alexander McKinley, section 25, 1833.
 George Mell, section 25, 1832.
 George Hoffman, section 25, 1834.
 Samuel McMillen, section 26, 1831.
 George Mell, section 26, 1832.
 Peter Oard, section 26, 1833.
 Demas Adams, section 26, 1835.
 Richard Oard, section 26, 1835.
 Martha Jones, section 27, 1833.
 David Roberts, section 27, 1833.
 Rowland Jones, section 27, 1833.
 Samuel Nicholas, Jr., section 27, 1834.
 Thomas Watkins, section 28, 1833.
 James Nicholas, Jr., section 28, 1833.
 James Nicholas, section 28, 1833.
 John Morgan, section 28, 1833.
 Richard E. Thomas, section 28, 1834.
 David Morgan, section 28, 1834.
 Neal Clark, section 28, 1834.
 Samuel Ramsey, section 29, 1832.
 Joseph Griffith, section 29, 1833.
 John Young, section 29, 1833.
 John Enslen, section 29, 1829.
 Henry Myers, section 29, 1833.
 Wm. Patrick, section 29, 1833.
 Henry Clapper, section 30, 1832.
 John Bates, section 30, 1839.
 Rudolph Shank, section 30, 1834.
 Samuel Stucky, section 30, 1832.
 Wm. Bussard, section 30, 1835.
 Henry Clapper, section 30, 1833.
 Peter Buzzard, section 30, 1834.
 John Sarber, section 31, 1832.
 David Long, section 31, 1834.

George Ridenour, section 31, 1833.	Henry Davis, section 34, 1834.
Jacob Conrad, section 31, 1833.	George Riley, section 34, 1835.
Wm. Knittle, section 31, 1834.	Josiah Morgan, section 34, 1834.
Frederick Ehenemann, section 31, 1831.	Jacob Whalson, section 34, 1837.
Adam Bussard, section 32, 1833.	Anthony Sigler, section 34, 1847.
Jacob Stemels, section 32, 1834.	George Ridenour, section 34, 1847.
John McCoy, section 32, 1831.	Martin Mellott, section 35, 1833.
John Sarber section 32, 1832.	Wm. Ward, section 35, 1831.
Frederick Ehenemann, section 32, 1831.	Demas Adams, section 35, 1835.
John Smart, section 32, 1834.	Wm. Teegardin, section 35, 1834.
Fleet Clark, section 32, 1831.	Michael Ridenour, section 35, 1834.
Neal Clarke, section 33, 1834.	Michael Swisser, section 35, 1830.
David Morgan, section 33, 1846.	Wm. Bower, section 36, 1834.
John Stephens, section 33, 1835.	Wm. Teegardin, section 36, 1835.
John Enslen, section 33, 1835.	Wm. Miller, section 36, 1833.
Sanford Bertch, section 33, 1831.	Christian Stukey, section 36, 1831.
Emanuel Weaver, section 33, 1831.	Vance Pangle, section 36, 1832.
Richard Roberts, section 33, 1834.	Samuel R. Jacobs, section 36, 1835.
John Stephens, section 33, 1842.	Joseph Pangle, section 36, 1835.
John Watkins, section 34, 1833.	Vance P. Bangle, section 36, 1834.

Sections 1 to 18, inclusive, which formed the north half of the original township of Sugar Creek, still belong to the town of that name in Putnam County.

SCHOOLS.

So early as 1833 a subscription school was opened by William Ramsey, and attended by fifteen pupils. The statistics for 1884 show receipts, \$4,069.89; expenditures, \$2,463.30. There are seven school buildings valued at \$4,000. Fifteen teachers are employed. The number of pupils enrolled is 343—196 boys and 147 girls.

CHURCHES.

In 1833 the Methodist preacher was known in the township, but that denomination gave the honor of building a house of worship to the Welshmen, who erected a log church in 1838, the same which continued in use until 1873, when the brick building at Gomer was erected at a cost of about \$17,000. There are four buildings now in the township devoted to the uses of religion, viz.: the Congregational Churches at Gomer and on Section 26, the Methodist Church on Section 30, and the building in the northeast corner of Section 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No line of railway passes through this township, the nearest being

the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis to the north of it in Putnam County, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago to the west and south in Marion and German Townships. Gomer is the only postoffice in Sugar Creek.

GOMER VILLAGE.

Gomer, Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29, Sugar Creek Township, was laid out in 1850, by Samuel Ramsay and James Nicholas. The first and second additions, made by D. D. Nicholas, together with the Davis, Jones and Congregational Church properties, constitute the village of the present day. Here Dr. Jones came to reside in 1853, and a year later Dr. Davis arrived. In 1873 the Welsh Congregationalists erected a house of worship, just south of the village, at a cost of over \$16,000. Two and one-half miles east the Welsh erected another church building, while one mile west the Methodist Episcopal Society erected a house of worship. Bethel Church is in Marion Township, west of the line of Sugar Creek; while in the northeast corner of Section 5 a fifth house of worship stands.



PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AMANDA TOWNSHIP.

DAVID S. ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Kempton, was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 26, 1849; son of Lamyman, a native of Kentucky and an early settler of Warren County, and Maria (Stewart) Adams, who was born in New Jersey. Of their eight children, David S. is the sixth. Our subject, when ten years of age, came to this county with his parents; was raised on a farm, his education being limited to what he could obtain in the common schools. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. He entered upon his career in life with nothing, but by habits of industry and economy, has gained a goodly portion of this world's goods. He is always interested in public improvements, and gives aid to all as far as his circumstances will permit. Mr. Adams was married March 3, 1869, to Miss Margaret Emiline Clark, born in this county January 12, 1854, died July 23, 1884. To them were born six children, two of whom are deceased—Laura and Alonzo. Those living are John Quincy, Forest Dell, Clarence and Samantha. Mr. Adams is an enterprising farmer, a good neighbor, highly esteemed by his friends.

ISAAC J. BABER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in German Township, Allen Co., Ohio, October 6, 1842; son of James and Susan. (McMullen) Baber, natives of Virginia and early settlers of this county. Our subject received a limited common school education, and having been raised on a farm has naturally made farming the principal occupation of his life. He was united in marriage, October 27, 1867, with Mary M. Thomas, of German Township, this county, and by her has eight children: William Brinton, James W., Franklin Orwood, Albert, Naoma, Margaret, Walter, and Isaac, Jr. Mr. Baber's sole possession when he started out for himself, at the age of twenty-one years, was a colt valued at \$25. He was fully determined to make the most of his opportunities, however, and now owns 121 acres of land, eighty-five of which are under cultivation, proving him to have been an active man. Mr. Baber was formerly a granger. In his political views he is Democratic. He is a consistent member of the Christian Union Church.

ISAAC COON, farmer, P. O. Kempton, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 18, 1829, a son of George Coon, a native of Pennsylvania, who was something over ninety-five years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. The first wife of George Coon was Christine

Moore, the mother of our subject, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and by her he had fifteen children, Isaac being the youngest; she died about 1843. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education in the early subscription schools. He was three years of age when his parents removed to Section 4, Shawnee Township, this county, and here he grew to maturity, fully acquainted with pioneer life. At the age of nineteen he received his time from his father and went to Delphos, where he went to work in a saw-mill. In about a year he had saved the money with which he bought forty acres of land in Amanda Township, this county, where he still lives, and to which he has added by subsequent purchases, until now he has 280 acres in this township, and eighty-five in Shawnee, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. At one time he dealt quite extensively in sheep, but at present makes no specialties. Mr. Coon was married March 14, 1850, to Julia Ann Gaskel, who died June 8, 1858. She bore him three children: Martha E., Martin L., and Benjamin F. His second marriage, which occurred March 3, 1861, was with Sarah L. Cobb, born in Luzerne County, Penn., September 5, 1843, daughter of Aaron and Esther (Halstead) Cobb. To this union six children were born: Sanford C., Orrin F., Albert O., Charles H., Lizzie L., and Ira E. Mr. Coon was in the service three years in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in several engagements. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he was shot through the right lung, which wound still troubles him. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM R. COON, farmer, P. O. Conant, was born in Shawnee Township, this county, January 27, 1842; son of George J. and Julietta (Decoursey) Coon, natives of New England, and who came to Allen County at an early date. Eight of their thirteen children are living, of whom our subject is the eldest. He obtained a common school education, and having been raised a farmer has made farming the principal occupation of his life. He is virtually self-made, having entered upon the battle of life a poor man, and has accumulated his property through industry and economy. He is worthy of the reputation he sustains of being a practical farmer and a thorough business man. Mr. Coon was married November 8, 1866, to Jane, daughter of James Place. She was born in Missouri, February 22, 1842. By this union were born nine children: Lenora, Susan, Jane, William, Elmer, Bely L., Hattie (deceased), Alpheus (deceased) and Mercy (deceased). Mr. Coon has twice been a servant of the people of his township, having served as trustee and justice of the peace. In February 1862, he volunteered his services to his country, and was with Sherman, till the close of the war. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church. In politics he is independent.

STEPHEN D. CREMEAN, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 10, 1827; son of Smith and Mary (Dillen) Cremean, natives of Maryland, who settled in Ross County, Ohio, about 1805. They were parents of ten children, of whom our subject is the seventh. In 1830 they removed to Allen County, and located in German Township, where Stephen D. grew to maturity fully acquainted with pioneer life. The father died in about 1859, the mother in February,

1880, aged about ninety years. Our subject obtained a limited common school education, and having been raised a farmer has made that occupation the principle one of his life. For about two years, however, he engaged in mercantile business at Elida and Cridersville, Auglaize Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1848 he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Amanda Township, this county, where he still resides, and which he continued to add to, at intervals, until his farm now consists of 275 acres of choice land, all more or less highly cultivated; and in connection with his farming interests has dealt in stock, more extensively in buying and selling hogs. Mr. Cremean was united in marriage, November 5, 1848, with Tamsey John, born in Ross County, Ohio, April 23, 1829, by whom he has two children: Mary Jane and Curtis. They have, however, raised five other children: Annie Strawbridge, Jessie Carr, Maria Roush, James and Amanda Stalter. Mr. Cremean has filled the office of justice of the peace one term, and is now serving his fifth term as township treasurer. For about ten years he has been a consistent member of the Christian Union Church. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a self-made man having accumulated his property by his own efforts.

CONRAD B. CULP, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 13, 1819, being third in the family of thirteen children of Peter and Susan (Broucher) Culp, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Pickaway County in 1802. Conrad B. was raised on a farm, and early in life learned the trades of carpenter and joiner and shoe-maker. He conducted a shoe store in Pickaway County about five years, and has worked more or less at the carpenter's trade for twenty years. In connection with his trades he has also owned a farm. Mr. Culp was united in marriage, in 1842, with Sarah Duncle, who died in 1847 leaving to his care six children: Franklin (deceased), George D. (deceased), Mary S., John (deceased), Jacob (deceased) and Peter S. (deceased). In 1850 he was again married, this time to Rachael Imler, who died in 1877; she bore him five children: Sarah C. (deceased), Rachael (deceased), Hannah J., Clement Brinlen and Harriet I. In 1847 Mr. Culp went to Auglaize County where he bought a quarter section of wild land, built a water saw-mill, and remained for eleven years, then removed to Lima, this county, and for two years was engaged in mercantile business and working at his trade. In the fall of 1860 he purchased his present property which was then in a state of nature, and which he has converted into a good farm, having placed the same under a high state of cultivation, it being the third farm he has cleared up in his time, one in Allen County, one in Auglaize County and one in Fairfield County. In 1877 he erected a large barn, at that time the best in the neighborhood. His education has been obtained in the common schools and in contact with the world. From the age of fifteen years he was catechised in the Lutheran Church until he united with the Christian Union Church, of which he has been a consistent member for several years. His political sympathy is with the Democratic Party.

JACOB FRY, farmer, P. O. Conant, was born in Pennsylvania February 26, 1827, a son of Abraham and Mary (Beckenbaugh) Fry, of Pennsylvania, of whose family of nine children only four are living,

Jacob being the youngest. Our subject was married, October 5, 1848, to Amy J. Chipman, who died in March, 1871, the mother of seven children: Abram L., Mary E. (deceased), Isabel (wife of L. Bowersock), Rosetta (wife of William King), Ida A. (deceased), Mattie (deceased), and William S. Mr. Fry came to Allen County in 1849, and two years later located on his farm in Amanda Township, and has been one of the sturdy pioneers who have cleared away the forests and prepared the soil for cultivation. He has served the people as trustee for three years. During the war he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service till the close of the struggle. Religiously he is connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. Fry's oldest son, Abram L., was born January 14, 1850, received a common school education, and has always been a farmer. He is still living on the homestead. He has been township clerk two years, and is now serving as such by appointment on an unfinished term. He was married, December 29, 1870, to Josephine Fryer, born in Allen County July 24, 1854, by whom he has had four children: Ida Bell (deceased), Alpheus, Inetta and Effie May. Politically both our subject and son are Democrats.

THOMAS GRUBB, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Kempton, was born in Jackson Township, Allen Co., Ohio, September 27, 1852; son of John B. and Elizabeth (Robinson) Grubb, who are still living, the former born in Morgan County, the latter in Jackson Township, Allen Co., Ohio. They were early settlers of Auglaize County, Ohio. They are the parents of four living children: John A., Letitia J., Thomas and Annie E. Thomas was reared on a farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. His education was limited to such as could be obtained in the common schools of those days. He was united in marriage, August 28, 1878, with Miss Catherine Bowers, of Auglaize Township, this county, born April 20, 1859, daughter of John and Amanda E. Bowers, the former of whom, one of the early settlers of Allen County, died about 1865. To this union three children were born: Rolla G., Laura B. and Maud. Mr. Grubb moved to Amanda Township, this county, in 1879, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was a charter member of Rattlesnake Grange of Jackson Township. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views he is identified with the Democratic party. He was elected and commissioned justice of the peace in 1880, and during his four years of service has performed most of the official work of this office in the township. Our subject is an energetic and enterprising man, and is destined to become one of the substantial farmers of Amanda Township.

CALVIN HARRIS, retired farmer, P. O. Southworth, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., October 1, 1810, son of Samuel and Sally (Reed) Harris, natives of New York State, parents of five children: Eleazar, Elvira, Daniel, Sarah and Calvin, the last two named being the only survivors of the family. They removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1816, and soon after our subject was bound to a Quaker, with whom he lived on a farm till he was sixteen years old. He then learned wagon-making, a trade he followed about fourteen years. He eventually moved to Lockland, Ohio, where he married Edith Dunn May 28, 1835. In

1849 he came to this county and located on the farm where he now resides. His wife died December 9, 1881, and he now lives a retired life, having given over his business to his son. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church, of which he has been a consistent member since a young man. He was originally a Whig, but is now a Republican. Of his nine children four are now living: Mary Angeline (wife of T. A. Handel), Roscoe B., Florence B. (wife of D. W. Ditto) and Clarence B.

ISAAC HARTER, farmer, P. O. Conant, was born in Amanda Township, this county, March 17, 1837, and is the only surviving child of Charles and Susan (Carr) Harter, and a grandson of Jacob and Rebecca (Copus) Harter, who were among the very early settlers of this county. Our subject was but six months old at the death of his father, and at the age of eleven years was also bereft of a mother's care. He was thus thrown upon his own resources, although part of his early life was spent with his grandparents. His education was necessarily limited, and he entered upon his career in life with nothing but his own labor to depend upon, but being possessed of a stout heart and energetic nature, he determined to make his way in the world. As a result of his industry and economy he was enabled to purchase a small piece of land in 1862. Three years later he volunteered his services to his country, enlisting in Company E. One Hundred and Ninty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served till the close of the war. After that he returned to agricultural pursuits and has now a fine farm, highly cultivated and well supplied with substantial buildings. Mr. Harter was married January 23, 1860, to Elizabeth Eley, born April 26, 1841, in Amanda Township, daughter of Peter and Rosanna (Place) Eley. To this union have been born five children: Susan, Cora Bell, Emma E., Charles (deceased) and Lillie (deceased). Mr. Harter is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Spencerville; is an adherent of the Christian Church. He is not a politician but votes for men and principles.

CYRUS H. HOVER, farmer, P. O. Kempton, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 5, 1822, and came to Allen County with his parents in 1833, locating at Lima, where he entered on his career of life in 1846, commencing in the foundry business. In 1850 he removed his business to Delphos, where he remained thirteen years. He then purchased a farm in Amanda Township, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The greater portion of his farm was at that time wild and uncultivated, but now it is under a state of cultivation, being second to none in his township. Mr. Hover was married August 4, 1847, to Martha Past, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 7, 1827, and this union has been blessed with eleven children: Elizabeth C. (wife of Rev. Philip Lemasters), Laura (deceased), Joseph O. (deceased), Mary E. (wife of R. H. Gamble), Charles A., Kate P. (wife of D. H. Crites), Bryant G., Minnie L., Florence, Ada L. (deceased), and Mattie J. Mr. Hover is a man of sound judgment, honorable and upright to a fault in all business transactions, and is one of the most influential as well as substantial farmers of his township. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Religiously he and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL LUTZ, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Allentown, one of the substantial farmers of this township, was born in Fairfield County,

Ohio, September 13, 1853, son of John and Elizabeth Ann (Miller) Lutz, the former born in Maryland, January 13, 1820. John Lutz was married November 20, 1845, to Sarah Ann Griffith, and by this union was born one child, Phoebe Ann (now wife of David Brennemen of German Township, Allen Co., Ohio). Losing this wife by death July 15, 1850, he married on the second occasion, May 1, 1851, Elizabeth Ann Miller, who bore him four children: William M., Samuel, Sarah J. (deceased), and George A. This wife died December 24, 1859, and he then married June 20, 1861, Sarah J. Doner, by which union there were four children born: Isaac N. (deceased), Louiza I, John W. and Altha C. (deceased). John Lutz was an influential farmer, a man of good judgment and in every sense a self-made man. He died February 22, 1873, and his loss was deeply mourned. Having been raised on a farm, our subject naturally chose the life of a farmer, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married November 21, 1875 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Housel) Alexander, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Allen County, now residents of German Township. They have two sons: Orlo E., born July 30, 1877, and Harry A., born December 4, 1880. Mr. Lutz's early recollections are of the pioneer days in Amanda Township, where his parents located in October 1855. He still resides upon the old home farm, where he recently erected a fine residence and frame barn, and where he has raised stock to considerable extent, being interested in high-grade short-horn cattle and sheep, and Poland-China hogs. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Lutz inherits his father's energetic enterprising nature, and is highly esteemed by the community, who sympathize with him in his partial retirement from active life on account of hip-joint disease.

CHRISTIAN MACK (deceased) was born in Germany, May 10, 1828, and received a limited education in his native land. In 1840 he came to America with his parents, who located in Marion County, Ohio, and here he grew to maturity, following the occupation of a farmer until 1852, in which year he moved to Allen County and located on the farm where he resided the balance of his days. For many years he owned and operated a threshing machine; for about five years was proprietor of a saw-mill in Auglaize County, which was conducted in connection with his farm. Mr. Mack was twice married; on the first occasion in 1849, to Christine Shibley, who died in 1855, leaving to his care two sons: Charles and Isaac. His second marriage, February 25, 1856, was with Christine M. Gebhart, born in Germany, April 3, 1835, and who came to America in 1854. Thirteen children were born to this union: John, Katie, Lena, Conrad (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Sarah, William, Frederick (deceased), Emma, Henry, Fanny M. (deceased), Benjamin and Harry (deceased). Mr. Mack, who was a hard-working, energetic man, was one of the pioneers who assisted in developing this part of Allen County. During the late civil war he served about eleven months in Company G, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was for several years a member of the German Methodist Church. In politics he was identified with the Republican party. His death occurred August 11, 1882. His widow still survives, and has successfully managed the farm assisted by her children.

A. D. MILLER, farmer and teacher, P. O. Allentown, Ohio, was born in Amanda Township, this county, June 18, 1853, son of Joseph and Minerva J. (Shock) Miller, the former a native of Ross County, Ohio, the latter of Allegheny County, Penn. They were early settlers of Allen County, Ohio, and are now residents of Amanda Township. Our subject, the eldest of their nine children, received a commercial and miscellaneous education at the National Normal School of Lebanon, and entered upon his career in life as a teacher, finishing his first term as such during his fifteenth year, and has followed that profession more or less till the present time. He was for two years engaged in railroad offices at Elida, and during the summer seasons for the last two years has engaged in farming. Mr. Miller was married March 5, 1876, to Miss Darthula Place, born August 21, 1854, by whom he has three children: Lehr E., Freeda G. and Minerva S. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of James Place, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 25, 1818, came to this county in 1836 and in 1841 married Susan Culver, of Delaware County, Ohio, born July 4, 1818. Both are still living. Mr. Miller has served the people of the township in several of its offices of trust, and was elected justice of the peace in 1883, since when he has done quite an extensive business in his official capacity. Politically he is considered a leader of the Democratic party in this vicinity, destined to become one of the substantial men of the township.

SIMON SHAFFER, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Shawnee Township, Allen Co., Ohio, July 6, 1849. His parents are still living, his father, Michael, a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler of Miami and Allen Counties, Ohio, being a farmer of Shawnee Township; his mother, Sarah (Whetstone) Shaffer, was born in Auglaize, this county. Their children, thirteen in number, are as follows: Henry, Simon, Nancy, John, Rebecca, Michael (deceased), Alford (deceased), Sarah, Amanda, William, Elza, George and Luella. Our subject was raised on a farm, his education being limited to a few weeks each year in the common schools. Early in life he commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, which he has made his principal occupation, and he bears the reputation of being a first-class workman in every respect. He was united in marriage June 24, 1871, with Margaret Richardson, born May 17, 1854, daughter of G. W. Richardson, and to this union were born four children: Rozilla, Alby, Michael and Julia. When twenty-two years of age Mr. Shaffer removed to Auglaize County, this State, but returned to this county in 1879. For five years he has lived upon his farm in Amanda Township, and in 1882 erected thereon what is recognized as the finest frame barn in the county. He is a self-made man, having gained his property through habits of industry and economy. He purchased his time from his father before reaching maturity, paying for the same the sum of \$182.50. Mr. Shaffer is an active member of the order of F. & A. M. at Spencerville. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

BENJAMIN F. SOUTHWORTH, farmer, P. O. Southworth, was born in Clark County, Ohio, January 12, 1828, son of Benjamin P. and Annie (Stacy) Southworth, natives of Vermont and who were parents of six children, of whom but four grew to maturity. The father died in

1868, the mother's death having occurred about ten years previously. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He came to this county with his parents in December, 1835, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married, December 13, 1849, to Elizabeth Sawmiller, born in Putnam County, Ohio, December 20, 1827, and by this union are three children now living: Enos H., Susan (wife of William Lutz), and Josephine (wife of Eugene Grieser). Mr. Southworth entered upon his career in life with but money enough to buy ten acres of land, but through habits of industry and economy has accumulated some property, being considered one amongst the prosperous farmers of the township. The railway station and postoffice near his farm are named in his honor. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Southworth served his country three years, having enlisted in Company B, McLaughlin's Squadron. He is a Republican in politics.

ANDREW WEYER, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 13, 1815: son of Barnett and Catherine (Reese) Weyer, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. They were among the first settlers of Highland County, Ohio, having located there previous to the war of 1812. Our subject's early life was spent upon a farm and in attending the common schools to which his educational privileges were limited. As soon as he was old enough he commenced working in a shoe shop with his father, but eventually entered upon his career as a farmer. He came to Allen County in 1836 and located in Jackson Township, near Lafayette. Here he cleared a farm of eighty acres and lived till 1871, when he removed to Amanda Township. He has never engaged in any enterprise other than his farming interests since he has started for himself. His has been an active life, and in his declining days it is some satisfaction for him to know that he has always lived honorable and upright. Mr. Weyer was married in October, 1838, to Nancy Nash, who died twenty years later. By her he had eight children: William H. (who served three years during the late war of the Rebellion), Lewis (who served in same, one and a half years), Malinda, John W., Nancy E., David H., Andrew H. and Helena. On November 27, 1860, our subject married Miss Elizabeth Rumbaugh, born in Bath Township, this county, April 26, 1840, daughter of William and Mary (Ashcraft) Rumbaugh, early settlers of that township (her father is still living two miles east of Lima, her mother died in about 1864). By this last union Mr. Weyer is the father of six children: Charles (at school in Dayton), Alvan, Thomas, Nettie, Rosana and Viola. In his political views Mr. Weyer was originally a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party since its organization.

WILLIAM H. WEYER, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Jackson Township, Allen County, Ohio, April 18, 1841; son of Andrew and Nancy (Nash) Weyer. He received a common school education and has mostly followed the occupation of a farmer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Capt. John C. Walters, and with the company was attached to the Fourth Army Corps. He was in the service till the close of the war, and took part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, except about two months during which time he was in hospital suffering from a shell

wound in the head received at the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Weyer was married, August 6, 1871, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Rumbaugh) Keller, early settlers of this county, and by her he has had seven children: Nelson, John, Adison, Elnora, Irven, Alberta and David Oliver (deceased at the age of eleven months, twenty-four days). For some time after his return from the war Mr. Weyer engaged in the saw-mill business. He removed to Amanda Township in March, 1871, and located on his farm, then in the woods, but now under a high state of cultivation, and supplied with substantial buildings, which demonstrate his desire to develop the farming interests of the county. His reputation is above reproach as a business man and farmer. Mr. Weyer has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since March 7, 1876. He is a Republican in politics.



AUGLAIZE TOWNSHIP.

A. C. BITLER, firm of Marriott & Bitler, merchants, Harrod. This house established business at Harrod, in 1883. They carry a general stock of about \$3,500, and conduct a large and lucrative trade. The subject of this sketch, junior member of the firm, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., June 21, 1857, son of Samuel and Sarah Bitler, pioneers and residents of Auglaize County, Ohio. Our subject came to this place ostensibly to enter mercantile trade, in which he has been very successful. He was appointed postmaster at Harrod, April 1, 1884, succeeding G. W. Campbell, which position he has acceptably filled, and during his short residence in the place he has won many friends. Mr. Bitler was married in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1881, to Miss Clara, daughter of William and Lydia Frasier. Two children were born to this union, both now living: Isa M., and Elmira G.

SAMUEL DURBIN, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 11, 1831; son of John and Sarah (Braddock) Durbin, natives of Knox County, where the latter died. They were parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are now living: Elizabeth (wife of H. Kettle), Samuel, Sarah (wife of William Winters), Samantha (wife of G. B. Growdon), John, Olive (wife of H. Barker), Philena (wife of B. Blatchley), and Mansoneta (wife of L. Lewis). John Durbin, married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright) Trimble, by whom he has one son, Wright. He is at present a resident of Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, and although well-advanced in years he enjoys robust health, and is vigorous and strong. He has made large accumulations of property through a life of industry; for years he was one of the prominent members of, and exhorters in, the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and has followed agriculture all his life. In 1852 he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California. After prospecting three years, he returned to his native land (spending five months in doubling Cape Horn), well satisfied with the reward of his industry. His present farm now consists of 220 acres, upon which he has made many improvements in way of buildings, etc. Mr. Durbin was united in marriage, April 3, 1856, with Miss Rachel, daughter of Adam and Isabel Shipley (both deceased in Allen County), and a native of Knox County, Ohio. Her family were early settlers of Howard Township, Knox Co., Ohio. Their children now living are Eliza (wife of Henry Coles), Rachel and Emily (wife of Benjamin Austin). To our subject and wife were born ten children, of whom seven are now living: Emery L. (married to Miss Mary F. Cook, have one child, Charles E., they reside in Lafayette, this county, where Emery L., is largely engaged in hardware trade), Willie H., Finley, Lizzie B., Emma O., Samantha and Samuel. The family are refined and intelligent, the eldest children being vocalists of merit. Mr. Durbin in the late war of

the Rebellion, served in the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guards and saw active service at Petersburg, Va., and other points. He has been trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years.

J. M. HARROD, farmer, P. O. Harrod, was born in Auglaize Township, this county, March 7, 1852. His father, William Harrod, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 4, 1819; his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Copeland, was a native of Greene County, Ohio. Records show them to be of Pennsylvania stock, and the family were early pioneers of Knox County. William Harrod settled on the land he now occupies in 1841, at which time he took up 160 acres. The farm now embraces 440 acres. After paying taxes on his land, Mr. Harrod had but \$3 left, but with health and ambition, he began his work in the woods, and his labors have been crowned with success. He and his wife were parents of six children: J. W., Rebecca, Albert, Laura, Louis B. and Dora B. The subject of this sketch settled on his present farm, consisting of 120 acres in 1879. He has made excellent improvements, and has taken an active part in building up Harrod, and improving the place. Mr. Harrod was married in Jackson Township, this county, in 1879, to Miss Hannah C. Leatherman, a native of this county. He has held various offices of trust in the township.

BENJAMIN HEFFNER, JR., farmer, P. O., Westminster, was born in Bucks County, Penn., December 6, 1827, and is a son of Abner and Lucy (Dafney) Heffner, both of German extraction. The family were early settlers of Licking County, Ohio, where the parents led an uneventful life, and died surrounded by their children and friends. Of their children three are now living: Benjamin, Tobias Anthony and Susanah. The subject of this sketch settled in Westminster, this township, in 1851, where he has since been engaged in farming, clearing a portion of the land upon which he now resides, and passing through much of the hardships of pioneer life. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Catherine Yost, a native of Pennsylvania, and by her he has the following children now living: Alexander and Matthew, residing in St. Louis, Abner and Adelia. Mr. Heffner has a farm of 100 acres of well-improved land and a home well worthy of his hard earned labors. The family are members of the Reformed Church.

J. C. MANAHAN, merchant, P. O. Manahan, was born near Westminster, Md., August 4, 1842, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Pierce) Manahan, natives of Maryland, who moved to Marion County, Ohio, in 1850, thence to this county in 1860, where the mother died. The father is at this time a resident of Perry Township, this county. Of their children, three are now living: Mary (wife of W. E. Cummings), John C. and Erasmus B. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1862, in Company E, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Mason Ridge, Look-out Mountain, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Nashville and several minor engagements. Returning to peaceful pursuits, Mr. Manahan engaged in farming, until he opened his present place of business, in 1883, at Westminster Station. The postoffice was named in his honor, and he was appointed postmaster in August, 1883. Mr. Manahan married in 1869,

Miss Eliza, daughter of Stephen Hardesty and Nancy Ellis. Five children were born to this union, all now living: John A. B., Alta K., Nancy E., Minnie M. and George A.

TURNER MARRIOTT, firm of Marriott & Bitler, merchants, Harrod, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1839, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Snyder) Marriott, natives of Ohio and early pioneers of Hamilton County. Stacy Marriott, grandfather of our subject, a ship carpenter by trade, entered land when there was but one store in Cincinnati; he died of cholera in 1847. Benjamin and Elizabeth Marriott are now residing in that county, aged respectively seventy-seven and seventy-two years. Twelve children were born to them, all now living: Sarah (wife of G. Bickle), Frederick, Catherine, Benjamin, Nancy, Turner, Stacy, Jennie (wife of G. Schuler), Anna (wife of Thomas Crabb), Amanda (wife of J. Q. Adams), Newton and John. The subject of this sketch established himself, in 1866, in mercantile trade, at Wrestle Creek, Auglaize County, Ohio, where he has since continuously engaged in business. In 1883 he formed the present co-partnership, which has been conducted very successfully. Mr. Marriott, since his location at Harrod, has followed farming in connection with his mercantile pursuits, and is dealing somewhat in live stock. Along with Mr. Harrod he has been interested in building up and improving Harrod. Mr. Marriott was married in this county, in 1864, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of George Stiles, of Auglaize County, Ohio. Five children were born to this union, all now living: Euphemia J., (wife of F. Leatherman), Armond, Maud B., Cora B. and Turner C.

SHEPHERD RUDY, farmer, P. O. Westminster, was born February 16, 1823, in Miami County, Ohio; son of Jacob and Fannie (Neff) Rudy, and grandson of Frederick Rudy, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Jacob Rudy came to Ohio in 1798, and settled near Dayton, in Miami County, as one of the pioneers of that county, before the county-seat, Troy, was thought of. He entered 172 acres of land, which he cleared entire, and there raised a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Frederick, Shepherd, Aaron, Nancy (now Mrs. Studebaker), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Landis), Fannie (now Mrs. Sproul), and Sarah (now Mrs. Shellabarger). Our subject received his early education in Miami County, Ohio. He was married June 22, 1847, to Ann Stonburgur, by whom he has ten children, eight now living: Almeda (now Mrs. E., Bowdle), Eliza (now Mrs. J. Place), Cordelia (now Mrs. R. Hutchison), Mary F., Adam F., Jacob M., William E. and Ollie M. Our subject came to this county in 1849, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, with good improvements, now owned by him, formerly by David Gilmer. Mr. Rudy has been active in school matters, having been director for many years. He is a member of, and leader, in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VALENTINE ROSE was born in 1820 in Mercer County, Penn., son of Henry and Catherine (Ault) Rose, natives of Pennsylvania, where they died. They were parents of ten children, six now living: Jacob, Henry, Valentine, Elizabeth, Mary A. and Susan. Our subject, who is the only one living in Ohio, was married in 1843 to Caroline C. Carlin, and to this union were born four children, of whom two are living: Andrew J., married to Miss Mary J. Plummer (have one child—Lula M.) and Mar-

garet Jane, married to David N. Moyer (have one child—Robert Franklin). Mr. Rose came to Ohio in 1864, and settled where he now lives. Beginning life with but little, he now owns a well cultivated farm, which he purchased of Abraham Shockey, and on which he has made all the improvements. Mr. Rose has followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life.



BATH TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH ALDRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, July 18, 1810, and is a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Taylor) Aldridge, who settled in Bath Township, Allen County, in 1829, where they lived until 1842, when they returned to Jackson County, and died there. Our subject was reared in Jackson and Greene Counties, Ohio, and in 1830 came to Bath Township, this county, where he resided about six months. He afterward lived in Greene County three years, and in 1833 returned to Bath Township, and worked at clearing and chopping by the month and job, up to 1835, when he purchased forty acres of land adjoining the farm he now occupies, which he cleared and improved, and where he lived until 1850, when he traded for the farm he now occupies, a part of which he cleared. He also purchased a tract of forty acres opposite, all of which he improved and afterward gave to his son. Mr. Aldridge was married August 12, 1830, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Kaufenberger) Rumbaugh, of Greene County, Ohio, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom but three survive: Catherine (wife of D. A. Hadsell), Mary (wife of M. Bellinger) and Cassius. Mr. Aldridge never attended school a day in his life, but learned to read by his own application to study. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. In politics he is a Republican.

MICHAEL ALTSTAETTER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Monroe Township; Allen Co, Ohio, April 18, 1848, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Bucher) Altstaetter, and was reared and educated in the common schools of his native township. He was united in marriage October 5, 1875, with Catherine, daughter of Adam and Anna (Art) Olt, of Germany, by whom he has had five children: Albert G. (deceased), George J., and three that died in infancy. In 1876 Mr. Altstaetter located on a farm in Bath Township, this county, the most of which he cleared himself, and on which he has made all the improvements. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. He has been trustee of Bath Township two terms; in politics he is a Democrat.

MARSHALL ATMUR, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Harrison County, W. Va. November 29, 1828, son of Levi and Louisa (Marshall) Atmur, natives of Virginia. Our subject was reared and educated in Champaign County, Ohio, where his parents had settled in 1834, when he was but six years of age. In 1847 they came to Allen County, locating in Perry Township, where they cleared and improved a farm, and lived and died. They had a family of twelve children: Marshall, Mary A. (wife of Nelson McPherson), Ravena (deceased), Jesse H., Elizabeth (wife of George French), Lucy (wife of George Williams), Matthias, Emma (wife of E. W. Parker), William, Martha (deceased), Eliza (wife of C. Aldridge), Harriet (wife of Reuben Meeley). Our subject lived

with his parents until twenty-five years of age. In 1854 he located on forty acres of land in Bath Township, which he cleared and improved, and here he lived ten years. In 1864 he settled on the farm he now occupies, a part of which he also cleared, on which he erected all the buildings. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, serving 100 days in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was at Georgetown Heights when the rebels raided Washington, and was honorably discharged at expiration of time. Mr. Atmur was married September 8, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Gottwald) Hoffman, of Lima, and formerly of Pennsylvania. The issue of this union was eight children, of whom but two survive: Miner A. and Clarence H. Our subject's paternal grandfather, John Marshall, was a native of Virginia, and among the early settlers of Perry Township. Mr. Atmur is a leading farmer of Bath Township. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL BEDFORD, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., October 28, 1808, and is a son of Thomas and Jane Bedford. He was reared in his native city, and came to Ohio in 1830, locating in Warren County, where he resided up to 1849, when he came to Bath Township, Allen County, settling on the farm where he now resides, all of which he cleared and improved himself. He was a blacksmith by trade, which, in connection with his farm, he carried on up to 1884. He was married October 9, 1838, to Mary A., daughter of John and Sarah (Stewart) Murray of Warren County, Ohio. The issue of this union was nine children: John (deceased), Sarah (wife of Milton Patrick), Mary E. (deceased), Milton D., James M., Margaret E. (wife of Lewis Brentlinger), William A., Samuel S. (deceased), and Isaac N. In politics Mr. Bedford is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRISON BIBLE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Rockingham County, Va., July 5, 1835, and is a son of Christian and Mary Bible. He was reared in his native county, where he resided until twenty-two years of age, when he located in Coshocton County, Ohio, and worked at clearing land until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged after three-months service. He re-enlisted in September of the same year in Company I, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in the battles of Stone River, Murfreesboro (where he was wounded in the right arm), Spring Hill, Fort Donelson, and many minor engagements, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in the fall of 1864. He then located in Perry Township, this county, remaining about a year, during which time he married Sarah Good, of that township, with whom he lived until her death. In 1866 he came to Bath Township, and worked at chopping wood or in a stone quarry or in a lime kiln, according to the season, for three years; since which time he has been engaged in farming. He has lived on his present farm since 1881. Mr. Bible's present wife is Sarah J., daughter of Joshua Greer, a pioneer of Bath Township, and by this marriage there were born six children: Moses, Joshua, Allen, Frank, Harvey and John

(twins). Mr. Bible and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY BOOSE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Somerset County, Penn., January 31, 1832, and is a son of Rudolph and Susannah (Walker) Boose. He was reared in his native county, and educated in the common schools. In the fall of 1854, when in his twenty-second year, he came to Allen County, and located in Bath Township on the farm where he now resides, all of which he has cleared and improved from what was then an unbroken wilderness. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married December 6, 1855, was Mary S., daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Shunk) Coleman, of Somerset County, Penn., and by her he had four children: Eliza J. (wife of Joseph Neishwitz), Cyrus D., Charles R. and Henry F. On June 27, 1870, he married his present wife—Catherine Westbay, widow of Isaiah Westbay, and daughter of Charles and Sophia (Ludwig) Crites, of German Township, this county. By this union there were four children: Ellen, Clara R., Harry T., and an infant daughter (deceased). Mr. Boose is one of the representative and leading farmers of Bath Township. The farm he now occupies comprises 160 acres. He has two eighty-acre tracts on Section 8, a part of which he has cleared. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has filled the office of treasurer of Bath Township upward of twelve years, and has held other minor offices; in politics he is a stanch Democrat.

SAMUEL BOOSE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Somerset County, Penn., November 27, 1842; son of Rudolph and Susannah (Walker) Boose, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Boose, was a native of Switzerland, and his maternal grandfather, Philip Walker, was a native of Germany. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county, and resided with his parents until twenty-four years of age. He served in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in July, 1862, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Antietam, as well as several minor engagements, and received a flesh wound in the leg at Gettysburg. After thirteen months' service he was honorably discharged on account of disability, at Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C. Mr. Boose has been twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married March 19, 1865, being Civilla, daughter of William and Susan (Walker) Hay, of Somerset County, Penn., by which union there was one child—Civilla. March 7, 1867, our subject married his present wife, Jane, daughter of Henry and Susanah (Winegardner) Roush, early settlers of Bath Township. The issue of this union was nine children: Mary S., Emma J., Henry R., Sarah R., Katie A., Maggie B., Martha A., Cora M., and Gracie I. Mr. Boose located in Bath Township in 1865, on the farm he now occupies, comprising 200 acres, most of which he has cleared himself, making nearly all the improvements. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has served the township as treasurer and trustee, and was infirmary director of the county six years. He is one of the substantial farmers of Bath Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE S. BYERLY, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 4, 1847, and is a son of David and Phebe Byerly.

From five years of age he was reared in Washington County, Tenn., where he received a common school education, and lived until 1861, when he came to Allen County and located in Bath Township. In 1864 he settled on the farm he now occupies, on which he has made all the improvements in erecting buildings, etc. He was married November 4, 1862, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Leedy) Miller of Bath Township, by whom he has had twelve children, ten now living: David, Mary, Daniel, Laura, Jesse, Ellen, Oscar, William, Frederick and Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Byerly are members of the German Baptist Church. He has been a school director of Bath Township for twelve years; in politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL CHAMBERS, farmer and cider manufacturer, P. O. Lima, was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 7, 1819, and is a son of Robert and Catherine (Hise) Chambers, the former a native of Virginia and of English descent, the latter a native of Germany. Our subject was reared in his native county where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio. He was married May 28, 1844, to Harriet, daughter of John K. and Susan (Krebs) Miller, of Miami County, formerly of Maryland. The issue of this union was nine children: Absolom, Sarah J. (deceased wife of Newton D. Hadsell), Catherine, (wife of George Smith), Eli (married to Katurah Spangler of Henry County, Ohio), Susan (deceased wife of Henry D. Miller), John (deceased), Emma (wife of Joseph M. Brower), George, and Harriet L. Mr. Chambers was a resident of Miami County up to 1852, when he came to Allen County and located in Bath Township on the farm he now occupies, which was originally settled by Moses McClure. He was a manufacturer of sorghum for several years, and since 1879 has been quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of cider. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of the German Baptist Church, of which he is one of the visiting brethren. In politics he is a Republican.

SOLOMON G. CLEMENTS, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 3, 1811, and is a son of Gustavus A. and Mary (Gregg) Clements. His paternal grandfather was John Clements, a native of Ireland, and a resident of Virginia, where he died in 1776. His maternal grandfather was Solomon Gregg, a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, and a pioneer of Fleming County, Ky. In 1811 the parents of our subject settled in Henry County, Ky., where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. There the subject of this sketch was reared, receiving a limited and common school education, and lived until twenty-six years of age, when he located in Gallatin County, Ky. where he resided twelve years. In 1850 he settled in German Township, Allen Co., Ohio, where he cleared and improved a large farm on which he resided up to 1877, and then removed to Bath Township, on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Clements was married March 20, 1834, to America, daughter of John and Keturah (Clements) Hance of Henry County, Ky. The issue of this union was eleven children, six of whom are now living: John, Mary (wife of George Taylor), Gustavus, William, Elvira E. (wife of Christian Mullenour), and Malinda H. (wife of Elvin Hadsel). Mr. and Mrs. Clements are members of the Disciples

Church. He is one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of Bath Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES R. CUNNINGHAM, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Lima, this county, January 13, 1838, son of James and Martha (Kennedy) Cunningham, the former a native of Washington County, Penn., but reared and educated in Licking County, Ohio. The latter was a native of Nelson, Portage Co., Ohio. They reared a family of eleven children of whom nine grew to manhood and womanhood: James R., Martha L. (wife of N. W. McCormick), Mary (wife of John Winden), Emily (wife of John Hutchinson), Kate (wife of E. C. Baldwin), Thomas L. (killed in the Confederate service during the late war of the Rebellion), DeWitt C., Flora (wife of D. D. Nichols), and Nelson W. The father of our subject settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1833, taught school for a time and was also engaged in mercantile business in Lima. He afterward engaged in farming, and cleared up a large tract of land where South Lima now stands. The paternal grandfather of our subject, James Cunningham, formerly of Washington County, Penn., was a Presbyterian clergyman, a pioneer minister of Licking County, Ohio, and died at Martinsburg. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Kennedy, a farmer by occupation, who settled in Lima in 1834. Our subject was reared and educated in Lima, this county. He was married October 17, 1861, to Nancy J., daughter of David and Martha (Custard) Heckathorn, of Bath Township. The issue of this union is three children: May (wife of Oscar L. Edgecomb), Ermina and Earl D. Mr. Cunningham at the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion, enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged after three months' service. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1864 in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged after four months' service. He is a member of the Disciples Church, Mrs. Cunningham of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSHUA L. DUNLEVY, superintendent of County Infirmary, P. O. Lima was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., November 4, 1834, and is a son of Moses and Jane (Ledlie) Dunlevy. He was reared in his native city until eighteen years of age, where he received an academic education. He then went to California where he remained five years, being engaged in mining and stock herding. In 1858 he returned to Pittsburgh, and in 1859 located in Delaware County, Ohio, and engaged in farming, which he continued in up to the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion. Our subject enlisted September 30, 1861, in Company D, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going out as orderly sergeant, and was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, the Siege of Vicksburg and many other engagements, and was honorably discharged at Vicksburg in September, 1864, after three years' service. He then returned to Delaware County, remaining there until the fall of 1866, when he located in Bath Township, and in the spring of 1867 purchased a farm and engaged in small fruit culture. Mr. Dunlevy was married September 30, 1861, to Mary E., daughter of Moses and Eliza (Smith) Torrance of Delaware County, by whom he has four children: Yuba, Force, George and Grace. Mr. Dunlevy has

served Bath Township twelve years as justice of the peace, and in the spring of 1879 was appointed superintendent of the Allen County Infirmary, which position he now holds. In politics he is a Democrat.

WALTER EDGECOMB, farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 6, 1819, son of Uriah and Betsey (Doud) Edgecomb, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1832, locating on the farm now occupied by John Blaine, which they cleared and improved. They had a family of thirteen children: Uriah (deceased), Marilla (wife of Josiah DeLong), Ezra (deceased), Lansil (deceased), Clarinda (deceased), Robert, Walter, Lydia (deceased), Amy (deceased), Ann (wife of Elisha C. Pangle), Marquis, Sarah (wife of Lewis Bassitt) and an infant son (deceased). Uriah Edgecomb afterward purchased the place now known as the Hiram Protsman farm, where he resided up to 1857, when he removed to Richland Township, this county, and died on the farm now owned by his son, Marquis, in 1861, at the age of seventy-four years. Our subject was in his thirteenth year when his parents settled in Bath Township. He received a limited education in the district schools of his time, and when eighteen years of age started in life for himself, working on a farm by the day and month until he was twenty-one. He was married November 18, 1840, to Laura, daughter of Samuel and Elsie (Lewis) Bassitt, who settled in Bath Township in 1836, and by this union there were eleven children: Ann E. (wife of Reuben White), James (deceased), an infant daughter (deceased), Lewis A. (killed at the Battle of Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864), Loretta (wife of Hiram Barber), Sarah E. (wife of Allen Philips), Alba, Mary J. (wife of Willis White), Elsie (wife of S. Philips), Samuel S. (deceased), and Lansil. After his marriage, our subject engaged in farming on a rented farm. He has owned two farms besides the one he now occupies, clearing and improving a part of both. In 1856 he located on his present farm, all of which he has cleared and improved, and where he has resided ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Edgecomb are members of the Disciples Church. He filled the office of trustee for many years, and held several other minor offices in the township. Our subject is one of the leading farmers of Bath. In politics he is a Republican.

PETER FAZE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Baltimore County, Md., December 4, 1820, son of Nicholas and Cordelia (Zahn) Faze, natives of Germany, who settled in Perry Township, this county, in May, 1833, entering forty acres of land which they cleared and improved, and on which they lived until their death. They moved from York County, Penn., to this county, bringing their goods in a one-horse wagon, and were five weeks making the journey. They reared a family of five children: Paul C. (now in Wisconsin), Mary, Peter, William, Lydia (wife of A. J. Freeman), in Massachusetts. Our subject was reared in Perry Township, this county, from thirteen years of age, and lived with his parents until their death. He added to his father's farm until he had 200 acres, 130 of which he cleared and improved, and it is now owned and occupied by his eldest son, William B. In 1871 he moved to Bath Township, and has resided on his present farm ever since. Mr. Faze has been twice married, his first wife being Aurelia, daughter of James and Margaret (Dobbins) McCullough, of Perry Township, by whom he had three chil-

dren : William B., Casson, and Ella M. His present wife was Mary Parker, widow of Aaron Parker, and daughter of Andrew and Lydia (Creps) Winrott, of Lima ; (she had three children by her first husband—Sarah E., wife of Lyman Means, of Wapakonetta, Ohio; Calvin, deceased; and Minnie, wife of Charles Willower). Mr. Faze and wife are members of the Market Street Presbyterian Church of Lima. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE FETTER, farmer, quarryman and lime manufacturer, P. O. Lima, was born in Baden, Germany, August 15, 1826, and is a son of George and Barbara (Cupp) Fetter, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1837, locating on Section 21, on the farm now owned by Daniel Wollett, a part of which they cleared and improved. The mother died on that farm, and the father died in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1856, at the age of fifty-six years. Their children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, were George, Catherine, (wife of Nicholas Lutz), Jacob (deceased), Daniel, Elizabeth (wife of John Onesman.) Our subject was reared in Bath Township, this county, from eleven years of age, and two months' attendance in the common schools comprised his educational advantages after he came to Allen County. He lived with his parents until twenty-six years of age, and began life for himself, working by the month, though his main start was made by cutting and hauling wood to the Pittsburgh Railroad for 80 cents per cord. He rented a farm for a couple of years, then purchased forty acres of land, and has continued to prosper, until now he is the owner of several farms, aggregating 872 acres. He was for years extensively engaged in buying and selling stock, and for the past four years he has been doing a large business in the manufacture of lime, operating from one to two kilns. He is also the owner of a large stone quarry, comprising sixty acres, the products being used for building and piking purposes. He uses a stone crusher, steam drills, and all necessary implements to carry on that branch of his business. Mr. Fetter was married, August 23, 1853, to Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Ridenour) Ward, of Sugar Creek Township, this county, by whom he has nine children : John, Elizabeth (wife of E. E. Gray), Ellen (wife of James Hull), Daniel, George R., Jacob, Ida, Julius and Allie. Mr. and Mrs. Fetter are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is one of the leading and enterprising 'citizens of Bath Township, and has filled various offices of trust. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILBUR FISK, liquor dealer, P. O. Lima, was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 14, 1844, and is a son of Samuel F. and Harriet (Lehman) Fisk, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm in Auglaize County, Ohio (where his parents had located in 1848) and was educated in the common schools. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted December 10, 1863, as a teamster in the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged March 25, 1864. In 1866 he located at Sidney, Ohio, where he was engaged in teaming for one year, and in 1867 went to Troy Ohio, where he was superintendent of the gas works for six years. In 1873 he located in Lima, and embarked in the business in which he is at present engaged. He was married, February 25, 1869, to Laura B., daughter of Joseph

and Margaret (Heller) Wise, of Troy, Ohio. The issue of this union was three children: Maggie, Samuel F. (deceased) and Amsy W. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., in politics a staunch Democrat.

STEPHEN H. GREER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 7, 1827, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Kelly) Greer. His father settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1841, where he cleared and improved the farm on which he lived until his death; he was twice married, and by his first wife, Elizabeth Kelly, had three children: Christiana (wife of John Patterson), Ruth (wife of Thomas McClure), and Stephen. His second wife was Rebecca Pearson, by whom he had four children: Elizabeth (wife of Moses McClure), Rachel (wife of William Hardesty), Moses, Jane L. (wife of Harrison Bible). Joshua Greer, died May 6, 1875, in his eighty-second year. Our subject was reared in Bath Township, this county, from fourteen years of age, assisted his father in clearing the farm, and has always lived on the old homestead. He was married, April 22, 1852, to Malinda A., daughter of William and Ruth (Paulin) Neely, of Bath Township, and by her he had five children: William, Joshua (deceased), Loretta J., Matilda E., and Sarah E. Mr. Greer is a representative farmer and citizen, has been elected to the office of assessor three terms, although his party is in the minority in the township. In politics he is a Republican. During his residence in Bath Township, Mr. Greer has chopped and split rails for 25 cents a hundred.

ALMON E. HADSELL, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 10, 1812, son of Dan and Lydia (Root) Hadsell, who settled in Bath Township, in 1837, coming with our subject with whom they lived until their death. They are buried in the Ward Cemetery. They reared a family of six children: James, Anson (deceased), Almon E., Rebecca (deceased), Mary (wife of Samuel Heath), and George. Our subject settled on the farm where he now resides, in May, 1837, and first bought 190 acres of land, which he cleared and improved. He lived in a log-cabin for several years, and in 1842 built his present residence, which was one of the first frame houses erected in Bath Township. He has been twice married; on first occasion in February, 1834, to Orilla, an adopted daughter of David Campbell, of Trumbull County, Ohio. The issue of this union was six children: Henry, Milo, Caroline (wife of Thomas White), Delana (wife of William Aldridge), Laura (wife of William Smith), and James. On May 11, 1869, Mr. Hadsell married his present wife, Theresa, daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Kent) Woodward, of Wauseon, Ohio, and by this union there are five children: Inez, Larolf, Irma, Theresa and Arthur. Mr. Hadsell was among the chief ones who laid out and made the road running through his place. He has 500 acres of land in the farm where he resides, and 240 acres in another farm close by. He has filled many of the minor offices in Bath Township, and was elected to the office of county commissioner two terms—the first time by sixty majority over his opponent, and the second time by 600 majority. During his term of office he selected the site for the new court house at Lima. Mr. Hadsell is one of the leading and enterprising farmers of Bath Township. In

1837, when he first came to the county, he paid \$12 for a barrel of salt (at that time he could buy it in no smaller quantity, and had to take it or go without), and invited his neighbors to take some of it off his hands to help him out, many being glad of the opportunity. By his own exertions Mr. Hadsell has accumulated a fine property. In politics he is a Democrat.

DANIEL A. HADSELL, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 9, 1835, son of Anson M. and Sarah A. (Parker) Hadsell, who settled on Section 27, in Bath Township, this county, in 1836, clearing and improving a farm on which they lived and died. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, and school teacher (he commenced at the age of eighteen and taught in Trumbull and Allen Counties, in all forty terms), erected many of the buildings in Allen County after his settlement. He was married five times, his first wife being Sarah A. Parker, a native of Connecticut, by whom he had two children: Dan A. and Lemuel P. (deceased). His second wife was Adeline Thayer, of this county, a native of New York, by whom he had ten children, of whom six are now living: Sarah E. (wife of John H. Hart, deceased), Emma (wife of Milo Roberts), Linus H. (deceased), Elvin G., Quincey A. (deceased), Orlo, Ella (wife of John Fetter), Harlen I., Alferd (deceased), and Otis C. His third wife was Mrs. Susan Budd, and his fourth wife was Caroline Wood, by whom he had two children: Clide (deceased), and Omer L. His fifth wife was Mrs. Caroline Rhine. Anson M. Hadsell died July 26, 1883, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a prominent citizen and pioneer of Bath Township, served as justice of the peace for twenty-seven years, and held many other minor offices. In politics he was a Republican. Our subject was reared in Bath Township and educated in the common schools. He was married, November 17, 1853, to Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Rumbaugh) Aldridge, of Bath Township, by whom he has had eight children: Sarah L. (deceased), Joseph M., Mary J. (wife of Rev. N. L. Rockey), Laura (wife of D. M. Bailey), Idella, Delbert, Cora and Lula. In 1854 Mr. Hadsell settled on the farm where he now resides, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He has held several offices in the gift of the township, and is one of the pushing, enterprising citizens. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

SUMNER F. MASON, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Remsen, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 14, 1831, and is a son of Jarvis and Elizabeth (Hall) Mason, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Rome, N. Y. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Elisha Mason, of Massachusetts, and his maternal grandparents were Enoch and Esther (Raymond) Hall, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Bedford, N. Y. His parents came to Allen County in 1834, and settled in Bath Township, on the farm now owned by Peter Custer, afterward locating on the eighty acre tract adjoining on the east, which, with the help of their sons, they cleared and improved. The father died, July 21, 1854, at the age of sixty-six years, the mother, now in her eighty-sixth year, resides with the subject of this sketch. They reared a family of fifteen children: Eliza (wife of A. S. Herrington), Henry F. (deceased),

Laura (deceased), Jane (wife of Dr. N. Hartshorn), Jeanette (deceased), Julia (deceased), Eugenie (deceased), Sumner F., Alden (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Zalmon R., Marcus D., Sarah H. (deceased), Nancy A. (wife of Philip Roush), and Sarah H. (second wife of James H. Neely). From three years of age our subject was reared in Bath Township, and here received a limited education in the common schools. When eighteen years of age he began work at the carpenter's trade, at which he continued until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted, August 30, 1861, in Company B, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served his time, and re-enlisted in same company and regiment, serving altogether four years, when he was honorably discharged as first lieutenant. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome's Cross-Roads, Bentonville, Big Shanty, Atlanta (July 22 and 28), Jonesboro, and many other engagements, went through the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea, was taken prisoner by the guerrillas at Tennessee River, at mouth of Duck River, Tenn., and sent to Centerville where he remained three months, and was exchanged at Nashville, Tenn. After the war Mr. Mason returned to Bath Township and resumed his trade, which he followed up to 1873, when he engaged in agriculture on the farm he now owns and occupies. He was united in marriage, November 30, 1873, with Mrs. Marilla Reed, daughter of Peter and Clarinda (Edgecomb) Snyder, of Bath Township, by whom he has one child, Alfonso. Mr. Mason is one of the representative farmers of Bath Township, which he has served as trustee several terms. In politics he is a Republican.

ZALMON R. MASON, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Bath Township, this county, March 2, 1839, and is a son of Jarvis and Elizabeth (Hall) Mason, who settled in Bath Township in 1834. Our subject was reared in his native place where he received a common school education. He has been twice married, on first occasion, September 30, 1858, to Maria, daughter of Jacob Angus, of Bath Township, and the issue of this union was nine children: Lincoln (deceased), Jeannette, Sumner, Reuben (deceased), Franklin R., Charles E., Ida (deceased), Jessie (deceased), Irvin H. On September 26, 1878, Mr. Mason married his present wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel G. and Rhoda (Jennings) Kidd, of Monroe Township, this county. By this union there is one child—William Z. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Mason located in Wood County, Ohio, where he resided about three years. In 1867 he went to Williams County, Ohio, and resided there until 1870, when he returned to Bath Township, and purchased the farm now owned by Michael Roederer, there residing up to 1882 when he removed to the farm he now occupies. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANCIS M. MAY, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Bath Township, this county, April 5, 1847; son of George and Catherine (Gensel) May, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1834, on the farm now owned by Jacob Monry, which they cleared and improved, afterward locating on the farm now occupied by our subject, where the father died in 1881, in his eighty-first year; the mother is now in her seventy-eighth year; both were natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject's paternal grandfather,

John May, was a farmer of Pennsylvania; and his maternal grandfather, John Gensel, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer of Jackson Township, Allen County, Ohio. George and Catherine May had twelve children, of whom ten grew to manhood and womanhood: John, Albert, Nathaniel, George W., Andrew, Mary (wife of Benjamin Keller), David, Susannah (wife of Lewis Weyer), Francis M. and Jacob. Of these, four sons served the Union during the late war of the Rebellion: David, George W., Andrew and Francis M. who was in the 100 days' service, enlisting in 1865, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-first O. V. I., and was honorably discharged at expiration of that time. The subject of this sketch was reared in Bath Township, this county, where he received a common school education. At the age of twenty-two years he purchased the old homestead, in company with his brother-in-law, Lewis Weyer, which they afterward sold, and in 1876 purchased the farm where he (Mr. May) has since resided (he purchased his brother-in-law's interest in 1879), and has cleared a part of the farm, making many improvements. Mr. May was married June 3, 1866, to Melinda, daughter of Andrew and Nancy E. (Nash) Weyer, of Lima, by whom he has four children living: Lewis, Lizzie, Etta and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. May are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN B. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Rockingham County, Va., April 27, 1818, and is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Senger) Miller, who settled in 1839 in Bath Township, this county, on the farm now occupied by our subject, and there lived and died. They had three children: Daniel (deceased), John B., and Martin (deceased). Our subject came to Bath Township with his parents when twenty-one years of age, and cleared most of his farm himself. He has been married four times, on the first occasion, December 24, 1840, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Leatherman) Ragle, by whom he had six children: Samuel, John (deceased), Jacob, Sarah (wife of Abram Early), Elizabeth and Barbara (twins, both deceased). His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon and Lydia Miller, to whom he was married October 6, 1854. The issue of this union was five children: Rebecca (wife of Emanuel Ridenour), Mary A. (wife of Jacob Early), Lydia (wife of Samuel Clark) and two infants (deceased). His third wife was Christiana King (*nee* Coppis) to whom he was married October 3, 1863, and by whom he had four children: Diana, George F. and two who died in infancy; and February 14, 1871, he married his present wife, Rebecca Leedy (*nee* Hockman). Mr. Miller is one of the few pioneers now living in Bath Township, and is one of its leading and substantial farmers. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

MICHAEL ROEDERER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Baden, Germany, July 10, 1828, and is a son of Michael and Barbara (Keller) Roederer, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1837, locating on a part of the farm now owned by J. B. Miller, where they lived one year. In 1838 they purchased 240 acres on Sections 15 and 16, which, with the assistance of their sons, they cleared and improved, and there lived and died. They had three children: Michael, Barbara (wife of Jacob Miller) and Jacob M. Our subject was reared in Bath Township from nine years of age, and received a limited education in the common

schools. He lived on a part of the old homestead until 1882, when he located on the farm where he now resides. He has been twice married, his first wife, to whom he was wedded November 22, 1854, being Mary, daughter of George and Catherine Gudakunst, of Auglaize County, Ohio, the issue of which union was six children: Elizabeth (wife of Walter Snyder), William, John, George (deceased), Catherine (wife of Isaac Roush) and Franklin. On August 1, 1868, Mr. Roederer married his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Naas, widow of Christopher Naas and daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Bucher) Altstaetter. By this union there are two children: Lewis M. and Louisa A. Mrs. Roederer had four children by her first husband: an infant daughter (deceased), John, Mary (wife of Fred Fry) and Sarah (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Roederer are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has held the office of trustee and school director of Bath Township for several terms. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANKLIN ROUSH, farmer and wood stirrup manufacturer, P. O. Lima, was born in Juniata County, Penn., October 1, 1838, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Morehead) Roush. Henry Roush came to Allen County in 1852, and located in Bath Township on the farm now occupied by his widow, a part of which he cleared and improved. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Morehead, by whom he had nine children: George, John, Joseph, William, Catherine (wife of Willis Copeland), Henry, Franklin, Philip and Jacob. His second wife was Susannah Winegardner, by whom he had four children: Theodore, Jane (wife of Samuel Boose), Emma (wife of F. M. Roberts) and Ephraim. Henry Roush died in 1882 at the age of seventy-nine years. Our subject was reared in Bath Township, this county, from fourteen years of age, and was educated in the common schools. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1861 in Company D, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged after four months' service. He enlisted again, February 28, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving seven months, when he was honorably discharged. He was married, March 6, 1862, to Mahala, daughter of George N. and Nancy (Sly) Harvey, of Bath Township, by whom he has eleven children: Willis, Bertha (wife of Charles Mumaugh), John, Araminta, William, Mary, Alanson, Ollie, James D., Iona and Grace May. Nancy (Sly) Harvey, Mahala (our subject's wife) and Grace May (daughter of our subject), are each youngest in families of eleven children. After his marriage Mr. Roush engaged in farming in Bath Township. In 1865 he removed to Lima, this county, residing there until 1877. In 1867 he embarked in the manufacture of wood stirrups in Lima, in which he has done quite an extensive trade, and is still carrying on this business in connection with his farming interests. In 1877 Mr. Roush returned to Bath Township, living on the old homestead for three and one-half years, when he purchased the farm he now occupies. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church, as are also their two eldest children. He is serving his third term as township trustee of Bath. In politics he is a Democrat.

HIRAM ROUSH, contractor, P. O. Lima, was born in Juniata County, Penn., October 25, 1850, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Kan-

awel) Roush, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1852, where they cleared and improved a farm. They were parents of six children: Cornelius, Solomon, Hiram, John, Edward and Isaac, all members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject's paternal grandparents, George and Mary (Mick) Roush, were natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English descent, respectively. His maternal grandparents, John and Margaret Kanawel, were of Juniata County, Penn. Our subject was reared in Bath Township from two years of age, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Shops at Lima, where he worked at boiler-making for three years and eight months, and was engaged at that kind of work for five years. Since 1876 he has been contractor in different lines of business. Mr. Roush has been married twice; on first occasion, August 15, 1871, to Sarah E., daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Stepleton) Bechtel, of Jackson Township, this county, and by her he had one child—Edith G. His present wife was Ella Whitmer, of Bath Township, a native of Virginia, to whom he was married March 22, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Roush are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL A. RUMBAUGH (deceased), was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 7, 1821, son of William and Anna (Aldridge) Rumbaugh, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1830. Our subject was reared in Bath Township from ten years of age, and received a limited education in the common schools. He was twice married, first on February 16, 1843, to Rosana Whitehouse, of Greene County, Ohio, by whom he had two children: Anna (wife of Robert McKee), and Barton, who died of disease contracted in the army during the late war of the Rebellion. His second marriage, January 5, 1854, was with Susan, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Wormsley) Channell, of Randolph County, W. Va., and the issue of this union was six children: Hannah (wife of Garrett Dudgeon), Cornelia (wife of Thomas Wetherill), Josephine (deceased), Grant, Calahan and Icy. In 1854 Mr. Rumbaugh located in Bath Township, this county, clearing and improving a farm on which he resided up to 1867, when he removed to the farm now occupied by his widow, on which he erected all the present buildings and made many other improvements. He was a thrifty farmer. In politics he was a Republican. For eight years prior to his death he was a member of the Christian Church. He died February 15, 1884, at the age of sixty-three years.

BENJAMIN RUMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 21, 1825, son of William and Anna (Aldridge) Rumbaugh, the former born in Virginia, August 6, 1782, the latter in Maryland, December 11, 1799. They came to Allen County in 1830, locating in Bath Township, on a farm now owned by David Hefner, which they cleared and improved, and where they lived until the death of Mr. Rumbaugh, January 8, 1868. The widow, now aged eighty-five years, resides with our subject. They had a family of thirteen children: Jacob (deceased), Samuel A. (deceased), Mary A. (wife of Dan France), Benjamin, Elizabeth M. (wife of Lewis Roberts), Uriah F. (deceased), Lucinda (wife of James McCluer), George, William, John B., Anna (deceased),

Irena (wife of Alex. McClure), and an infant daughter (deceased). Our subject was reared in Bath Township, this county, from seven years old, and made his home with his parents until twenty-six years of age. After reaching his majority he worked by the month for several years, and in 1853 settled on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved himself. He was married, January 27, 1851, to Mary Jane, daughter of Sylvester and Charity (Lewis) Roberts, of Bath Township, by whom he had six children: Uriah, Martha M. (deceased), Ann E. (wife of Bruce Whites), Scott, Lake and Jason. Mr. Rumbaugh served in the late war of the Rebellion, and was honorably discharged after 120 days' service. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID L. SEDER, liquor dealer, P. O. Lima, was born in Berks County, Penn., July 5, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ulrich) Seder. He was reared in Sidney, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. He has been a resident of Allen County, Ohio, since 1864, living with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he engaged in business for himself. In 1881 he embarked in his present business, and has had a successful trade. Mr. Seder has been twice married, on the first occasion, December 23, 1874, to Mary, daughter of George Leekings, of Van Wert County, Ohio, by whom he had three children: Georgie M., David L. and Arthur L. July 3, 1884, he married his second wife, Alice, daughter of George and Martha Leekings, of Van Wert, Ohio. Mr. Seder is a representative citizen of Lima. In politics he is a Democrat.

PETER SNYDER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., August 13, 1820, son of Philip and Mary (Sharpsteen) Snyder, former a blacksmith by trade, and a son of Philip Snyder, a native of Germany. Our subject's maternal grandfather was John Sharpsteen, a farmer by occupation. Peter Snyder was but four years of age when his father died, and at the age of twelve years he came to Trumbull County, Ohio, with his brother, Lorenzo, with whom he lived about a year. After that he worked by the month on a farm during the summer, attending school winters, until nineteen years of age. In 1839 he came to Allen County, where he worked by the month, in Bath Township, for several years. About 1849 he bought a farm of forty acres, now known as the "Hiram Prottsman farm," a part of which he cleared and afterward added 100 acres to. Here he resided for several years, and then removed to Shawnee Township, this county, on what is now known as the "John Breese farm." In 1862 he sold out and returned to Bath Township, and bought the farm on Section 3 (now occupied by his son George), living there until 1875, when he purchased the farm on Findlay Road where he now resides. Our subject has been twice married, his first wife being Clarinda, daughter of Uriah and Betsey (Doud) Edgecomb, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1832, and by this union there were born eleven children: Joseph (deceased), Marilla (wife of S. F. Mason), William (deceased), George, Amy (wife of M. D. Mason), Walter, Henrietta (wife of Charles Shinabery), Newton, Jasper, Cassius C. and Anna (wife of John Prottsman). His present wife was Mrs. Ellen Kollor, widow of George W. Kollor, and daughter of John

and Arzilla (Minnis) Baker, of Bath, by whom he has seven children: Alta, Ida M., Della, Edward, James, Laura and Ada. Two of Mr. Snyder's sons by his first marriage, Josiah and William, died in the service of the Union during the late war of the Rebellion. Josiah was in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and William in the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Snyder has been trustee of Bath Township for several terms. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS H. TUNGET, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 19, 1831; son of Peter and Sarah (Holloway) Tunget, former a native of Stafford County, Va., latter of Maryland. They were married December 15, 1828, and their children were nine in number: John (deceased), Thomas H., Hiram (deceased), Eliza (deceased), William, George, Mary A. (wife of John O'Neil), Lovinia (wife of William Spencer), Elizabeth (wife of William McPheron). In September, 1833, Peter Tunget came to this county, and located in Bath Township, on the farm now owned by our subject (then an unbroken wilderness), which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved, and here erected a log-cabin, in which he resided for several months without any doors, windows or floor, and lived on the old homestead until his death. He died March 28, 1884, at the age of seventy-seven years and six days. His wife died March 16, 1884, in her seventy-seventh year. William, the fifth child and fourth son, has resided on the old homestead since his birth, December 11, 1836. Our subject, who was reared on the old homestead, resided there until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Paulding County, and there lived until 1881, when he returned to Bath Township and purchased the old homestead. He served eleven months in the late war of the Rebellion, and received an honorable discharge. Mr. Tunget was married, May 13, 1858, to Elizabeth N., daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Neely) McClure, who settled in Bath in 1828. The issue of this union was two children: Laura C. (deceased) and Flora E. In politics Mr. Tunget is a Republican.

ALBERT G. WOOD, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, Allen County, Ohio, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 1, 1808, son of Christopher and Mary A. (Turner) Wood, who reared a family of ten children: Sarah (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Moston (deceased), Nancy (deceased), Albert G., Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Lippincott), Semimirus (wife of Henry Lippincott), Marian (deceased), Caroline (wife of Jackson Lippincott), and William (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wood settled, in 1824, on the farm now occupied by John Miller, on Section 7, Bath Township, this county, which, with the assistance of our subject, they cleared and improved. Christopher Wood resided there up to 1856, when he went to Indiana to visit his son, and while on the journey was killed in a railway collision. The paternal grandfather of our subject, William Wood, a native of England, came to Baltimore before the war of the Revolution, and was a pioneer of Champaign County, Ohio; his maternal grandfather, James Turner, a native of Maryland, was also a pioneer of Champaign County, and later of Allen County, where he died about 1833. Our subject settled, in 1833, on the farm where he now resides, and has cleared and improved it all himself. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married, December 25,

1830, was Emily Birch, of Bath Township, the issue of which union being nine children: James, William, Nelson, Christopher, Elizabeth, Mary A., Melissa, Caroline and Sanford, all now deceased but Sanford, who is a resident of Putnam County, Ohio. On March 3, 1860, Mr. Wood married his present wife, Mary, daughter of Philip and Susan (Bird) Snyder formerly of Maryland. By this union there are five children: Albert, Ina (wife of William Smith), Sarah, Nannie (deceased), and Franklin. Mr. Wood is the oldest pioneer now living in Bath Township, having made it his home for sixty years. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican.



GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

AUGUST ALBRECHT, farmer, P. O. Lima, is a native of Stadt Aldendorf, duchy of Brunswick, Germany, born March 2, 1822, son of Carl and Joanna (Fine) Albrecht, of whose family only four survive: Amelia, Joanna, Ferdinand and August. Our subject, who was the only member of the family to come to this country, arrived at Boston, Mass., in 1848, and there lived until 1861, then came to Ohio, and lived in Amanda Township, Allen County until 1866, when he again moved to Boston, and resided there until 1879, when he came to Ohio for second time and settled at his present home in German Township, this county. He followed sugar-refining for several years, but now gives his attention exclusively to farming. Mr. Albrecht was married, May 28, 1853, to Mrs. Eliza (Schiel) Haase, of Boston, Mass. (widow of Conrad Haase, by whom she had one son, John, now a resident of Sidney, Ohio), and to this union were born three daughters and one son: Nettie, Carrie, George A. and Lizzie, all now living. Mrs. Albrecht died October 16, 1881. She was a native of Bavaria, born February 18, 1823. Her father died in his native country, and her mother and sisters came to America and settled in Boston, Mass. (Sophia, who now resides in Lima, Ohio, is the only one of the family now living). In politics Mr. Albrecht is a Democrat.

CHRISTOPHER ASHTON, farmer, P. O. Lima, is a native of England, born in the village of Einton, Lincolnshire, August 5, 1828, and in 1832, was brought by his parents, Francis and Elizabeth (Mackender) Ashton, to America. They (the parents) settled in Richland County, Ohio, where they remained a few years, and then moved to Hardin County, Ohio, and in 1858 came to this county, where they died. Our subject came from Hardin County, Ohio, to this county, in 1872, and purchased a farm in German Township, on which he still resides. He was married, in 1850, to Susan Throne, of Richland County, Ohio, a native of York County, Penn., born January 15, 1832, and daughter of Michael and Susannah Throne, who both died in Richland County, Ohio. To our subject and wife were born seven children: Lewis J., Ann M. L., Mary V., Francis M., William Mc., Charles E. and Elizabeth, all now living, except Elizabeth. Mr. Ashton is a Democrat in politics.

SMITH BAXTER, farmer, P. O. Elida, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born October 10, 1824; son of Samuel and Keziah (Cremean) Baxter, who were of English and Scotch descent, and who came from Ross County, Ohio, to this county in 1828, where the father soon afterward died, and where the mother died in 1853. Of their family of nine children only five survive: James, Curtis, Smith, David E. and Eliza. Our subject was married, March 29, 1845, to Miss Mary Cremean, of German Township, this county, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Margaret (Miller) Cremean (both deceased) who came from

Ross County, Ohio, to this county in 1839, and reared a family of eight children, all now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Baxter were born the following children: Sarah E., James J., Elizabeth J., Rachel A., Samuel B., Mary M., Freemont W., Roxana M. and Flora T., all now living but Samuel and Roxana. Mr. Baxter entered land in German Township in 1847, which he cleared and improved, and about ten years later went into general trading, continuing in same until about 1867, after which he confined himself to the lumber trade for several years, then operated his farm for a few years again, and in 1881 engaged in mercantile trade in Elida, Ohio, disposing of his business there in 1883. Since that date Mr. Baxter has been somewhat retired. He has served in some of the township offices. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Baxter was a Democrat until 1852, since which time he has been a staunch Republican.

BENJAMIN BECHTOL, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Center County, Penn., June 21, 1821, son of Samuel and Mary (Ebler) Bechtol, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and who moved in an early day to Delaware County, Ohio, where Mrs. Bechtol died in 1845. Samuel Bechtol then went to Seneca County, Ohio, and came to this county in 1854. He had a family of fourteen children, all now living, excepting one. Our subject was married, September 12, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Waters, of Delaware County, Ohio, a native of Northampton County, Penn., born April 8, 1818, daughter of John and Barbara (Elamire) Waters, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and French-English descent, respectively. Both died in Northampton County, Penn., aged seventy-nine and forty-nine, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Bechtol are the parents of six children, of whom three are now living: Martha M., Alice V., and Caroline C. Our subject has devoted most of his time to the carpenter's trade, at the same time operating a small farm. Mr. and Mrs. Bechtol are members of the Presbyterian Church at Lima, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH P. BENERDOM, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Leesville, Va., November 27, 1826, son of John and Mary (Carr) Benerdom, who were married in Virginia, moved to Ohio in 1834, settling in Carroll County, where they died a few years since. Our subject came to this county in 1864, and settled in German Township, where he still resides. He was married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaret (Junkins) Holms, who now reside in Hardin County, Ohio. To this union have been born nine children: William, Mary, John, Charles, Margaret, Oby, Bertha, Thirsey and Ida, all now living but Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Benerdom are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Allentown, Ohio.

JOHN W. BLACKBURN, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, June 18, 1835, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Cully) Blackburn, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, of Irish and German descent, respectively, and who settled at Wapakonetta, Auglaize Co., Ohio, in 1834, where the father served in the office of land receiver for several years, and about 1844 they came to Allentown, this county, where he purchased land, and built a saw and grist-mill. They reared a large family. William Blackburn served several times in the Legisla-

ture, and was very active in the affairs of this county; he died May 7, 1859, aged seventy years. The widow died December 26, 1878, aged eighty-one years. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and has followed general agriculture all through life. He was married, February 27, 1870, to Miss Mary J. McBride, of this county, by whom he had three sons, two deceased, one now living—William J. Mrs. Blackburn died July 9, 1872, and our subject then married, in August, 1877, Mrs. Charity Stull, of this county, widow of John Stull, by whom she had one son—Abraham. Mr. Blackburn served over three years in the late civil war, in Company B, First Ohio Cavalry, and passed through fiery battles. He was over seven months confined in rebel prisons. In politics he is a Democrat.

DANIEL BROWER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Rockingham County, Va., November 24, 1815, son of John and Hannah (Miller) Brower, of German descent, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Virginia. After the death of John Brower, his widow moved to this county, where she died in June, 1856. Our subject came to this county in 1844, settling on Section 4, German Township, on land entered by his father in about 1832, he having made a trip through this county about that time. Our subject was married, May 20, 1841, to Elizabeth Leedy, also a native of Rockingham County, Va., daughter of John and Eve (Keiser) Leedy, also of German descent, and who died in Rockingham County, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Brower were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Mary C., Melissa J., Joseph M., Sarah E., David B., Lydia M. and Amanda F. Mrs. Brower dying May 7, 1874, our subject married, February 21, 1875, Lydia Miller, a native of Rockingham County, Va., and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Thomas) Miller, who both died in Virginia. Mr. Brower has improved many acres of land in German Township, and has followed general farm work, but for the last ten years has given most of his time to the ministry of the gospel, to members of the old German Baptist persuasion. He was received into the German Baptist Church, with his wife, in 1845; in 1849 to the office of deacon; in 1854 to the ministry, and in 1863 to the eldership, where he has been laboring faithfully in observing the ancient order and practice of the church, laboring with his own hands, that he might not be chargeable to any, and in 1883 he took his stand with the old German Baptist Church, which, in the year 1881, had resolved to withdraw from the many innovations that had crept into the church, and fully adhere to primitive Christianity, as taught by Christ and His Apostles, in all His commands and precepts, as practiced by our forefathers.

WILLIAM J. CREMEAN, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 26, 1830, son of Smith and Mary (Dillen) Cremean, natives of Maryland, and who were married in 1807, in Ross County, Ohio, where they lived until 1831, when they moved to this county, settling in German Township. Of their family of eleven children only three survive: Curtis, Stephen D. and William J. The father died July 28, 1858, and the mother March 2, 1881, aged seventy-six and ninety years respectively. Our subject was married November 6, 1851, to Miss Malvina Smith, a native of Greene County, Ohio, born August 24, 1835,

daughter of William and Elizabeth (Neely) Smith, natives of Virginia, and who were married in this county. They had a family of ten children. The father and mother now reside in Missouri, aged seventy and sixty-eight respectively. To our subject and wife have been born fourteen children, all living: William A., Eliza J., James H., Frances M., Edward S., Henrietta E., Emma, John N., Charles W., Lewis N., Jackson A., Addie L., Bertha M. and Stephen D. Mr. Cremean purchased his farm in 1852, and has followed general agriculture chiefly ever since. He served nine months in the late war of the Rebellion, in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and since 1865 he has devoted considerable time to preaching in "the Church of Christ, in Christian Union," traveling from 1,400 to 2,350 miles annually.

DANIEL CRIDER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Cridersville, Auglaize Co., Ohio, February 15, 1857; son of Isaac and Susan (Searfoss) Crider, natives of Pickaway County, Ohio, where they were married and whence they moved in 1854 to Auglaize County, Ohio, where they lived until 1863, and then moved to Shawnee Township, this county. They reared a family of twelve children, of whom ten are now living, and in the fall of 1884 they removed to Kansas. Our subject was married, March 25, 1880, to Maryettie East, a native of German Township, this county, born October 16, 1862, and daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mumaw) East, natives of Pickaway and Knox Counties, Ohio, respectively, and who were married in this county in 1855, parents of nine children, of whom five are now living. To the union of our subject and wife has been given one son, Orvin M., born December 10, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Crider are members of the United Brethren Church at Elida, Ohio. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB CRITES, farmer, P.O. Allentown, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1822. He was made a cripple for life by accidentally stepping on the knife of a straw-cutter, nearly severing his left foot from the leg. Early in life he commenced to work at the blacksmith trade, an occupation he followed seventeen years. He came to this county, in 1842, and October 2, 1845, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Cremean, who died September 12, 1859, leaving to his care seven children. His second marriage occurred February 5, 1860 with Mrs. Emily Sellars. During his lifetime Mr. Crites served the public in nearly all offices of trust in the township, and to the people of the county he has been very useful as county commissioner, to which office he was twice elected, filling the same with honor to himself and to the full satisfaction of the people. A great many private trusts also have been assigned to him, such as administering on the estates of many of his deceased neighbors. It is his intention and desire, however, to retire from public life and devote his entire attention to his farming interests, (which are considerable,) in addition to which he has, for several years, been engaged more or less extensively in raising stock; his specialties being thorough-bred hogs. Mr. Crites was one of the incorporators of Allen Lodge, I. O. O. F., and for four years was master of German Grange, of which he has thrice been State delegate. Since the age of twenty Mr. Crites has been identified with some religious denomination,

and for several years with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been very useful, filling several offices of the same, at present being superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

ELIAS CRITES, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 21, 1825, son of John D. and Catharine (Petra) Crites, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Berks County, Penn., and moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1812, where they died. Of their family of thirteen children only five are now living: Charles, Amos, Levi, Jacob and Elias. Our subject was married, in 1851, to Miss Catharine Mowery, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Rachel (Dunkel) Mowery, who were among the first settlers in Pickaway County, Ohio, where they lived and died. To our subject and wife were born three children: Mary S. (deceased), John D. and Willison W. Mrs. Crites died in 1862, and in the fall of same year Mr. Crites married Mrs. Leannah (Mowery) Reichelderfer, a sister of his first wife, and widow of Venus Reichelderfer, by whom she had two children, of whom George S. is now living. Our subject came to this county in 1871, and settled in German Township, where he still resides. He spent his early years working at the carpenter's trade, but now follows farming and pays special attention to raising short-horn cattle exclusively. He has served in some of the township offices; in politics he is a Democrat.

DANIEL L. CRITES (deceased) was a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born October 30, 1833; eldest son of Charles and Sophia (Ludwig) Crites, natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio in 1812, locating first in Pickaway County (where they were married October 4, 1832) and in 1839 moving to this county and settling in German Township. They were parents of twelve children, all living but two. The father and mother are now seventy-six and seventy-one years of age respectively. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was reared a farmer. He followed teaching in winter and farm work in summer for a few years. He served two years as deputy auditor in Pickaway County, Ohio. Mr. Crites read medicine in 1854-55, from which time he practiced to some extent until 1862. He served over two years in the late war of the Rebellion as lieutenant in Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1865 he accepted the position as deputy auditor of this county, which he held until 1869, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term in same of William Dowling, who died in August of that year. In 1870 he accepted the position as deputy clerk of the county, in which capacity he served five years, and in 1875 was elected to the office of clerk of the County Courts until 1882. Mr. Crites served as assessor and land appraiser in his township; was surveyor of Putnam County, Ohio; was licensed clerk in the House of Representatives at Columbus, Ohio, during the Sixty-first General Assembly. He took great interest in improving the schools of his village. Our subject was married March 3, 1855, to Miss Martha John, a native of this county, born September 25, 1833, daughter of Griffith and Rachel (Miller) John, and who is now the oldest person living in the township, who is a native of it. To this union were born two daughters: Bertha and Tirzah K. Mrs. Crites' parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and were married in Ross County,

Ohio, in 1816. They reared a family of thirteen children, and settled in this county in 1832, where the father died February 20, 1855, aged sixty-one years, and the mother June 23, 1861, also aged sixty-one years. Daniel L. Crites, the subject of above sketch, died March 30, 1885.

DAVID CULP, farmer, P. O. Elida, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born October 10, 1838, eldest son of Christian and Elizabeth (Good) Culp, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and who were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and moved with their family to this county in 1851. Christian Culp died January 5, 1883. His widow still resides in this county. Our subject was married, June 20, 1861, to Miss Nancy Brenneman, of German Township, this county, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, daughter of John and Nancy (Grove) Brenneman (both deceased) who came from Virginia, and were among the first settlers in Fairfield County, Ohio, and who moved to this county about 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Culp are parents of ten children: John B., Elizabeth A., Emma J., Nancy C., Melinda A., Christian L., Ella M., Cora M., Martha M. and Sarah E., all now living except Elizabeth A. and Ella M. Mr. Culp purchased land in German Township, this county, in 1871, which he has cleared and improved in many ways. He gives considerable attention to the breeding of Durham cattle, pure bred hogs, etc., etc. He suffered a serious loss a few years since by fire, but is now in a prosperous condition. He owns 152 acres good land, with excellent buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Culp are members of the Mennonite Church.

ISRAEL FRAUNFELTER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 16, 1834; son of Adam and Saloma (March) Fraunfelter, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Berks County, that state, moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and here died. Of their family of ten children, eight are now living. Our subject moved first to Ross County, Ohio, and in 1865 came to this county, where he now resides. He operated a dairy for four years and now follows general agriculture. He is a stock grower, making a specialty of Spanish merino sheep, also graded horses, and has a good class of hogs. Mr. Fraunfelter, was married, February 4, 1860, to Miss Leanna Goodman of Pickaway County, Ohio, a native of Hocking County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Sarah (Weaver) Goodman. To this union have been born five children: Frank, Otis, Shanon, James and Mary A. Our subject owns 216 acres good land; has served in some of the township offices; is now infirmiry director. He and his wife hold membership in the Lutheran Church at Elida, Ohio. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLES IRELAND, farmer, P. O. Allentown, is a native of Caroline County, Md., born November 21, 1803, and was reared in Ross County, Ohio, where his parents settled in 1806, and where his mother died. His father died in this county. Our subject came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1835, settling in German Township, where he still resides. He was married in Ross County, Ohio, to Miss Catharine Shobe a native of Virginia, and by her he has nine children. Mr. Ireland has cleared many acres of land in German Township and has given his attention to general agriculture. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE D. KANAWL, farmer and contractor, P. O. Lima, was born in Juniata County, Penn., March 22, 1847; son of John and Bar-

bara A, (Woods) Kanawl, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Juniata County, Penn., and there reared their family. They had nine children: Elizabeth M., Maggie E., John F., William W., George D., Joseph C., Peter P., Henry, and Jacob L., all now living except William W. The mother died in March, 1872, and the father now resides with his second wife in his native county, where he has held the office of commissioner. Our subject came to this county in September, 1866, and engaged in general job work for a few years. He was married in July, 1868, to Miss Adaline E. Ransbottom, of German Township, this county, where she was born October 30, 1852, daughter of Cornelius and Hannah (Reese) Ransbottom, who came to this county about 1831, are still residents of the same, and who here raised a family of nine children: Aluste A., Melissa A., Adaline E., Elzina E., Neuton F., Franklin T., Mabel G., Alonzo L., and Lifus M., all now living except the two last named. To the union of our subject and wife have been born two children: Charles L. and Fannie M. Mr. Kanawl became owner of land in German Township a few years since, and devotes his attention to farm work and contracting in stone work. He is township trustee. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY KIRACOFE, retired farmer, Elida, is a native of Augusta County, Va., born May 13, 1820; son of Henry and Margaret (Detamore) Kiracofe, natives of Virginia and of German descent. They were married in Augusta County, Va., and reared a family of eight children. The father died September 2, 1840, in his native country, aged forty-nine years, and the mother died in this county April 27, 1865, aged seventy-four years. Our subject came to this county in 1847, followed general agriculture in German Township until 1877, since which time he has lived a retired life in the village of Elida, Ohio. He was married April 15, 1841, to Miss Margaret Fifer, of Augusta County, Va., who bore him two children: Robert and Mary A. (latter deceased). Robert now operates his father's farm in the township. Mrs. Kiracofe died July 8, 1844, and Mr. Kiracofe then married, December 5, 1847, Mrs. Elizabeth (Beiler) Metcalf, of this county, who died December 20, 1857, without issue. Our subject married his third wife, Miss Delila Huffer, of this county, September 8, 1859, and by her has three children: Saloma J., Lucinda M. and Henrietta. This Mrs. Kiracofe died August 3, 1884. Mr. Kiracofe has served in some of the township offices. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, in which he is an officer. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. MURRAY, farmer, P. O. Lima, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born February 1, 1820; son of Edward and Christena (Youngblood) Murray, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish and German descent respectively, and who moved to what is now Ashland County, Ohio, where they both died. Our subject was married, October 28, 1840, to Christeann Reese, of Ashland County, Ohio, and a native of Stark County, Ohio, born May 8, 1824, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Stockman) Reese, natives of Stark County, Ohio, of German descent, and who moved to Ashland County, Ohio, at an early day, and later to this county, where they died in German Township. To our subject and wife were born seven children: Daniel, James, Melissa A., Lorenzo D., Roxann,

Isabelle and Charles D.—all living except James. Mr. Murray purchased land in German Township, this county, in 1853, where he now has 120 acres well improved. He has served in some of the township offices; in politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the German Baptist Church.

JAMES H. NEELY, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Bath Township, this county, March 4, 1844; son of William and Matilda (Snodgrass) Neely, who were married in this county August 19, 1840 (of their family only three are now living: Henry C., Alonzo L. and James H.) The father died February 5, 1880, the mother February 10, 1877. Our subject was married October 29, 1864, to Miss Sarah H. Mason, of Bath Township, this county, where she was born October 29, 1846, daughter of Jarvis and Elizabeth (Hall) Mason, early settlers in this county, and the parents of fifteen children. Mr. Mason died several years since; his widow now resides in Bath Township, this county. To our subject and wife were born seven children: Charles E., Juna L., Jesse M., Clifton L., Rufus M., Olive L. and Bessie, all now living except Bessie. Mr. Neely owns 120 acres of good land, and gives his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Neely is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Neely is a Republican.

RICHARD RICE, physician, Elida, was born February 7, 1825, in Oswego County, N. Y.; son of Joseph and Sarah (Buel) Rice, former a son of Asa Rice, and a carpenter by trade, a native of Connecticut; later a native of Vermont, and both of Welsh descent. They were married in Oswego County, N. Y., whence in 1844 they moved to Covington, Ky., and from there, in 1868, to Elida, this county, where they both died. They were parents of thirteen children of whom our subject is the only survivor. Our subject began the study of medicine in Kentucky, and pursued it there for a short time, and graduated in 1853 from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He commenced the practice of his profession in St. Johns, Auglaize County, Ohio, where he remained about two years, then in 1855, came to Elida, this county. Dr. Rice was married in August, 1849, to Miss Samantha M. Carman, of Clinton Co., Ohio, daughter of James and Rosanna (Ellis) Carman, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively. To our subject and wife were born three children of whom two are now living: Carman B. and Charles B. Mrs. Rice died July 22, 1871, and Dr. Rice then married, August 7, 1873, Miss Sarah Brown, of Wood County, Ohio, a native of Perry County, Ohio, born April 15, 1827, daughter of Rev. Matthew Brown, a native of Virginia. The Doctor served three years in the late war of the Rebellion, in McLaughlin's Squadron, Ohio Cavalry, and was promoted from private to captain in 1862, and in 1863 to major. He returned home in 1864. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAAC SAWMILLER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in German Township, this county, March 28, 1845, son of Jacob and Mary A. (Huff) Sawmiller, who were married in this county, and reared a family, of whom four are now living: Ruhanna, Isaac, Sylvester and John. The father died in 1877, the mother still resides in this county. At the death of his father, our subject became owner of land in German Township, this county, on which he now resides, and has added to and

improved the same. He was married March 28, 1872, to Miss Maggie Herring, of this county, born in German Township, February 18, 1852, daughter of Emanuel and Julia (Crites) Herring, who were also married in this county, rearing but one child, Maggie, wife of our subject. Her father died in May, 1852, and her mother September 22, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Sawmiller were born four children: John B., Viola M., Arvilla J. and Addie L. Mr. Sawmiller gives his attention to general agriculture; also operates a threshing machine in the season. He served two years in the late war of the Rebellion, in Company A, First Ohio Cavalry, passing through many hard fought battles, and coming out unscathed. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES N. SHANE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, January 29, 1831, son of Samuel and Sophia A. (Bower) Shane, natives of Ohio and Maryland, and of Irish, English and Dutch descent respectively. They were married in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1823, then moved to Holmes County, Ohio, returning to Tuscarawas County, from which Samuel Shane was representative in 1836. He was general of the Holmes County militia at one time. In 1838 they moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where the father died in 1849, aged forty-nine; the mother died in this county in 1874 aged sixty-seven. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three are now living: Elizabeth, Alvina and James N. Our subject moved to Iowa in 1855, and returned to Ohio in 1859, remaining in Muskingum County until 1868, and then coming to this county. He engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business in Lima, Ohio, and in 1871 purchased the land on which he now resides, and which he has cleared and improved. Mr. Shane was married August 23, 1855, to Miss Mary McCain, of Muskingum County, Ohio, where she was born March 3, 1831, daughter of James and Sarah (Croy) McCain, natives of New Jersey and West Virginia, and of Irish and German descent respectively. They were married in Muskingum County, Ohio, and there reared a family of nine children. Here Mr. McCain died, and his widow still resides. To our subject and wife were born three children: Kate, Frank D. and Sarah E.

DANIEL STAVER, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in July, 1829; son of Jacob and Catharine Staver, natives of same county and State, and who were parents of eight children, two of whom died when sixteen years old; six now living. Catharine Staver, our subject's mother, died when he was fifteen years old; his father and five of his children moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1869, where he bought a farm and engaged in agriculture. He remained a widower the rest of his life, and died in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years, ten months and six days. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Tobias Staver, had nine children living when he died, and his grandfather on his mother's side, Frederick Sprecher, had four children living when he died. Daniel Staver's great grandfather, on his father's side, came from Germany when a young man. He was the first Lutheran preacher in this section of country, when there were yet Indians in these parts. Our subject remembers seeing, when a boy, the old church wherein his great grandfather preached; it was of logs and weather-boarded, and was used as a church about ninety years; was

then torn down and converted into a dwelling-house. Daniel Staver came to Pickaway County, Ohio, when twenty-one years old, having then but sixty cents left. He hired to work on a farm, and saved his money till he had earned \$1,300, and in the spring of 1860 he came to this county, settling in German Township. Mr. Staver was married in the same year to Elizabeth Crites, of German Township, this county, daughter of Cyrus and Catharine Crites, natives of Pickaway county, Ohio, both now deceased, and three of whose children are now living: Amos, Isaac and Catharine. To our subject and wife have been born nine children, of whom five are now living: Sarah, Jacob, Adaline, Cyrus and Emma. Mr. Staver owns 260 acres of well improved land. He served his township three years as trustee, and fourteen years as treasurer, which latter office he still fills. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church in Allentown. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES A. SWISHER, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, November 22, 1842; son of Jackson and Melissa (Pilcher) Swisher, the former born in Rockingham County, Va., and the latter in Vinton County, Ohio. They were married in Vinton County, and reared a family of seven children, of whom four are now living: James A., Minerva, Lafayette W. and Amanda. The mother died in 1858; the father now resides in Clarke County, Mo. Our subject was married, November 16, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Baxter, a native of German Township, this county, daughter of Smith and Mary (Cremean) Baxter, now residents of German Township, this county, and to this union were born seven children: Clara B., Mary A., Linnie M., Edna A., Ama R., Ola M., and Charles E., all living except Charles E. Mr. Swisher served in the late war of the Rebellion from August, 1861, to May, 1865, passing through twenty-two engagements, in the last of which, at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864, he was wounded by a musket ball passing through the left knee, necessitating amputation of the leg just above the knee. Mrs. Swisher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Swisher is a member of Jehu John Post No. 476, G. A. R., at Elida, Ohio. He has given some attention to carpentering. In politics he is a Democrat.

HERMAN TREMPERT, farmer, P. O. Lima, is a native of Saxony, Germany, born in December, 1836; son of John and Margaret (Miller) Trempert, who came with their family of four sons to America in 1850, settling in German Township, this county, where the father and mother died. One of the sons was killed in the late war of the Rebellion; the remaining three are now living: Charles, Edward and Herman. Our subject was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary Hany, of Montgomery County, Ohio (where he was then working), a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Mary Hany, also natives of Germany. Mr. Hany died a few years since, and his widow now resides with our subject. To Mr. Trempert and wife have been born three children: Anna, Ella and Lizzie. He has 120 acres of land which he has improved, and on which he has good buildings, etc., and here he gives his attention to general farming and stock-raising. In politics Mr. Trempert is a Democrat.

AMOS YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 25, 1843, son of John and Sarah (Meyers) Young, natives of Berks

County, Penn., where they married. They moved to Ohio in 1820, and settled in Fairfield County, where they died, the former in December 1842, and the latter in April 1879. They were buried in Dutch Hollow cemetery. Of their family of twelve children, four are now living : David, Sylvanus, Silas, and Amos. Our subject, who is the youngest in the family, was married in this county April 2, 1865, to Miss Rebecca Crites, of German Township, daughter of Charles and Sophia (Ludwig) Crites, who still reside in German Township, and to this union were born two daughters : Aurelia and Melinda, both now living. The mother died June 13, 1869. Mr. Young was married November 19, 1874, to his present wife, Mrs. Catharine (Pfeifer) Borst of German Township, this county, widow of Michael Borst, who died March 25, 1870, (by whom she had two children—Mary and William—latter deceased), and daughter of Nicholas and Eva (Zioer) Pfeifer, natives of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, and who came to America about 1834, halting first at Springfield, Ohio, thence moving to Fairfield County, Ohio, from there coming to German Township, this county, where they died, both in November, 1871. They were parents of eleven children, all now living. To the union of our subject and wife have been born one son and one daughter : Oscar N. and Lelia M. Mr. Young did not make a permanent settlement in this county until 1868. He followed saw-milling from 1871 to 1874. He makes a specialty of breeding Spanish Merino sheep. He was township clerk from 1879 to 1883, land appraiser in 1880. In politics he is a Democrat. Both Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.



JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN AKERMAN, farmer, P. O. Herring. The father of our subject, William Akerman, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., April 17, 1810, and came to Perry County, Ohio, with his parents when but five years of age. On arriving at maturity he removed to Morgan County, Ohio, where he lived till 1834 when he came to this county and entered 120 acres of wild land, placing the same under cultivation; he also added other land, and at the time of his death owned 254 acres. He held several offices of trust in the township and filled the office of county commissioner four full terms. He was a son of John and Nancy (Baird) Akerman of Pennsylvania. He was married May 9, 1833, to Miss Kezia Carroll, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, May 17, 1814, daughter of Andrew and Letitia (Beech) Carroll, of Pennsylvania. They were parents of thirteen children: Samuel B., Nancy (deceased), John, William H. (deceased), Maria J., Andrew J. (deceased), James M., Mary S., David C. (deceased), Albert J., Newton, Letitia (deceased), and Kezia. Mr. Akerman had one brother, John, and two sisters, Maria and Jane. He died October 9, 1878. Mrs. Akerman had three sisters—Margaret, Sabina and Ruth. John Akerman, the subject of this sketch, was born May 12, 1838, in Allen County, Ohio, and has always been a farmer. He enlisted in Company I, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was under command of Gen. Sherman nearly four years taking part in all general engagements from Pittsburg Landing to the close of the war; was promoted to sergeant in May 18, 1863; first lieutenant in September, 1864, and had command of a company till mustered out. He was a charter member of Dexter Gilbert Post, No. 206 G. A. R.; is a member of Sager Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the P. of H.; he is a member of the Christian Church, and president of Northwestern Ohio Christian Conference. For four years Mr. Akerman was township trustee in Hardin County, where he lived from 1865 till 1872, and the following nine years he lived in Paulding County, Ohio, where he improved a farm of forty acres; was trustee five years and justice of the peace three years, and land appraiser one year. Mr. Akerman married October 31, 1858, Sarah A., daughter of Christian and Eve (Stumbaugh) Fisher, born in Perry County, Ohio, September 15, 1840. To this union were born ten children: Norton, William N., Emma M., Eugene, Charles H. (deceased), Loren E., John J. (deceased), Junetta, Newton and Cora. Our subject in politics is a Democrat.

SOLOMON H. ARNOLD, farmer and county infirmary director, P. O. Herring, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 10, 1843; son of Hickman and Martha (Garree) Arnold; former, a son of Solomon and Barbara (Stonebrook) Arnold, early settlers of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, was born in 1820, died in 1848 (he was a captain in the Ohio National Guards in an early day); latter was born near Bridgeport, Ohio, and is

still living. To them were born two children—Solomon H. and Joseph. Our subject's mother's second husband is Samuel Fackler, by whom she has eight children: Philip H., Catharine, Isaac, Simon, Eva, Henderson, Samuel and Maggie. Our subject was reared on a farm and his educational advantages were limited to the common schools. He was but four years old when his father died and but ten when his mother again married. He remained at home until he attained his twentieth year, then commenced working at odd jobs. In 1853 his mother and step-father moved to this county, locating near Beaver Dam. The first real estate Mr. Arnold owned was 100 acres of wild land in Paulding County, Ohio, and he paid for the same by day-labor. In 1864 he went to Bureau County, Ill., to work in a mill, but soon after enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry with Capt. E. R. Virden, going into camp at Peoria. He was mustered into service June 6, and eventually his regiment relieved the One Hundred and Twenty-Second at Cairo. He took no part in active engagements, but was busily employed as clerk in the commissariat department and in transporting prisoners up and down the river. He received an honorable discharge in October 1864, and for a time worked at the carpenter's trade. January 25, 1866, Mr. Arnold married Miss Sarah Milliken, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 27, 1843, and to them were born six sons: Thomas, Ernest B., William, Joseph F., Carrie C. and Elsworth. Since his marriage our subject has followed the occupation of a farmer, and located in Jackson Township, in this county. In 1871 he sold out and purchased a farm of J. Wood, paying him the sum of \$6,000. He erected in 1882 the first brick residence in this vicinity. He has dealt more or less extensively in stock in addition to his other farm interests. Mr. Arnold was a charter member of a grange which has since been removed and is now called Rattlesnake Grange. He is class-leader of the West Point Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is an active Democrat. Having received the nomination, Mr. Arnold was elected county infirmary director at the fall election of 1883, and has since performed the duties of the office with honor to himself and to the full satisfaction of the people.

T. W. CORBET, Evangelical Lutheran minister, P. O. Herring, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, January 12, 1819, eldest child of Peter and Elizabeth (Barber) Corbet, natives of England. Peter Corbet came to America about 1806, when eighteen years of age. His death occurred August 4, 1855; his wife died in the fall of 1839. Two of their ten children died young, and those who grew to maturity are Thomas W., Sarah A., Rachel R., Peter (an M. D.), Adam, Joseph, Elizabeth and Rev. John B. At the age of twenty years our subject entered the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he finished a curriculum, graduating in 1844. He also took a course in theology at Gettysburg Seminary, and soon after entered upon the duties of his chosen profession in his native county as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has labored as such in Perry, Van Wert, Hardin and Allen Counties, coming to the latter county in 1860 and locating in Lafayette, Jackson Township, where he has since resided, and where for twenty years he has filled the office of school director. His health having failed to such an extent as to cause

his partial retirement from active life, he accepted the office of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1882, and the duties thereof he has filled with honor to himself and to the full satisfaction of the people. His first marriage occurred November 1, 1849, with Elizabeth C. Robins, who was born July 9, 1832, daughter of John and Mary Robins, natives of England, and early settlers of Guernsey County, Ohio, where Mrs. Corbet was born. To this union were born six children: Emma C. (wife of M. Contris), William H. (treasurer of Van Wert County, Ohio), Mary E., Charles M., Ella A. and Edward H. Politically our subject is a Democrat.

WILLIAM CRAIG, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Fayette County, Penn., January 19, 1804; son of Joseph and Elenor (Sargent) Craig. Joseph Craig was a son of William and Martha (Lytle) Craig, born in New Jersey in July, 1776, killed by a falling tree in 1824. Elenor Craig died in 1812, leaving four children: Andrew, William, Joseph and Richard, of whom William is the only survivor. Joseph Craig married, for his second wife, Susan (Coughenour) Bright, who died in about 1820, leaving two daughters: Sarah and Elenor. (Elenor is the wife of John Lilly, of Brownsville, Penn., and mother of five children: William, Robert, Ira, John and Joseph). Sarah now lives with her brother William. Our subject received a limited education, and early in life served an apprenticeship to learn the chair-making and painting trades, which occupations he followed several years. He came to Adams County, Ohio, in 1822, from there removing to Highland County, and while here he entered land in 1835 in Allen County, and four years after removed to the same. He cleared about 100 acres of this land, and in 1868 came to the farm, which is still his home. Mr. Craig has retired in a measure from active life, although the management of his farm has been under his directions. He has also been quite an extensive stock grower. Mr. Craig was married in 1825 to Sarah Taylor, who died in 1840. She bore him one son who grew to maturity—Richard, a farmer in Iowa. (He married Mary McDougal, of Davenport, and by her has three children: William, Mary and Sarah.) In politics our subject has been a life-long Democrat.

THOMAS DOTSON, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 20, 1836, son of Charles and Mary M. (Debenbaugh) Dotson, former a native of Pennsylvania, who in his younger days was a teamster, making nine trips over the Rocky Mountains, once with a drove of hogs. Although of a quiet nature he was a public-spirited man and took an active part in public improvements. He died July 4, 1862, aged fifty-eight years, seven months, eight days. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, reared in Fairfield County, Ohio, died January 28, 1847, aged thirty-seven years, eleven months. They had twelve children: Rufus, Catherine, Samuel, Daniel, Thomas, Hannah, Caroline, Stephen, Charles, Mary, Isaac and Sarah. Mary and Thomas are the only residents of Allen County at present. Our subject was but six years of age when his parents removed to this county, locating in Shawnee Township, where he grew to maturity. He obtained a common school education, and at the age of eighteen years entered upon his career in life as a farmer, which he has made the occupation of his life. From the date of his marriage till

1871, he rented a farm, but in that year purchased the property where he now lives. He has been a hard-working, energetic man, and as a result of hardships and exposure suffers more or less from inflammatory rheumatism, but his farm is carried on under his management by the assistance of his children. Having been early in life thrown upon his own resources, his property is the accumulation of years of labor, and the appearance of his farm denotes him to be a practical farmer. September 28, 1854, Mr. Dotson married Susanna Betz, who was born in Ross County in 1833, and came to this county in 1842. She was reared by Isaac Heffner, her mother having died while she was an infant. To our subject and wife were born eleven children: Caroline (deceased), Clara (wife of J. W. McClure), Isaac, Eliza, Stephen, Thomas, Mary, Albert, Katie, Jacob and Milly.

ISAAC DOTSON, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Shawnee Township, this county, July 31, 1859, son of Thomas and Susanna (Betz) Dotson. He received a common school education and entered upon his career in life as a farmer. He has resided on his present farm six years, and bears the reputation of being an enterprising young man, and is regarded as one of the rising young farmers of Jackson Township. He makes no specialty other than the usual crops and stock. Mr. Dotson married, February 20, 1879, Miss Mellie May Shipley, who was born May 30, 1862. They have one child, Pearly Lewis Delino, born August 20, 1880. Mrs. Dotson is the only survivor of the five children of Benedict and Samantha (Durbin) Shipley, natives of Knox County, Ohio, and who came to this county in 1863. Mr. Shipley died August 19, 1880; his widow survives. Our subject is a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is an active Democrat.

E. LINCOLN DURBIN, hardware merchant, Lafayette, was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 3, 1860, third in the family of ten children of Samuel and Rachel (Shipley) Durbin, natives of Knox County, Ohio, and now living in Anglaize Township, this county. Mr. Durbin was married September 21, 1882, to Miss Mary F. Cook, daughter of William H. Cook, and born in Putnam County, Ohio, November 27, 1861. Their only boy, Charles Elsworth, was born August 1, 1883. Our subject's earliest recollections are of Allen County, his parents having located in Anglaize Township in 1866. He finished his education at the Normal School at Ada, Ohio, and embarked upon his business career at Lafayette in June, 1882, purchasing the hardware stock of S. W. Merchant. By close attention to business, and through his courteous manner in attending to the wants of his customers, his trade steadily increased, necessitating an increase of stock, which he has made in proportion to the demand, his sales amounting to nearly \$4,000 per year. In connection with his other stock Mr. Durbin also handles a line of agricultural implements. He and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Durbin is a member of the Council; politically he is a Republican.

LEMUEL EVERSOLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Herring, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 30, 1829; son of Peter and Rebecca (Snyder) Eversole, natives of Perry County, Ohio. They were the parents of seven children who grew to maturity: Eliza, Catherine, Francis,

Nancy (deceased), Lemuel, Rebecca and Daniel. When our subject was but two years of age his parents removed to Blackswamp, in Sandusky County, Ohio, where they both died in 1835, within a month of each other. Our subject was thus early thrown on his own resources, and his educational advantages were necessarily limited to a few months each year in the common schools. At the death of his parents he returned to Perry County, and until he arrived at the age of seventeen years resided with his uncle, John Eversole. He then served as apprentice to the carpenter trade for three years, and received for his labors the sum of \$30 and his clothes; three months after his time was out he went to California, and for about two years engaged in mining and constructing gold washers. Soon after his return East, in the spring of 1852, he purchased wild land in Allen County, Ohio, and during the winter of that year he worked for Mussey & Winn, of Lima, at cabinet-making. The following six years he worked at his trade in the eastern part of the county, and during this time sold his land and purchased the farm of 320 acres upon which he now resides, and on which he has made all the improvements, having placed it under a state of cultivation, making it second to none in this vicinity. He erected in 1872 a fine bank barn, and in 1875 a fine brick residence, among the first in the township. In May, 1864, our subject enlisted, and was appointed second corporal of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio National Guards in the 100 days' service with Capt. King, of Delphos. Mr. Eversole was married, July 8, 1855, to Miss Sarah Nash, born in Jackson Township, this county, July 11, 1837, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Akins) Nash, who were among the early settlers of the county, former deceased, latter now living at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. To the union of our subject and wife were born twelve children: George W., of Van Wert County, Ohio; Eliza J. (wife of L. B. Harrod), Frank J. (in California), John E., Charles A., Elva C., Daniel B., Nettie B., Lemuel N., Aura D., Ralph and an infant (deceased). While a resident of Perry County Mr. Eversole united with the I. O. O. F., and was one of the charter members of the Order at Lima. He has been a consistent member of the Christian Church about three years; is one of the present township trustees; is a school director. For several years he has been considered among the most extensive as well as successful stock-raisers of the neighborhood. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

JOSEPH FISHER, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Perry County, Ohio, August 3, 1828, son of Christian Fisher, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, and died August 22, 1863, aged sixty-six years. Christian Fisher came to Allen County in 1854, and held several offices of trust in this and Perry Counties. His widow, *nee* Eve Stombaugh, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 12, 1810, and is still living. They were parents of eleven children: Levi, Joseph, Margaret, Elizabeth, Eve, Charles, Sarah, Hannah, Catherine, Franklin and Frederick. Five of the above are still living, Charles, Sarah and Joseph being residents of this county. Our subject received a common school education, and remained with his parents until after arriving at maturity. In 1854 he came to Allen County, and located upon the farm which is still his home, and which is now under such a state of cultivation as to denote a thrifty

owner. Mr. Fisher owns ninety-one acres. He owned the first separator in this vicinity, and for twenty seasons followed threshing. He was also among the first to adopt the new agricultural implements, such as mowers, reapers, etc. Under Gen. Sherman he served his country nearly four years, having enlisted in Company I, Forty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Our subject was married January 27, 1850, to Jemima Stockberger, of Perry County, born January 14, 1830, and to this union six children were born: Mary A. (wife of J. H. Umداugh), Benjamin F., Almanary (wife of James W. King), Noah (deceased), Martha ElDora and Sarah. Mrs. Fisher is a daughter of George and Christine (Boyer) Stockberger, of Pennsylvania, who settled in Perry County, Ohio, in 1804; the father died in 1846, the mother in 1850. They were parents of thirteen children: Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Nancy, Susan, Catherine, Christine, Hannah, George, Solomon, Jemima and Joseph. Our subject is an active member of Dexter Gilbert Post, G. A. R., also of a grange; he has served as township trustee several terms; is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and voted for Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.

HARRISON HEFFNER, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 25, 1834. Isaac Heffner, the father of our subject, was prominent among the self-made men of this county. Commencing in life a poor man, with but a limited education, he eventually became one of the largest land owners of the county, and at the time of his death owned about 1,500 acres of land, nearly all of which he had improved. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 12, 1809, and when a child was taken by his parents to Ross County, Ohio, where he grew to maturity. In May, 1833, he married Mary May, born in 1807, daughter of John and Mary (Strouse) May, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Ross County. In about 1842 Isaac Heffner came with his family to this county, and here erected the first brick house built in Jackson Township, where he died May 30, 1884. He was a very public-spirited man, and much credit is due him for the present state of development Jackson Township has obtained. He was the founder of the church deeded to the Christian denomination, although for years a member of the German Reformed Church. Our subject has resided upon his present farm since 1863. He is one of the most extensive stock dealers in this vicinity, his herd consisting of thoroughbred shorthorns. He was married April 30, 1863, to Miss Mahaley Ice, who was born in Auglaize Township, this county, March 11, 1842, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Shelenberger) Ice, natives of Pennsylvania, and who are among the early settlers of Auglaize Township, this county. To this union were born six children: Mary L., Charles E., Jennie A., Rison B., William G. and Harry H. Mr. Heffner has served the people of Jackson Township as trustee. He has for several years been identified with the German Reformed Church. In politics he is an active Democrat.

ELIJAH HELSER, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 20, 1815; son of John Helser, a farmer, born in Virginia, and died in Perry County, where he was an early settler, and whose wife, Mary (Reisen), was also a native of Virginia. They were the parents of nine children: William (deceased), John, Daniel (deceased), Catherine

(deceased), Elijah, George, Peter, Levi and Mary. The Helser family are of German extraction, and their ancestors were among the colonists who settled in Virginia. Our subject was educated in the old subscription schools, and reared a farmer. Early in life he learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker, which he followed in his native county about fourteen years, saving enough of his earnings during the time to buy 240 acres of wild land in this county, where he removed with his family in 1854. He has placed his land under a high state of cultivation, and in 1860 erected a large frame barn, which at that time was the best in the township. In 1875 he erected the second brick residence in the township. Mr. Helser has been an extensive stock grower, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. He was married in 1841 to Eliza, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Snyder) Eversole, and to this union were born nine children: John W. (married to Milly A. Sivitz), James G. (married to Sarah Long), Lemuel L. (married to Esther Ashum), Daniel O. (married to Ella Grant), Sarah A. (wife of F. R. Thompson, an M. D. in Nebraska), Melvina, George E., Jennie F. and Peter F. (deceased). Our subject is a charter member of Jackson Grange. In politics he is a Democrat, voting first for Van Buren.

SOLOMON HUBER, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, October 24, 1851, eldest son of Jacob and Annie (Depler) Huber, former a native of Germany, latter of Swiss descent, early settlers of Richland Township (both now deceased). They were the parents of six children: Solomon, John (deceased), Matilda (deceased), William W., Jacob D., and John T. Our subject received a limited common school education, and commenced farming and stock-raising at the age of twenty-one, which he has since followed on the farm where he still resides. Mr. Huber is a public spirited man and takes an active part in public enterprises and improvements, and deserves much credit for what he has done toward assisting in the development of this part of the county. As a farmer and stock-raiser, his aim is to excel, and a fine residence, substantial barn and cattle sheds bear testimony of his enterprise. He is an extensive breeder of and dealer in extra pure Poland-China hogs. Our subject was married September 12, 1875, to Mary M., daughter of Benjamin Franklin, born in Jackson Township, this county, January 26, 1856. Their only child now living, William Henry Perry, was born June 7, 1876; those deceased are Annie E. and Matilda A. Mr. Huber since 1872 has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; politically he is a leader in the Democratic party. He has served two terms as road supervisor, and two years as school director, an office he still holds as clerk; is a member of township school board. In manner Mr. Huber is very quiet and peaceable, aiming to be the friend of all. He is highly respected by all who know him intimately, and stands among the best citizens of the township or county.

SAMUEL KNOBLE, dealer in stoves and tinware, Lafayette, was born in Switzerland, July 27, 1830, son of Frederick and Anna (Zeiset) Knoble (both deceased). Of their nine children six are now living: Elizabeth, Ann, Susannah, Samuel, Mary and John. Those deceased are Frederick, Mary M. and an infant. In 1834 our subject's parents immigrated to America, and in 1835 located in Wayne County, Ohio,

where he grew to maturity. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the trade of tinsmith. In 1860 he removed to Allen County, and for three years was engaged in business at Beaver Dam, and then removed his stock to Lafayette, this county, where he has since continued his business, and in 1876 took his eldest son, Henry, into partnership. In connection with the regular stock of stoves and tinware they handle agricultural implements, and make a specialty of roofing and spouting. In 1861, Mr. Knoble enlisted as musician in the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry Band, serving one year. Mr. Knoble was married, in 1854, to Jane E. Chitester, who was born at Mount Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, July 10, 1831, and their children are Henry, Sarah E. (wife of J. L. Heath) and John G. telegraph operator. Henry was born March 27, 1855, married March 16, 1882 to Jennie Gansel, who bore him one child, Goldie, born March 16, 1883. Several years since our subject became a member of the Lodge, F. & A. M. at Massillon, Ohio, and at its organization became a charter member of Sager Lodge, 513, of Lafayette. He is identified with the Lutheran Church; politically he is a Democrat. He has held the offices of township clerk and recorder of the corporation.

JOHN LONES, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 18, 1815, son of John and Mary Magdalene (Strickler) Lones. John Lones, the father of our subject, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and died about 1843, aged fifty-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation, an early settler of Fairfield County, Ohio. His wife, a native of Pennsylvania, died about 1860, aged seventy-four years. They were parents of ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity: Catharine, Elizabeth, Leonard, Sarah, Lydia, Rebecca, John and Rose Ann; only three of this family are now living. Our subject was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the old subscription schools. In 1838 he removed to this county, where he purchased eighty acres of land at \$1.25 per acre, and he still resides upon the same to which he has added 160 acres. The old log hut which he erected within three weeks after his arrival in the county, is still standing, and is occupied by his son Levi. The one in which he now lives was built in 1850. Mr. Lones was one of the six founders of the Lutheran Church. He belonged to the old time militia both in Franklin and Allen Counties in an early day. He was married, November 18, 1847, to Elizabeth Baker, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, January 9, 1814; she died January 4, 1884. She was the mother of twelve children: Samuel, Mary J., Nancy (deceased), William, Henry, Julia A. (deceased), Levi, Lucinda, Michael (deceased), Daniel (deceased), Susan and Aaron, all of whom except two grew to maturity. Our subject has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party.

MOSES McCLUER, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Allen County, Ohio, December 1, 1826; son of Samuel and Margaret (Watt) McCluer. Samuel McCluer was born November 17, 1793, in Harrison County, Ky., where he lived till the war of 1812, in which he served as private. After the war he removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he married Margaret Watt, who was born July 6, 1800. Samuel McCluer was a very influential man, sober and upright, quick to decide right from wrong, choosing the former. He would willingly divide with those in need.

For many years previous to his death, which occurred December 29, 1876, he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first wife bore him twelve children: Sarah A., Nathaniel, Mary, Thomas, Moses, Elizabeth, Nancy, Cynthia, Margaret, Samuel, Robert and an infant. By his second wife—Elizabeth Patterson, born in 1824—he had eleven children: John, Catherine, Isabel, James, Esther, Eliza, Joseph, Newton, Alexander, Benjamin and William. Eleven of his twenty-three children are still living, also his second wife. Our subject was the first white child born in this county, and at the time of his birth the nearest neighbor known to his parents was thirty miles distant. He remained with his parents until his twenty-third year, assisting in clearing a large tract of land, having always lived within three miles of his birth-place. His education was neglected, the object being at that time rather how to obtain food and raiment. Since arriving at manhood Mr. McCluer has obtained a fair education, enabling him to transact all kinds of business; he was administrator to his father's estate. His first real estate consisted of forty acres of wild land, which he has improved, as well as the additional 224 acres which he has made at intervals. He also owns 108 acres in Bath Township, which joins the old home farm. Our subject was married July 23, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Murray, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 8, 1831, daughter of John Murray. She died March 7, 1855, having borne her husband four children, only two of whom were named: Martha (deceased) and Margaret T. Mr. McCluer was married October 18, 1855, on the second occasion, to Elizabeth K. Greer, of Montgomery County, Ohio, born January 18, 1836, daughter of Joshua and Rebecca (Pierson) Greer, of Kentucky and New Jersey respectively (they located in Bath Township, Allen County, in 1841). Mrs. McCluer is the mother of eight children: John M. (married to Clarissa Dotson), Isaac (married to Margaret Dotson), Rebecca (wife of J. Sweeter), Robert W. (married to Cora Bresler), Samuel L., Joshua G., Moses A. and Cynthia A. Mr. McCluer owes no man. He is consulted upon and takes an active interest in all public improvements and enterprises, and has always been liberal in the support of public institutions. He was a Whig originally, but since its birth a member of the Republican party. He offered his services to his country during the war, but was not accepted on account of disability. For eight years he has been a consistent member of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRISON MALTBIE, retired preacher, Lafayette, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 5, 1807; son of Benjamin Maltbie. He was reared on a farm, and completed his education at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1828, and changed his membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1842; was licensed to preach in 1844; ordained a deacon in 1851; entered the traveling connection in 1853; ordained an elder in 1857. He traveled as circuit preacher for twenty years in Allen, Hardin, Logan, Auglaize, Shelby, Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam and Hancock Counties, Ohio. In 1834 he purchased his first land in Shawnee Township, Allen County, and removed to the same with his family in 1847, they remaining there during his absence, while engaged in his professional duties.

He is now retired from active life, and become a supernumerary. Mr. Maltbie was married four times, first to Susannah Dowling, who bore him three children: Salas B., William F. and Margaret A.; second to Nancy J. Wilkinson, who bore him one son—Thomas A.; third to Emily J. Wilkinson, who bore him one child (deceased in infancy); and fourth, April 4, 1882, to Mrs. Ann Moore (maiden name Ann Lochead), born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 4, 1823 (she was thrice married, first to John Moore, second to Smith Moore, and by each of these had two children, all now deceased). Mr. Maltbie has spent about fifteen years of his life in the schoolroom as teacher; was county surveyor of Shelby County three years.

ROBERT MEHAFFEY, real estate and stock dealer, Lafayette. Prominent among the self-made men of Allen County, is Robert Mehaffey, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 23, 1833. Until 1849 his life was spent upon a farm in his native land. In 1850 he arrived in America and took up his residence in Jackson Township, this county. His property at this time consisted of a sixpenny piece and a few articles in a valise. He attended school during the winter and labored during the summer, receiving as a compensation \$6.00 per month. He came to Lafayette in 1852, and entered the employ of Dr. N. Sager, with whom he remained about seven years. He then purchased a stock of dry goods, and continued in business about eleven years, since when he has led a varied business career, dealing in real estate, farming, stock dealing, etc. Mr. Mehaffey was elected justice of the peace and served as such six years. In 1869 he was elected as clerk of the court and performed the duties of that office two terms with honor. In January, 1875, he was elected president of the First National Bank, of Lima. Three years later he severed his connection with the bank, and for several years remained out of that line of business, but eventually re-entered the organization and became president of the Merchant's Bank, of Lima, which office he still retains. His real estate business is very extensive, as well as his live stock interests, having for about thirteen years been one of the largest dealers in short-horn cattle in the county. He filled the quota for men during the war of the Rebellion, and was instrumental in clearing the township from draft; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the state militia, under Gov. Tod. Mr. Mehaffey is a charter member of Sager Lodge, 513, F. & A. M., Lafayette. His brother, James, who accompanied him to America, died in St. Louis, about 1867. August 19, 1856, Mr. Mehaffey was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Richardson, of Lima, who was born January 5, 1834. This union has been blessed with three children, William R. (with Moore Bros., Lima, Ohio), Edith Alice (wife of Dr. Hill, of Toledo, Ohio) and George Edgar, at home.

MICHAEL MURRAY, farmer, P. O., Beaver Dam, eldest son of John W. and Dorcas (Widmire) Murray, was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 24, 1826. After receiving a common school education he commenced farming, which has been the principal occupation of his life, and in which he has been very successful. Our subject was united in marriage November 6, 1851, with Miss Elizabeth Guthrie, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 17, 1833. Her death occurred February

11, 1881. This union was blessed with eleven children, Mary J., America A. (deceased), Emma S. (deceased), James B., Ellen, Sarah, John, Tabitha, Sydney, Lettie M. and an infant deceased. During the years 1863, 1864 our subject served as assessor of the township, and in 1866 was elected justice of the peace, which latter office he filled with honor to himself two successive terms. He is an active member of Liberty Grange and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JAMES W. MURRAY, farmer, P. O., Herring, was born on the farm which is still his home, August 18, 1838. His father, John W. Murray, was born in Pennsylvania in 1794, went to Highland County, Ohio, in 1807, came to this county in October, 1834, locating on Section 7, Jackson Township. He was a self-made man and very prominent in all public enterprises. He served as township trustee several times; although not in active service he was a volunteer in the war of 1812; his death occurred January 3, 1868. His wife, Dorcas (*nee* Widmire) Murray, was born in Virginia, March 20, 1805, and is still living. They had a family of ten children, Michael, Sydna J., Elizabeth A. (deceased) John B., Robert R., James W., George W., William (deceased), and two infants deceased. Robert R. served three years in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, during the civil war. Our subject's education was limited to a few months each year in the common schools of the day, and farming has been the occupation of his life. He assisted in clearing the home farm, upon which he has made most of the modern improvements, in shape of buildings, etc. January 23, 1862, Mr. Murray married Miss Bridget C. Boyd, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 6, 1844, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Crager) Boyd, who came to this county in 1844, and are still living. By this union were born four children, James J., Leonia F., Charles E. and Wilbur B. (latter deceased). Our subject served the township as assessor in 1874-75; he is an active member of Liberty Grange 636; for fifteen years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

SANFORD P. PHILLIPS, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 17, 1847; son of James and Mary (Hughs) Phillips, natives of Knox County, Ohio, and Pennsylvania respectively, and residents of Richland Township, this county. They were parents of eight children: Levi, Allen, Nelson, Shannon, Sarah (wife of E. Huber), John, James and Sanford P. Our subject's education was limited to the common schools, and he has made farming the principal occupation of his life. He was brought to this county in 1852, and grew to maturity in Richland Township. He came to his present farm in 1871, cleared the same and placed it under a high state of cultivation. During the year 1882 he erected one of the finest dwellings in this part of the township. Mr. Phillips was married March 3, 1870, to Miss Mary Huber, daughter of William Huber, born in Richland Township, this county, January 20, 1850, and to this union have been born two children: William Arthur, born June 2, 1873, and James Archie, born January 20, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips also reared Sally Huber, a younger sister of Mrs. Phillips, who was born October 10, 1870. Mr. Phillips has for several years been

a consistent member of the Methodist Church, also an active Sabbath-school worker. Politically he is an ardent Democrat.

A. S. RUDY, physician and surgeon, Lafayette, was born in Auglaize Township, this county, December 5, 1855; son of Frederick and Mary (Staley) Rudy, natives of Miami County, Ohio, and who were among the early settlers of Allen County, former born December 4, 1809, still living in Auglaize Township; latter died in 1859, leaving seven children who grew to maturity: Jacob, Shepherd, Caroline (now deceased), Sylvester, Anna (now deceased), Albert and Alice. Our subject up to the age of nineteen years, was employed upon a farm and in attending the common schools of the neighborhood. During the fall of 1874 he attended the normal school at Ada, and taught school during the winter, his time being thus employed for several years, and about 1877 he became superintendent of the public schools at Westminster, Ohio, which position he held for a period of nine successive terms. He completed the scientific course at Ada, graduating in May 1881. Our subject had previously given his attention to the reading of medicine, and continuing the same he attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio. He entered the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, in September, 1883, graduating March 7, 1884. Having passed a very creditable examination he immediately entered on the practice of his profession at Lafayette, Ohio, where, through his thorough knowledge of and close attention to business, he has secured a practice justly due to years of labor, showing that much confidence is placed in his skill as a physician and surgeon. During his practice the Doctor has not lost a patient, and has successfully treated severe cases of typhoid fever, congestion of the brain, etc. He became a member of Sager Lodge, No. 513, F. & A. M. in April 1880; was formerly member of an order of Sons of Temperance. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM RUMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Bath Township, this county, July 9, 1834; son of William and Anna (Aldridge) Rumbaugh, of German and Scotch descent, respectively. William Rumbaugh, Sr., was born in Virginia, August 6, 1792, and moved to Greene County, Ohio, at an early date with his parents, and came to Allen County in 1828, moving his family three years later. During the war of 1812 he was in camp twelve days, but was not mustered in. He was an enterprising, kind-hearted, benevolent man. He lived to see his twelve children married, dying January 8, 1868. His widow, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 11, 1799, is still living. Their children were Jacob (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Uriah (deceased), Lucinda, George, William, John, Anna (deceased), and Irena. Our subject remained upon the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. Soon after his marriage he turned his attention to learning the cooper trade, which for twenty years was his chief occupation. Three years he engaged in mercantile business, and four years owned and operated a grist-mill at Lafayette. Owing to ill-health he eventually returned to agricultural pursuits, and in March, 1878, moved on his present highly cultivated farm of 187 acres, where he makes buying and selling stock a specialty. February 22, 1857, Mr. Rumbaugh

married Miss Anner O. Bryte, a native of Ashland, Ohio, born October 22, 1836, daughter of David Bryte, who was born in Fayette County, Penn., in December, 1806, and whose parents a year later moved to Jefferson County, Ohio. He, David Bryte, followed teaching several years, and was twice sheriff of Richland County, Ohio. He was one of the first infirmity directors of Allen County, where he lived a few years. He was a zealous Christian and an ardent Democrat; at his death his loss was universally mourned. His first wife, *nee* Mary Van Ostrain, lived but a short time; his second wife, *nee* Wealthy Slocum, was a descendant of Anthony Slocum, one of the forty-six original purchasers of the territory of Cohasset, now in Massachusetts. Mrs. Bryte was born in New York, January 16, 1816, and is still living, the mother of seven children: Anna O., Eliza (deceased), Harriet, Hannah (deceased), Amanda, John (deceased), and Alice A. To the union of our subject and wife were born two children: Charles V. (a reporter for the *Daily Republican* of Lima), and Tully A. Mrs. Rumbaugh taught twenty-five terms in the common school and seven terms in the high school after her marriage. While in town our subject was for several years a member of the council and school board, and held other offices of trust. He enlisted in the 100 days' service in Company G. Fifty-first Ohio National Guards, and served for the term of his enlistment; he was at Fort Reno in defense of Washington. For many years he has been a zealous Christian and Sabbath-school worker. In politics he is a Republican.

NEWTON SAGER, physician, Lafayette, Ohio, born in Union County, Ohio, October 31, 1817, is a son of Henry and Lovina (Haines) Sager, natives of Virginia, who became early settlers of Union County, Ohio. Henry was a farmer and blacksmith, he died about 1838, aged forty-seven years. His widow's death occurred in 1879. Four of their eight children are now living. Newton Sager's early life was spent on a farm, he receiving the foundation of his subsequent education in the common schools, and when nineteen years of age, entered Oxford University where he received a literary education. He afterward read medicine in Pleasant Valley, Madison Co., Ohio, and graduated from the old Jefferson Medical University in 1843. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Lafayette, Jackson Township, this county, where he has since resided. At that early date his ride extended many miles, the first settlements being scarce and practitioners correspondingly so. With the increase of population the call for his services also advanced and for months at a time he prescribed for as many as forty or fifty patients in a day, and could not possibly visit them oftener than once in two days. At times it was quite difficult to obtain supplies. This being a malarious district, quinine was in great demand, and the supply at one time both in Lima and Kenton having been exhausted, the doctor was obliged to go to Piqua to purchase. As the demand for new remedies and drugs increased his stock eventually developed into a drug store, which he has managed for several years in connection with his professional duties. He has several times served the people as treasurer, and politically has for years been considered a leader of the Democratic party in this vicinity; he has always taken an active part in all public enterprises, especially those for the advancement of educational privi-

leges; has been liberal also in the support of religious institutions, though not identified with any denomination. He joined the order of F. & A. M. at Lima, soon after the organization of the lodge at that place, and is a charter member of Sager Lodge at Lafayette, Ohio, which lodge he was instrumental in having established and which was named in his honor. The doctor came to this county a widower, having been previously married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Daniel Custard, of Lima, she died in 1840, leaving a daughter—Areneta, since deceased. The doctor was married, on the second occasion, to Miss Bethiah Gilbert, of Vermont, born in 1824. This union has been blessed with six children who grew to maturity: Newton Jr., Norvel (deceased), a graduate of Wesleyan University of Delaware, Annetta (wife of Wesley Biteman), Lovina (wife of D. Kinsley), Norton, a farmer, Mary Bell (wife of Geo. B. Muir). Perhaps no man has done more for the development of this part of Allen County than Dr. Sager, and to his efforts is due the locating, in a direct line, the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad from upper Sandusky to Lima.

NEWTON SAGER, Jr., physician, Lafayette, was born in Jackson Township, this county, December 18, 1847, son of N. Sager. From the high school of the county our subject passed a year of study in Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, and having previously read medicine with his father he took several courses of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in the medical department of Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1871. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in his native place, where he has gained a leading practice by a thorough knowledge of, and close attention to, business, and much confidence is placed in his skill as a physician and surgeon. He is an enthusiastic entomologist, and having given a great deal of time to the study of this branch of natural history, has perhaps the choicest collection of specimens in northwestern Ohio. Dr. Sager was married, April 4, 1871, to Sarah M. Hughs, born December 1, 1847, daughter of Hiram and Emily Hughs, of Knox County, Ohio, and to this union were born two children: Grace, born June 29, 1873, and Georgie, born, August 30, 1876. Our subject became a F. & A. M. in Ada, and was a charter member of Sager Lodge, 513, Lafayette. He has been treasurer of the township two years; is an active member of the Democratic party.

JACOB STEMPLER, farmer, P. O. Ada, Hardin County, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 28, 1826. Jacob Stemple, father of our subject, was a native of Virginia, born in 1792. He served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and was captain of early militia companies of Carroll and Columbiana Counties, where he removed from Virginia in 1816; was also a justice of the peace several years. He died in 1859. Eve Easterday, his wife, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1797; died in 1850. They were parents of eleven children: Catherine, Susan (deceased), Martin, David, Jacob, Louisa (deceased), Eve, Melancton (deceased), Levi, Barbara and Milton (the latter served three years in the war of the Rebellion in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), and David, who is now a resident of Carroll County, Ohio, was in the 100 days' service Ohio National Guards, with our subject. Jacob Stemple, Jr., remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years

of age, at which time he entered on his career in life as a farmer. He came to this county in 1849, and located on land he had purchased from his father, to whom the land grant was made in 1835. He has improved a farm of 120 acres, having placed the same under a high state of cultivation. During the Rebellion, Mr. Stemple enlisted in Company G, and was soon transferred to Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio National Guards, in 100 days' service, under command of Col. Marble, of Delphos, Ohio, with Capt. King, and was stationed at Fort Reno, in defence of Washington. Our subject was married, March 5, 1855, to Miss Mary Earnst, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 21, 1835. She has borne him ten children: Elizabeth A. (wife of J. H. Smith), Luther M. (deceased), Milton A. (married to Jennie Shaw), John L., Margaret L. (wife of S. Snyder), Emma S., Clara A. (wife of F. Jennings), Sarah J., Mary L. and Jacob O. Mrs. Stemple is a daughter of Lazarus and Margaret (Harsh) Earnst, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, early settlers of Carroll County, Ohio, parents of nine children: Hannah (deceased), Nancy, Daniel (deceased), Susan, Abraham, John (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary and Sarah (latter deceased). Mr. Stemple has been a consistent member of the Lutheran Church since 1843. In politics he was originally a Whig, but has been an adherent of the Republican party since its organization.

FRANKLIN URICH, merchant, Lafayette, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 7, 1841, son of David and Ann (Eckenrode) Urich (former deceased), natives of Pennsylvania, and who were among the very early settlers of Mahoning County, Ohio. They had a family of ten children, of whom Franklin is the fifth. Until our subject was twelve years of age, his life was spent on a farm and in attending school. He then worked at the tailor's trade two years, then for three years was engaged in printing, and from that time until he arrived at maturity he followed farming. He then removed to Hardin County, and for two years was again engaged in tailoring. He next formed a partnership with Mr. Reese, of Ada, that county, to whom he sold his interest about eleven years later, and for three years was in the clothing business at the same place. He also spent two or three years in the grocery trade, after which he purchased a farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Tiring of this, he re-entered the dry goods business; came to Lafayette, this county, in 1875, and there gained a leading place in mercantile business. Our subject was married, July 11, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Maguire, who was born near Maysville, Ky., December 11, 1847. They have two children: Bert and Clifford. Mrs. Urich is a daughter of Viers and Sarah (Cochrun) Maguire, early settlers of Allen County, Ohio, the former killed in the army, the latter still living. Mr. Urich was township clerk two years and mayor of the town one year and a half, and has been a member of the council. He has been a F. & A. M. several years. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES WAMSLEY, proprietor of restaurant and confectionery, Lafayette, was born in Ottawa Township, this county, December 7, 1857, son of J. B. Wamsley, of Lima. He finished his education in a commercial course at Duff's Commercial College in Allegheny City, Penn. Having

served an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade, he embarked in business at Ada, Ohio, in 1877. Two years later he sold out, and for three years following was engaged in the boot and shoe business at the same place. He then removed to Lafayette, this county, where he has since been engaged in the restaurant and confectionery line. At the spring election of town officers he was elected mayor. Mr. Wamsley was married, May 28, 1882, to Miss Lulu, daughter of William Watt, born November 21, 1864, and to this union was born February 19, 1884, one daughter—Madge. Our subject has been a member of K. of H. about three years. In politics he is a Republican.

ROBERT WATT, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 16, 1827, and was brought to this county by his parents in 1829. Samuel Watt, the father of our subject, was a native of Kentucky, and in 1812 became a resident of Champaign County, Ohio. While employed in digging a well he took cold, and became a cripple for the balance of his life, but although so conditioned he took an active part in military affairs during the Mexican war, and for years was captain of the Light Horse Guards in company with Capt. Stots, under command of Gen. Blackburn; he died in July, 1881, in Iowa, where for thirty years he had resided. His first wife Olive Walton, died about 1841; she was a native of Canada. They had eight children: Deborah, Harriet, Christina, Nancy, Thomas, James (deceased), Samuel (deceased) and Robert. By his second wife, *nee* Mary Greer, Mr. Watt had the following children: John, Samuel, Olive, Lydia, Sydney, Sarah Francis, all living. The earliest recollections of our subject are of Allen County, and he has been active in keeping pace with the improvements which have taken place. His early life was employed in hard labor, and his education was necessarily limited. While a barefooted boy he drove a team of oxen, employed in hauling stone for the old court house. He is an energetic, enterprising farmer, and has placed his farm under the best of cultivation; the buildings are of the best, and all the surroundings denote thrift. He has reared a good many horses for market, in addition to raising crops, and for fifteen years he has been an extensive contractor, building pikes. Mr. Watt was married, March 29, 1848, to Miss Eve Staley, born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 13, 1827, daughter of Jacob and Eunice Staley, of Virginia (former deceased), and who were parents of seven children: Elizabeth, Eve, Jemima, John, Eunice, Jacob and Hannah. To Mr. and Mrs. Watt have been born seven children: Olive (deceased), Samuel, James, Marion, William, Jacob, and an infant deceased. In politics our subject is a leading light in the Democratic party.

WILLIAM WATT, merchant, Lafayette, was born in Jackson Township, this county, April 4, 1839, son of William and Elizabeth (Hawk) Watt, early settlers of Allen County, Ohio; the former a native of Brown County, Ohio, and at one time judge of the court, Lima, died in October, 1838, aged forty years; the latter, born in Maysville, Ky., died November 14, 1883, aged eighty-nine years. They were the parents of ten children: John, Susannah, Mary, Sarah, Willis, Elspy, Margaret, Samuel, Eliza J. and William. Our subject remained upon the farm until sixteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Dr. N. Sager, with

whom he remained nine years. He was then employed by a Mr. Fisher till 1872, when he formed a partnership with J. W. Umbaugh, and the firm selling out in 1875, Mr. Watt has since conducted the business for his own account, his stock consisting of nearly everything needed by the farming community. The better to accommodate his trade he erected in 1879, a large two-story frame building, with three store-rooms. He also erected, the year previous, a fine brick residence. During the Rebellion he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in February, 1864, and remained in the service till the close of the war. Our subject was married, June 17, 1860, to Miss Sarah Cloore, born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 7, 1838, daughter of Daniel and Thursa (Ewing) Cloore, both deceased. By this union were born five children: Walter, Lulu (wife of Charles Wamsley), Arthur, Pert and Harry. Mr. Watt has been a member of the Christian Church for several years. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party. He has served the township as clerk, and is the present treasurer. He has also held the position of freight, ticket and express agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad fourteen years.

JOHN C. WINGATE, farmer, P. O. Herring, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 28, 1819. Isaac B. Wingate, his father, was born in Delaware, and was an early settler of Carroll County, Ohio, coming to this county in 1848. He was a carriage-maker by trade, but in later days a farmer. He served in the war of 1812 as a private; died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, *nee* Ursula Crist, died August 28, 1849, aged fifty years. Their children were John C., Nicholas, Eliza, Susannah, Delila, Martha, Cyrus, Aaron, Samuel, Isaac B., and an infant deceased. Our subject obtained a limited education, and when nineteen years of age commenced working as a hired hand. In 1855 he purchased his first real estate in Allen County, consisting of seventy-five acres of wild land, which, by much labor and diligence, he has converted into a fine farm. He was a private in the Ohio National Guards, during the war of the Rebellion, but was not called into active service. February 20, 1840, Mr. Wingate married Miss Lucinda Alford, who was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 6, 1823, daughter of George and Mary (Tope) Alford, early settlers of Jefferson County, Ohio, natives of Maryland. To this union have been born seven children: Lemuel, born December 18, 1840, died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., February 10, 1863; Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Bowers, born January 11, 1843; Melissa, wife of J. Beach, born April 21, 1845; Isaac, born July 22, 1847; Susan, wife of William Clark, born September 17, 1849; Mary E., widow of J. Larue, born December 15, 1853, and Joseph S., born April 23, 1858. For a period of over forty years our subject has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active sabbath-school worker. Politically he was once a Democrat, but joined the Know-Nothing party, and since its day has been a stanch Republican.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

FREDERICK AMMAN, bakery and general groceries, Delphos, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1838, his father, George Amman, being a native of Baden, Germany. Our subject learned the baker's trade in Xenia, where he carried on the business nine years. In the spring of 1868 he came here and established his business, and has been successfully connected with it since. He was married in 1860 at Kenton, Ohio, to Margaret Kautz, of that place, her father being a native of Saxony, Germany, and to this union have been born two sons and two daughters living: Alwinnie (widow of Adolf Eberantz, who has a little girl—Minnie), Frank Henry (a baker), Maggie and William.

JAMES BAXTER, farmer, P. O. Allentown, was born September 9, 1817, in Ross County, Ohio, son of Samuel and Keziah (Cremean) Baxter, former born in Knox County, Ohio, son of John and Sarah Baxter, both foreigners. Samuel Baxter had eleven children, those living are James; Curtis, in Marion Township, this county; Smith, in German Township, this county; David, in Marion Township, this county; Eliza, wife of William Cochran, of Marion Township, this county. The family came to Amanda Township, this county, in 1827, where they endured all the trials and hardships of pioneer life. The father died about four years after his removal to this county. Our subject being the eldest, manfully assumed the responsibility left by his father in providing for the family and clearing the farm, and for this reason he received but little education. At eighteen years of age he started out for himself, engaging in daily labor. He was married, April 20, 1837, to Melissa John, who was born January 10, 1820, in Ross County, Ohio, daughter of Griffith and Rachel (Miller) John, former a son of Abia and Martha John, born September 6, 1795, died February 20, 1856; latter a daughter of George and Sarah Miller, born September 13, 1802, died June 23, 1862. They were married February 20, 1817. To our subject and wife were born eleven children, four of whom died without issue. Samuel, the second child, was born April 16, 1839 (he was a corporal in Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment, killed at Winchester, Va., in the battle between Gens. Sheridan and Early; he was married to Rachel Cremean, by whom he had three children). Those living are Griffith J., in Coffey County, Kans.; Keziah, wife of William D. Poling, county auditor; David E., in Amanda Township, this county; Levi, in Amanda Township, this county; Eliza (wife of Otis Fraunfelter), of Bath Township, this county, and Rachel, at home, unmarried. Mr. Baxter has held the office of township trustee for sixteen years and was for six years county infirm-ary director, arriving to these positions of honor by energy and close application to business. The family are members of the Christian Church, in which our subject was elder. He takes an active interest in the improvement of stock and farm products, and in the advancement of

education and religion. He has lived to see a beautiful and productive country developed from the once dense forest, and to see thirty-two grandchildren and four great-grandchildren around him.

FREDERICK BEYER, merchant tailor, Delphos, represents the business established here in 1857 by his father, Frank Beyer, who was born in Rockenberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 21, 1816, where he learned his trade. In 1852 the latter came to America, and settled in Delphos, where he carried on an active business in his line till turning it over to his son. He married, in 1854 in Delphos, Mary Geiser, who was born in Mehlstadt, Germany, in 1818. Their only child, Frederick, was born here July 9, 1855, and after receiving a good school education, embarked in merchant tailoring business, which he successfully carries on in an artistic style. He was married May 20, 1880, to Louisa, daughter of the late Edward Koenig, of Delphos, a native of Saalfeld, Saxony, and educated in pottery work there, but identified with hotel business here. Mr. and Mrs. Beyer have a son and daughter, William and an infant not named. Our subject and wife are among the leaders in musical circles of Delphos, and he is director of the musical society. Our subject has been a cordial supporter of public and social matters, attending to the city's growth, and has served with ability in its councils.

COL. LESTER BLISS, breeder of fine cattle and hogs, P. O. Delphos, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., August 17, 1817. His father, Dr. David Bliss, a native of Vermont, removed from Cooperstown in 1818, and settled in what is now Morrow County, Ohio, where he was well and favorably known as a pioneer and a physician of repute. Col. Bliss obtained a liberal education at Fredericktown high school, and completed a good classical and literary education at Granville College. At twenty-one years of age he engaged in the study of law at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, under the tuition of Henry B. Curtis, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Marion in June, 1841. In August of the following year he located in Lima, where he carried on an active practice of law for several years. He served as prosecuting attorney for the county one term during this time, and subsequently declined a nomination for that office. Our subject married in Lima, in 1844, Miss Belinda Ann, daughter of the late Manuel Hover of Shawnee Township, this county, who departed this life in 1847, leaving two sons, David M., now a farmer and stock raiser of Marion Township, this county, and Lester Le Grand, who, after completing a fine commercial education, died at the age of twenty-one years in Fort Scott, Kan. Our subject, on second occasion, married Mrs. Aldulia Kennedy, daughter of the late William Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, by whom he had one son—Charles C., now a merchant druggist of Delphos. Again Col. Bliss was compelled to lay to rest his companion in life, and he subsequently married Harriet N., (sister of his first wife), with whom we find him happily associated. He removed to Delphos in 1850, and engaged extensively in manufacturing. While residing on the Van Wert side of the Miami & Erie Canal, which divides Delphos in halves, he was elected and served one term as county commissioner, of Van Wert County, and served as township trustee for a long series of years. In 1852 he was elected to represent Allen County

in the Legislature, it being the first representation of the county under the new constitution. He has engaged actively in railway building, and during this time declined the nomination for lieutenant governor of Ohio, but had the satisfaction of seeing his party coming through by an immense majority. In August, 1862, he volunteered his services in defense of the Union, and was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to quartermaster's duty with the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the early part of the following year he received honorable promotion as a field officer with the rank of major. In the spring of 1864 he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, and did active and honorable service until his resignation. After retiring from war service he engaged at farming and stock breeding, and has given his exclusive attention to it since. During his residence in Delphos he was active in the promotion and development of its interests, with which he still continues prominent. The Colonel is a stockholder and director of the Commercial Bank, and is interested in other industries. He served as the first mayor of the city and filled many other local official positions. Col. Bliss still retains the vigor and ambition of his youthful days, and will long be remembered in the history of this locality as one of its most reputable and persevering pioneers.

DAVID M. BLISS, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born at Lima, Ohio, July 17, 1845; son of Col. Lester and Belinda (Hover) Bliss. From the high schools of the county, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, studying there two years. He spent some time reading law, with the intention of following the legal profession, but eventually engaged in mercantile business at Delphos, for a year and a half, then went to Sidney, Ohio, and edited the *Sidney Journal* for over a year, after which time he returned to this county, and turned his attention to farming and breeding shorthorn thorough-bred cattle, of the Lady Elizabeth stock. Mr. Bliss served the people as justice of the peace and township treasurer etc. He was married January 5, 1867, to Mary A. Lytle, who died nine months later without issue. She was a daughter of R. K. Lytle, of Delphos. Our subject's second marriage occurred September 20, 1869, with Alice J. Neel, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 10, 1845, and by this union were born five children: Lester L., born August 10, 1870; Neel V., born March 28, 1872; Charles M. and Morgan C. (twins), born September 11, 1876, died in infancy; and Mary Aldulia, born November 15, 1878. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

CHARLES BLISS, half-brother of our subject, was born in this county, son of Col. Lester and Aldulia (Kennedy) Bliss. He read medicine with Dr. Wagner, of Delphos, three years, attending lectures in Bellevue Hospital College, N. Y., and graduating in Michigan, in 1874. He returned to Delphos, and, disliking the profession after a practice of four years, engaged in farming, and in February, 1883, entered into the drug business with J. W. Evans. He was married February 8, 1877, to Sophronia A. Herrick, a native of Mount Gilead, Ohio, daughter of Simeon Herrick. Charles Bliss is P. S. W., of F. & A. M., at Delphos.

THOMAS BREESE, farmer and stock-breeder, Delphos, Allen County, was born in North Wales, March 15, 1835; son of Richard and Elizabeth

(Rollands) Breese, former of whom died November 20, 1875, aged seventy-three; latter September 28, 1852, aged forty-eight years. They came to America, landing at Philadelphia, and settled the same year on the farm, where the subject of this sketch now lives, there being only four acres, cleared out of the 160, and for which Richard Breese paid \$100 cash. Here, before the father's death, they cleared about seventy acres, and endured the trials and hardships of pioneer life. Richard Breese was a man of prominence in his township, a deacon in the Congregational Church many years. He and his wife, were parents of seven children: Mary (wife of Joseph Watkins, in Sugar Creek Township, this county), Thomas, Ann (wife of John Morris, of Lima), Jane (wife of Evan Morgan, in Benton County, Ark.), Alice (single), Richard (deceased, leaving a family of three children in Delphos), Samuel R. (who enlisted in May, 1861, in Company H, Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going out as the first lieutenant, he was killed in the Battle of Harper's Ferry, in August, 1862, and had his death not occurred, he would have been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in a few days). Thomas Breese, the subject of this sketch, received a meager education; being the eldest son, his services were required in clearing up the farm. He was married September 6, 1861, to Martha Davis, a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, born September 10, 1842, daughter of Rev. James and Mary (Davis) Davis, who came to America in August, 1849, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the former preached for three years, in the Lawrence Street Congregational Church. They then came to Gomer, this county, in 1853, where Mr. Davis preached eight years, thence moved to New York State, remaining two years, thence to Radnor, Ohio, where he preached eight years. Rev. James Davis, was a son of Isaac and Sarah Davis; he died in April, 1873. His widow who is still living with Mr. Breese, is a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Davis) Davis. Rev. James Davis was the father of seven children, of whom three died without issue. Those who had families were Sarah (deceased wife of John Thomas, leaving family in Van Wert County, Ohio), Benjamin (deceased, leaving family in Crawford County, Kans.), James (a business man in Sandusky City, has a family of three children), William (a merchant in Keokuk, Iowa, has a family of three children), and Martha (Mrs. Breese). To our subject and wife, have been born six children: Emma, born July 10, 1862; Samuel, born July 23, 1864; Mary (deceased at five years of age); James D., born January 31, 1874; Richard, born May 1, 1878, and Mary, born May 29, 1881. The life of Mr. Breese has been spent chiefly on the farm which he now occupies. He takes an active interest in all educational and religious matters. The family are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID BRENNEMAN, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Elida, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 28, 1840, son of Jacob and Caroline (Ogden) Brenneman, latter of whom was born in Hardy County, Va., July 12, 1819. Jacob Brenneman was a native of Rockingham County, Va., son of Abraham and Magdalena (Shank) Brenneman, natives of Pennsylvania, former born 1745, and died aged seventy years. Was twice married, and had in all sixteen children, the youngest of whom is the only survivor. Jacob was also twice married, first to Mary Beery,

who was born November 20, 1802, and moved with her husband from Virginia to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1828, where she died four years later. Her children were John L., born October 24, 1821, in Marion Township, this county; Abraham, born June 21, 1823, in Lancaster County, Ohio; Barbara, born June 7, 1824, wife of John Keller, in Branch County, Mich.; Isaac, born September 25, 1825, in Adair County, Mo.; Elizabeth, and Joseph. Annie and Mary died young. Jacob Brenneman, by his second wife, Caroline (Ogden) Brenneman, had the following named children: Catharine, born March 8, 1838, widow of Abraham Friesuer (deceased), now wife of George Keckler, in Branch County, Mich.; David, born November 28, 1840, in Fairfield County, Ohio; Jacob R., born May 18, 1843, a druggist in Elida; Rebecca, born January 2, 1847, wife of Daniel F. Berry, in Branch Mich.; Sarah A., born November 10, 1849, wife of Thomas Wisher, in Van Wert County; William F., born April 30, 1852, in Elida; Noah E., born November 8, 1855, in Marion Township; Charles B., born July 12, 1862, in Blanchard, Isabelle Co., Mich. Jacob Brenneman died January 1, 1865, aged sixty-eight years, two months and twenty-five days. David Brenneman received very limited educational advantages, remaining with his father upon the farm until August 10, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he did valiant duty, participating in the siege of Knoxville, the battle of Resaca and Buzzard's Roost; under fire from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga.; at Salisbury, N. C., and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was discharged June 20, 1865, never having been off duty a single day, was neither sick nor wounded during the whole time, but always in the front rank. He was married, September 27, 1866, to Phebe A. Lutz, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 15, 1846, daughter of John and Sarah (Griffith) Lutz, former a native of Maryland, latter of Fairfield County. By her he had four children: Laura A., born October 10, 1867; Irwin E., born August 28, 1869; Sarah E., born July 19, 1871; Stephen A., born November 8, 1873. David Brenneman has a valuable farm of 165 acres, secured principally by his own efforts. He takes an active interest in the improvement of farm products, the advancement of education and religion. He is a member of Mart Armstrong Post 202, G. A. R., at Lima. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. J. BROTHERTON, mayor of Delphos, was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, June 24, 1850, son of Jasper Brotherton (carpenter), a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, his father, Abel Brotherton (farmer), having settled there from Pennsylvania at an early date, prior to the history of the State. The subject of our sketch, after receiving a good literary education in the Piqua High School, from which he graduated when nineteen years of age, entered the Denison University, of Granville, Ohio, pursuing a classical course of study, subsequently taking up law under the able tuition of the Hon. J. F. McKinney, of McKinney Bros., attorneys, of Piqua. He was admitted to the bar of the State, August 29, 1872, and soon after came to Marion Township and engaged in the practice of his profession, with which he has been creditably connected since. He has taken an active interest in the development of the many

industries of Delphos; is present member of the board of directors of Delphos Gas Company; a stockholder of the Delphos National Bank, as well as an active member of other interests. During the war he did honorable service as bugler of Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He married, in Warsaw, Ind., October 17, 1877, Miss Hattie L., daughter of James M. Laemon, a prominent pioneer merchant of that city, originally from Virginia. They have two daughters: Jennie W. and Mary Margaret. Mr. Brotherton is a member of the Baptist Church, Mrs. Brotherton of the Christian denomination.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, physician and farmer, Landeck, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 14, 1827; son of Charles and Jane (Clung) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania, former deceased, latter still living. They were parents of three children: Charles, Ann and John C. Our subject received a common school education, and after completing a medical course at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduated in 1851, and entered on the practice of his profession in Perry County, Ohio, landing there September 10, same year, the memorial day of Perry's victory. Soon after, he removed to Spencerville, Ohio, where he practiced twenty-eight years, and then returned to Landeck in the fall of 1883. In addition to his professional duties the doctor owns and works a farm. Dr. Campbell was married in May, 1856, to Sarah J. Wells, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1830, and by her has three children: Oral, Mary J. (wife of F. Fackler), and an infant, deceased. The doctor's success in life is due entirely to his own efforts. His practice has been successful, and he has experienced the hardships incident to the lives of all medical men in pioneer days. He was the first mayor of Spencerville, also served the people as justice of the peace. He was formerly a member of the order of I. O. O. F. at Clear Cut. In politics he is an active member of the Democratic party.

SAMUEL D. CHAMBERS, ex-auditor of Allen County, Delphos, was born in Bolivar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, November 2, 1835; son of Thomas Chambers of Pennsylvania, and grandson of James Chambers who came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. Samuel D. Chambers began life as a molder when fifteen years old, but after a few years abandoned that trade and took up merchandising here as clerk, and at the expiration of six years' close application engaged as principal in the business. He has since enjoyed a prominent position in the mercantile interests of this city. Upon the organization of the Ohio Wheel Company's works here, he took an active part in that industry, and has since remained an able supporter of it. For many years he has been one of the directors of the Delphos National Bank; was also a member of the Commercial Bank, with which he but recently severed his connection, and has assisted in many other enterprises of the city and locality. Upon the organization of the Toledo, Delphos & St. Louis Railroad, he assisted materially, and continued for many years an active member of its board of directors. Mr. Chambers married in Columbia City, Ind., in 1862, Miss Sarah J., daughter of W. W. Kepner, a pioneer merchant of that city. Their family consists of one son, William T., a student of the Pennsylvania Dental Institute of Philadelphia, Penn., and one daughter, Anna, a lady of fine literary and musical attainments, a graduate of Oxford Female Col-

lege. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. During the late war of the Rebellion our subject did active service as quartermaster of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio National Guards, from which he was honorably discharged. He has been an active F. & A. M. for many years, and is a member of the Shawnee Commandery at Lima. He has been a member of the city council for many years, and has filled its clerkship with ability. Mr. Chambers is an honest and conscientious Republican in politics, and has always served his party with great interest and zeal.

JOHN F. CLAPPER, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born on the Roberts' farm in Sugar Creek Township, this county, near his present home, March 31, 1840; son of Andrew and Stasha (Schlegel) Clapper, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, former a son of Henry and Eleanor (Bussert) Clapper, latter a daughter of John Schlegel, a native of Maryland. Henry Clapper, who was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Hagerstown, Md., died July 24, 1860, aged eighty-four years; he was a millwright by trade, served in the war of 1812, moved to Fairfield County, Ohio; cleared up a farm and plied his trade until 1832, when he came to this county with his wife, three sons and three daughters, a part of the family remaining in Fairfield County. The father of our subject, who was one of the number who came to this county, died April 25, 1881, aged seventy years; his wife died in November, 1851. They had thirteen children: Jacob, in Marion Township, this county; Mary A. (died, aged seventeen years), an infant (deceased), Hannah (deceased, aged twenty years), Margaret J. (wife of Curtis Leist, in Marion Township, this county; Nancy A. (deceased wife of John Conrad, leaving a son, Stephen T., in this county), John F., Joseph H., in Van Wert County, Ohio; William D. (deceased October 20, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of disease contracted in the United States service, while a member of Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry), Elizabeth, (wife of Lewis Allen of Marion Township, this county), Rachel (wife of Isaac Conrad), Susan and Jemima, single. Andrew Clapper for his second wife, married Lovina Bechtel, a native of Pennsylvania, but an early settler in this county. By her he had eight children: Mary M., Vasta (wife of Benjamin Runyan, of Ft. Jennings), Sarah, Charles, Amos, Salena, William A. and Albert M. (last two twins). The subject of this sketch remained upon the farm with his father, and attended winter school until his marriage, May 29, 1861, with Sarah Stuckey, who was born on the farm where she now lives, June 2, 1843, daughter of Samuel H. and Mary (Peters) Stuckey, former one of the first settlers in Marion Township, this county, and a prominent man in official circles in the township, being one of its first officers. He entered the land upon which Mr. Clapper now lives, receiving his patent for eighty acres November 27, 1833, signed *Andrew Jackson*. Samuel H. Stuckey, who was a son of Christian and Mary M. (Harsh) Stuckey, natives of Maryland, but early settlers in Fairfield County, Ohio, was born September 27, 1806; he died April 25, 1876. His wife, Mary (Peters) Stuckey, was a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born March 8, 1811, died October 1, 1876. She was a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Nye) Peters, natives of Maryland, but early settlers of

Ohio. Samuel H. Stuckey and his wife were parents of the following children: Levi, in Van Wert County, Ohio; Enos (deceased), Ezra, married (deceased): Elizabeth (deceased wife of Isaac Sthralem; she left one child, William L., in Lawrenceburg, Ind.), Mary M. (deceased wife of Henry Sherrick, of Marion Township; she left six children), Maria (wife of Henry Friesuner, of Marion Township, this county); Sarah (wife of John F. Clapper); Daniel P. (deceased February 14, 1865, in South Carolina, while a member of Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Seventeenth Army Corps), Christian, in Marion Township, this county; Lydia A. (deceased). To our subject and wife were born eight children: Minnie F. (died, aged three years, four months), William D., born May 27, 1866; Mary A., born September 14, 1868; Joseph C., born September 6, 1870; Lula A., born July 11, 1873; Elliott E., born September 19, 1875; Clara C., born November 6, 1877; Margaret J., born December 27, 1881. Mr. Clapper enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in twenty-eight battles with that regiment before its consolidation with the Fiftieth Regiment. He was a faithful soldier, good and true; was never sick nor wounded, and never off duty. He was discharged June 26, 1865. His brothers, Henry and Daniel, and brother-in-law, Lewis Allen, served with him in the same regiment. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and generally takes an active interest in educational matters.

JAMES COCHRUN, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Delphos, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 25, 1804, descended from a line of Scotch pioneers of that name in Virginia. He has a brother and two sisters living: John M., Catharine and Nancy. Mr. Cochrun came to this county in 1817. He married, in 1829, Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Andy Russell of Amanda Township, this county, who settled there in 1817. He has one son, William M., living, by this marriage. His second marriage was in 1834 with Isabel, daughter of William Sunderland, who settled in Amanda Township in 1817. He has two sons and six daughters living by this marriage: Elizabeth, Julia Ann, Mary, James M., Ellen, Hattie, Nancy and Orlando, and lost a daughter and three sons, one of whom George W., died in Mellon Prison, Ga., after an honorable service in the Union Army. James M., the second son living, was married in 1870 to Ellen, daughter of Jacob Roush of Amanda Township, who bore him a daughter, Minnie Almerta, now living, and two sons, William S. and Edward, who are buried with their mother in the King cemetery here; and in 1878 he married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Baxter, and by her he has one son and two daughters: Dora, Orlando Bertrue, and Viola. He did active and honorable service in Company B, McLaughlin's Squadron, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, during the last two years of the war; is a member of Reul Post G. A. R. James Cochrun Sr., has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years, and an elder in it for many years. He is well and favorably known as one of the public-spirited pioneers of Allen County.

S. F. CONKLING, M. D., Delphos, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9, 1826, son of Isaac Conkling, who moved to that city from New Jersey and there settled at an early period of the city's history. Our

subject graduated from Farmer's College in a literary course of study in 1847-48, and entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1851. He carried on a profitable medical practice in Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, for several years. In 1858 he came to Delphos and actively engaged in manufacturing business, with which he has continued for several years, retiring from it latterly to return to the practice of his profession. Dr. Conkling married in Butler County, Ohio, in 1851, Miss Margaret, daughter of Isaac King of that county, by whom he had a family of three sons and five daughters: Luella (wife of J. Abel, a merchant of Walton, Ill.), Eva, Lillie, Frank K. (a farmer of Reno County, Kans.), Harry W. (of the Dutton House, Topeka, Kans.), Eddie P. (at home); Clarabell died November 25, 1875, Hattie died in August, 1880, and they are buried with their mother, who departed this life in 1867. The doctor was married on second occasion to Mrs. Ann Cowan, a daughter of J. S. Feeley, of Delphos, by whom he has two daughters, Minnie and Mollie, and had one son, Willie (deceased). Dr. Conkling has been one of the many active supporters of Delphos interests. He has served in the city council; was commissioner of Van Wert County several years; member of the board of school directors and has held other local official positions. He is a Royal Arch Mason and has been a F. & A. M. for many years.

CHARLES S. DAVIS, of the firm of Weger & Davis, manufacturers of all kinds of hoops, staves, headings and lumber, Delphos, was born in Oakville, Canada, November 10, 1844. At the age of fifteen he went to New York State, where he remained for several years. In 1869 he came to Delphos and engaged in his present business, and has since been actively connected with it here. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of G. W. Hall of this place. They have one son and two daughters: Jessie Belle, George Ray and Grace Rebecca. Mr. Davis is an active Mason and Odd Fellow and has held official positions in both societies here. He is also a member of the J. W. F. Hook and Ladder Company.

JOSEPH DERWORT, hardware, stoves and tinware merchant, Delphos, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 19, 1849, son of Marcus and Catharine (Reider) Derwort, former of whom was born April 25, 1822, in Sachsen, Weimar-Eisenach, Amt Grisa, Germany, and came to America August 17, 1839, latter born at Geismar, Germany, November 25, 1826. They were married October 8, 1844, and are still living in Delphos, this county. They had a family of thirteen children: Elizabeth; Elenor, died July 17, 1847; Joseph; Mary; John; Marcus, died November 21, 1865; Henry; Sophia; Rosalia; Francisca, died July 19, 1862; Anna; Theresia and Josephine. Our subject's education was limited to four years in the common schools. He came to this county with his parents, in 1860, and first worked at the cooper's trade with his father, then he learned the tinner's trade, and engaged in same line at Delphos, in 1870. His business has steadily increased, and he has added, in proportion to the demand, a complete line of hardware, stoves, etc., employing five men. He now occupies a two-story brick building and a large warehouse for surplus stock; his success is the result of his own efforts. In 1872, having lost nearly all by fire, he had to commence again. Our subject was married

August 1, 1882, to Miss Annie Klier, who has borne him one son, Joseph, born November 23, 1883, and one daughter, Theresia, born May 11, 1885. He is a member of the Catholic Church; politically a Democrat.

JACOB DIENSTBERGER, wagon and carriage-maker, Delphos, was born in Baden, Germany, July 4, 1831, and learned the trade of blacksmith there. At eighteen he immigrated to this country and completed his trade at Norwich, Conn. In September, 1851, he came to Delphos, this county, followed his trade a short time, and then worked in the iron foundry. In April, 1860, he began business for himself as wagon and carriage-maker, and has accumulated a handsome competency. Mr. Dienstberger married here, in 1853, Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Christopher Gessner, a farmer of Washington Township, Van Wert County, and by this union are two sons and two daughters: Charles (blacksmith, with his father), Christopher (painter, with his father), Amelia (wife of Tobias Foster, a blacksmith of Spencerville), and Mary. Our subject has served in Delphos city council, and has filled other local official positions of honor and trust. He is interested considerably in the coal and iron trade, from which he derives a handsome revenue. During the late Rebellion he did active service in Company I, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he received an honorable discharge at the close of the war.

JONATHAN DILLSAVER, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Elida, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 8, 1828, son of Simon and Elizabeth (Winstead) Dillsaver, former a native of Shenandoah County, Va. (he was in the war of 1812, died in 1880, aged about eighty-three years), latter a daughter of Griffin and Magdalene (Smith) Winstead. The Dillsaver and Smith families are of German, the Winsteds of English extraction. Simon and Elizabeth Dillsaver had four children, who became heads of families: Nancy (deceased wife of Solomon Moyer, she left a family in Sugar Creek Township, this county), Jonathan, Mary A. (wife of Benjamin Sigman, living in Van Wert County, Ohio); Matilda, (wife of Jacob Nitler both deceased, leaving no family). Our subject came in 1834 to Sugar Creek Township, this county, with his parents, who entered land and experienced the trials of pioneer life in clearing up the country. Here he remained till 1860, when he came to his present home. He was married December 14, 1851, to Miss Melinda Shope, a native of German Township, this county, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tester) Shope, early settlers of this county from Fairfield County, Ohio. By this marriage there were thirteen children: Elizabeth, William and Rachel, all deceased; those living are: John, born December 24, 1852, now in Delphos, Ohio; Matilda, born January 8, 1854; Rebecca, born June 26, 1856 (wife of John M. Garvey); Simon, born July 31, 1857; George, born November 19, 1858; Mary E., born April 18, 1860 (wife of Joseph Seitz), in Putnam County, Ohio; Lucinda, born September 22, 1864 (wife of Charles Stemen), in Sugar Creek Township, this county; Amanda, born May 13, 1867; Susan, born May 20, 1868; Noah, born August 12, 1871. Mrs. Malinda Dillsaver was born February 27, 1831, and died November 23, 1873. Our subject then married July 30, 1874, Melinda E. Manker, who was born January 12, 1830. Mr. Dillsaver joined Company A, Thirty-third Regiment, September 24,

1864, in which he served until June 8, 1865, when he was discharged at Camp Dennison. He was severely wounded in a skirmish near Gillsboro, March 16, 1865. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been deacon and trustee.

SIMON DILLSAVER, farmer, P. O. Delphos, son of Jonathan and Melinda (Shope) Dillsaver, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, July 31, 1857. He remained on farm with his parents until after arriving at maturity, receiving a common school education, and entered on his career in life as a farmer. Although young in years, Mr. Dillsaver is considered one of the most enterprising young farmers of the township. He makes no specialties other than general farming and stock breeding. He was married, November 15, 1879, to Mary E. Ridenour, who was born in Marion Township, this county, May 1, 1862, daughter of Alex and Ann (Hover) Ridenour, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, and early settlers of this county, and to this union was born, July 30, 1881, one daughter—Rhoda Bell. Mr. Dillsaver is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a stanch Democrat.

DAVID W. DITTO, farmer and bee keeper, P. O. Delphos, was born November 16, 1846, in Brown County, Ohio, son of William W. Ditto, also a native of Brown County, Ohio, born October 23, 1823, died May 13, 1884, and Mahala (Brown) Ditto, born August 12, 1822, in Brown County Ohio, and still living. They were parents of eight children: Melvina, wife of J. Irick; Rebecca (deceased); David W.; William H. (deceased); Caroline (deceased); Benjamin D. (deceased); Emily wife of S. D. Crites and Samuel F. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Richard and Rebecca (Dunham) Ditto, former a native of North Carolina, latter of Brown County, Ohio. His maternal grandfather was William Brown of New Jersey, and one of the earliest settlers of Brown County, Ohio. In 1849 our subject's parents moved to this county, locating on section 9, Marion Township, and there David W. Ditto grew to maturity, his earliest recollections being of pioneer scenes and industries. From the common schools he entered the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and has taught five terms of school in connection with his farming interests. He is now one of the most extensive bee keepers in the section, and in this line he has been successful. He is also interested in breeding graded stock. Mr Ditto came to his present farm in 1871, and has since erected a substantial residence and barn. The appearance of his farm denotes him to be an enterprising man and a practical farmer. During the war he was a member of Company A, Thirty-third Ohio National Guards. Mr. Ditto's marriage occurred December 25, 1870, with Elizabeth Burkholder, who was born February 12, 1851, and died August 22, 1872. Her son, Charles Albert, died at same date aged four months and twenty-five days. Our subject married, on second occasion, September 18, 1873, Miss Florence B. Harris, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 7, 1849. She is the mother of four children: Clifford, born November 12, 1874, died twelve days later; Theodore Walter, born November 25, 1875; Raymond C., born July 19, 1880; Edith Ethel, born April 28, 1883. Mrs Ditto is a daughter of Calvin and Edith (Dunn) Harris, early settlers of Amanda Township, this county. Mr. Ditto is a F. & A. M., a member of Marion Grange. He is a member of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, taking an active part in the sabbath school. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

SAMUEL F. DITTO, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born February 16, 1858, on the homestead farm, where he still resides; son of William W. and Mahala (Brown) Ditto. He received his education in the common and high schools of the county, was brought up a farmer and has followed agriculture all through life, in connection with which he takes a practical interest in graded stock. Mr. Ditto was married, December 27, 1879, to Miss Sarah Isabel Strayer, who was born September 27, 1858, in Amanda Township, this county, daughter of Samuel K., and Sarah A. (Elliker) Strayer, early settlers of Amanda Township. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Zelmer, born May 1, 1880, died August 23, 1880; Jeanetta, born October 22, 1881; Wilmer, born November 11, 1883. Mr. Ditto is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

THOMAS B. EDWARDS, dealer in general groceries, etc., Delphos, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 4, 1855. His father, the late Benjamin Edwards, farmer of that county, settled there from Wales about 1840. The subject of our sketch received a good common school education in his native county, and for a time engaged in farming, but on April 22, 1877, he took up merchandising here, with Jones & Griffith, and in March of the following year assumed entire control of the business, has by dint of able management secured a very lucrative trade, and has already amassed a nice competence although a young man, amid old-established competitors. Mr. Edwards married in Delphos, in 1879, Lucy Ann, daughter of the late John Morrow of Indiana. She was reared and educated in this city and is a lady of good literary and musical attainments. They have two sons and one daughter: Robert Thomas, Edna May and an infant (unnamed). Mr. Edwards is one of the progressive men of Delphos, an able supporter of its interests. He is a member of the K. of P. and of the R. A.

WILLIAM H. ELWER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 20, 1840, son of William Elwer who was born and reared in Westphalia, Prussia, and who came to America and to Hamilton County, Ohio, when a young man, and September 29, 1853, to Marion Township, this county; his children are William H. and Joseph. Our subject was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Ann Recker, daughter of Andrew Recker, a pioneer farmer of Putnam County, Ohio, a native of Hanover, Germany; and to this union have been born two sons and four daughters: Kate, Frederick, Christena, Mary, Rosa and Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Elwer are members of the Catholic Church. He has been an active worker. Has served on school board two years and has filled other official positions.

JOSEPH ESCH, proprietor of restaurant, billiard room and saloon, Delphos, was born August 27, 1856, son of Bernard and Mary (Heckman) Esch. He clerked for his father until the latter's removal to Kansas, and in 1877 he embarked in his present enterprise. October 16, 1879, he was married to Miss Kate Kroft, born in Dayton, Ohio, February 14, 1856, by whom he has a daughter—Niona, born July 22, 1880. Politically Mr. Esch is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

The father of our subject was born January 1, 1821, near Osnabruck, Germany, where he lived till 1842, when he came to America with Theo Wrocklage, locating at Fort Jennings. A year later he assisted in building the first log-cabin at Delphos. In 1844 Esch & Wrocklage, formed a partnership and erected an ashery, and in the following year opened a general store, continuing in business till 1855. He was a member of the town council several years, was one of the original movers in the organization of the First National Bank, and for several years was one of its board of directors. He was elected county commissioner in 1870, and being re-elected served in that office six years, making one of the most efficient and capable commissioners the county ever had, and through his exertions a system of road improvements was inaugurated, the benefits of which are now enjoyed by almost every section of the county. His death occurred June 3, 1884, at Dexter, Kansas. In 1847 Mr. Bernard Esch married Mary Heckman, who died in 1857, leaving to his care three children: Henry (agent for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at Middletown, Ohio), Annie (widow of Lehm Kahl), and Joseph. His second marriage occurred in 1859, with Catharine Karst, who survives him. By this union were born six children: Bernard, Lewis, Theodore, Alexander, Frank and John.

RICHARD EVANS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Delphos, was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, September 4, 1817, and immigrated to America in 1840, settling in Butler County, Ohio. In 1852 he came to this county and settled on his present farm, paying \$1,860 for 160 acres uncleared land, of which he has cleared 135 acres. His parents were Evan and Mary (Jones) Evans, who died in Wales. (Evan Evans was a son of John and Mary Evans who were married at the ages of nineteen and seventeen years, respectively, and lived together until they were aged, respectively, one hundred and three and one hundred and one, a period of eighty-four years of married life). They were parents of nine children: John, who died without issue; Lewis, living with family in Montgomeryshire, Wales; Evan, died in London, single; Mary, died young; Edward, died, leaving a family in Wales; Elizabeth, died young; Richard, and Margaret, deceased wife of Edward Evans, leaving one daughter and son residing in Allen County. Mr. Evans received but twelve days' schooling during his life-time, but having a natural love for live stock he hired out as a herd in Wales, and turned his attention to the study of the habits and diseases of stock, thus arriving at a considerable degree of prominence as a veterinary surgeon and dealer and shipper in stock. He has, in connection with his other business, been engaged in the manufacture of brick for thirty-five years. Mr. Evans was thrice married, his first and second wife bearing him children who all died young. His third marriage was with Mary Jones, who was born March 20, 1827, on Paddy's Run in Butler County, Ohio, from which place her father, John R. Jones, came to what is now Gomer, this county, in 1834, being one of the first and most prominent settlers of that place. To our subject and wife have been born ten children, eight of whom died in infancy. The surviving two are now living with their parents: Margaret J. (wife of John W. Humphreys) and Francis (who married Elizabeth J. Howells, by whom he had one child). Mr. Evans is an enterpris-

ing man, and takes an active interest in all educational and religious matters. With his family he is a member of the Congregational Church.

C. A. EVANS, M. D., Delphos, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, July 29, 1828, and comes of a people who have furnished a fair share of medical talent in the West, several of whom are reputable practitioners, dating, on the paternal side, their coming to this country about 1775, locating in Kentucky, and their advent in Ohio about 1802. On the maternal side, the Duckwalls came from the Rhine Provinces in connection with Methodist mission work here, early in the eighteenth century. The subject of this sketch began the study of medicine at nineteen years of age, and at twenty-two graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, in the class of 1849-50. In June of 1850 he came to Delphos, and has since been successfully identified with the practice of medicine here. He was married, April 4, 1855, in Columbia City, Ind., to Miss Katie Ensler, a highly educated lady, and an ardent worker in church and social interests. Upon the organization of the T. C. & St. L. Railway, Dr. Evans took up railway work with that corporation, with which he was actively identified till it ceased to be a Delphos enterprise. He organized the Delphos & Kokomo Railway, and remained its president till 1878. In the following year he organized a railway to Kokomo, Ind., (D. B. & F. Ry.), and was chosen its President. In 1880 he organized the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railway, serving as President till 1881, when he resigned and accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Construction Company. He has also been connected with the establishment of other lines. During the last year he has attended quietly to his professional practice. The Doctor served the city as mayor four successive terms, and has filled other civic official positions.

JOHN W. EVANS, druggist and bookseller, Delphos, one of the most worthy and enterprising men of the city, was born May 21, 1847, among the mines in Jackson County, Ohio; son of William and Jane (Evans) Evans, natives of Aberystwyth, Wales, and who came early to America. They had seven children: two died early in life; D. W., a farmer and stock-dealer in Venedocia, Ohio; Jane, wife of D. E. Evans, a merchant in Venedocia, Ohio; John W.; William, farming in Van Wert County, Ohio; and Thomas, who died aged twenty-three years. The father was killed while at work at Cambria Furnace, in Jackson County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch being then but seven years of age. The mother was afterward married to Isaac Jones, of Jackson County, Ohio, where she died. Mr. Evans received the chief part of his education by the time he reached his twelfth year, attending but two terms afterward, as at that age he was engaged in hauling ore, iron, coal etc., at the mines and furnaces. Upon starting out for himself at sixteen years of age he received \$13 from his stepfather, and this he was compelled to use for necessary clothing and traveling expenses to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he arrived penniless. He secured work, however, on gun-boats which were being built at that place, and here, by industry and application, he soon commanded the confidence of his employers and the highest praise for his labor. He first came to Van Wert County, Ohio, in the fall of 1863, and returned to Jackson County, where he worked until the following fall, when he again came to Van Wert County, and taught school during

the winters, continuing his work at the same time. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Evans was married, and then engaged in farming and teaching for seven years. He next became a partner in the drug and book firm of Eysenbach & Co., in which he continued two years, when Mr. Eysenbach retired and the firm became Evans & Evans. Early in 1883 another change occurred, and the firm became Evans & Bliss, as at present. Mr. Evans is engaged with his brother-in-law, Hugh Evans, in the real estate business. His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Richard E. and Mary (Jones) Evans, who were natives of Llanbrynmair, Wales, and who first settled in Franklin County, Ohio, thence moved to Van Wert County, Ohio. By her he has five children: Richard J., Jane, John H. V., Irvin Blaine and Viola Ann. While a resident of Van Wert County Mr. Evans was township trustee, and was commissioned justice of the peace under Gov. Noyes. Since his residence in Delphos he has been a member of the city council several years. He is P. G. and treasurer of Okonoxy Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 201, also collector of Delphos Council No. 200 Royal Arcanum.

HUGH W. EVANS, druggist, Palace Drug Store, Delphos, was born in Brown Township, Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1853; son of Richard E. and Mary (Jones) Evans, former a native of Wales, a farmer by occupation, and a resident of Van Wert County, Ohio; latter, also a native of Wales, died in 1880. They were parents of eight children: Richard M., Elizabeth, Jane, Catherine, David H., John R., Mary A. and Hugh W. Until he was fourteen years of age, the life of our subject was spent on a farm. He then came to Delphos and engaged in a drug store, in order to learn the business. In 1875 he became a member of the firm of Eysenbach & Co., which three or four years later became Evans & Evans, remaining so till 1883, when the firm dissolved, and our subject formed a new partnership with F. G. Beckman. Mr. Evans has been a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association since September, 1881, and his knowledge of the Welsh, in addition to the English language, is an advantage in his business, whilst his many years experience justly entitle him to the confidence of the people. Our subject was married, March 20, 1883, to Miss Annie Robinson, by whom he has one son—Robinson Blaine, born March 15, 1884. In politics Mr. Evans is a leader and a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He is an active member of Hope Lodge, F. & A. M.

WENDEL EYSENBACH, professor of music and inventor of astronomical instruments, Delphos, was born in Eberstadt, near Darmstadt, Germany, April 29, 1810, and was reared on a farm. At seventeen he attended the Seminary of Friedberg, and graduated from that institution as public teacher at the age of twenty. After acting for awhile as private instructor, he received appointment as public teacher, and was very reputably connected with that profession in his native land for many years. He was, however, impeached (during the troubles of the Revolution in 1848) for his very outspoken liberal sentiments, and upon trial was sentenced, but embarked for this country with his family, in 1851, and settled in Delphos. He had married, in 1838, Miss Margaret Schilling, by whom he had four sons and a daughter born in Germany: Louis, a farmer in Marion Township; Henry P., a prominent merchant

and manufacturer in Delphos; William, proprietor of billiard hall and saloon in Delphos; Theodore, a merchant in Spencerville; Mary, widow of George Schilling, of Delphos; and Lina (born in Delphos), now the wife of John Vetter, hardware merchant, in Delphos. Since coming to this country Mr. Eysenbach has applied himself successfully in different business pursuits, and beside accumulating a nice competence, has educated his family well and has lived to see them prosperously connected. For several years he has been well known in the county and elsewhere as an able music-teacher. During the last four years he has applied himself to inventing and perfecting astronomical apparatus, which is his pride, and his workshop amply attests to his close observation and industry.

LOUIS EYSENBACH, farmer and stock-breeder, Delphos, was born May 22, 1841, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany; and came to America with his parents at ten years of age. He received the advantages of the German schools until leaving the "Fatherland," and also some instruction in the schools of Delphos, this county. He remained with his father on the farm until July 26, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-ninth Regiment, under Capt. William C. Scott; starting from Camp Lima, he went through the Kentucky, Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, thence was transferred to North Carolina, where he wound up his military career, and was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Ringold, Chickamauga, and at Lookout Mountain, where the colors of the brave Ninety-ninth waved over two of the enemy's forts. He was also at Mission Ridge, Pigeon Mountain and Nashville. The regiment having by this time suffered heavy losses, the remnant was consolidated with the Fiftieth Regiment. Mr. Eysenbach never was off duty during the whole time, was never in the hospital and never wounded, excepting a bruise in the shoulder by a ball at Stone River, not sufficient to relieve him from duty. He was mustered out of service in July, 1865, and returned home and engaged in general farming and stock raising at his present place. He was married, August 17, 1869, to Minnie Winkleman, born in Mecklenburg, Germany, December 1, 1844, daughter of William and Earnestine (Mueller) Winkleman, former a native of Strelitz, latter a daughter of Theodore and Fredrica (Tack) Mueller. But two of their children survive, Mrs. Eysenbach and Eliza, who is in Cincinnati. Mrs. Eysenbach, after immigrating with her parents in 1854, losing her mother one week after reaching this country, lived in Cincinnati until 1856, and after changing places of residence several times in Ohio and Indiana, went with her father to Minnesota in 1857, where they were some of the founders of New Ulm. Living there among the Sioux Indians, her father was at one time offered thirty ponies for her by an Indian chief, but being refused, he tried to capture her afterward, when the Indian outbreak occurred at that place in July, 1862. On this occasion the whole family had a very narrow escape, having their house burned and losing all other property. They returned to Cincinnati where Mrs. Eisenbach completed her education, and engaged in teaching public school until her marriage in 1869. To Mr. Eysenbach and wife were born nine children: Gretchen, born June 24, 1870; Earnest, born September 13, 1872; Ella, born March 26, 1874; Ida, born December 23,

1875; Oscar, born August 15, 1877; Wendell, born August 15, 1879; Louis, born July 8, 1881; Dora, born September 2, 1883, and Juliania, born January 17, 1885. Our subject was the first to introduce into Allen County the famous Holstein cattle of which he has a small, but fine herd.

HENRY P. EYSENBACH, druggist, Delphos, was born in Odernheim, Germany, December 12, 1843. His father, Wendel Eysenbach, a teacher, in 1851 came to this country with a family of four sons and one daughter, viz.: Mary (now widow of George Schilling), Louis, a farmer, Henry P., William, a merchant, all of Delphos; Theodore, a merchant of Spencerville; Lina, born here, wife of John Vetter, a hardware dealer of Delphos. The subject of this sketch spent his early life upon the farm taken by his father in Marion Township in 1851. After receiving a good education he entered the drug business at the age of eighteen, and has by dint of able business tact secured for himself a handsome competence. He has been an active promoter and stockholder in many of the important interests of the city, chief among which may be mentioned the Delphos Paper Company, of which he is president, and the Delphos Woolen Company, as well as many others, providing, in the aggregate, support to about 100 people. Mr. Eysenbach has been ever ready to uphold all measures tending toward the growth of the city and locality. He is a member of the city council and school board, and has filled other local official positions. During the late war of the Rebellion he did active service in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards. He married in Delphos, in 1867, Miss Augusta, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Altstatter, late of Delphos. She was born in Koenig, Germany, in 1848, and reared and educated in Marion Township, this county, having come to this country in the same ship as her future husband. Mr. and Mrs. Eysenbach have one son and two daughters living: Clara, Lina and Gustav; their eldest daughter, Louisa, died aged fifteen years and is buried in the city cemetery. The family are supporters of the German Reformed Church, but Mr. Eysenbach has always contributed liberally to all denominations.

EDWARD FINCKH, proprietor of restaurant and saloon, Delphos, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, June 20, 1841; son of Augustus and Theodora (Zimerle) Finckh, also natives of Wurttemberg, where they died. Augustus Finckh was *stadtpfleger* at Ellwanger, Wurttemberg. Our subject came to America at the age of twelve years, with his uncle, Joseph Zimerle, and the first two years after his arrival in this country worked in a bakery and brewery; then clerked for Wrocklage & Co. nine years, and afterward was engaged in butchering with Lawrence Deubler. In 1864 Mr. Finckh was married to Anna Worner, who was born May 12, 1843, in Wurttemberg, Germany, coming to Delphos, this county, at seven years of age. To this union have been born eight children: Annie, Edward (in drug business in Delphos, Ohio.), Adolph (preparing for the priesthood at Notre Dame College, South Bend, Ind.), Josephine, Alexander, Flora, Joseph and Albert. August 31, 1864, Mr. Finckh commenced the wholesale liquor business, in which he remained until 1870, and then engaged in brewing in Delphos, and also Van Wert, Van Wert Co., Ohio, until 1874, when he embarked in his present enterprise. Mr. Finckh started out in life a poor boy, having received but a meager edu-

cation, but by energy and application he has surmounted many obstacles, and has succeeded in taking his place among the first in his line in the city of Delphos. He was a member of the city council several terms. He is active in politics and educational matters. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

H. GOETTE, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburg Hoop and Stave Company, Delphos, was born in Berlin, Prussia, November 22, 1840, and there received a thorough mercantile business education. In 1866 he came to this country and engaged in his professional work in New York City, from which he traveled in the interest of wholesale trade for several years. In 1878 he went to Pittsburgh, where he was connected with merchandising till 1880, and in that year he engaged with the Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company, who had established a business here, and came here in their employ as book-keeper and cashier. After the burning of their building here he joined F. A. Weger, and bought the plant, etc., which he represents. Mr. Goette was married at Pittsburgh, in 1875, to Miss Emily, daughter of G. G. Backofen, a hardware and tinware merchant of that city, and a native of Nuernberg, Bavaria, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Goette have one son and two daughters: Elida, Carl and Catherine. Our subject has been an active supporter of matters tending to the city's growth since coming here, and may be reckoned as among the prominent and enterprising citizens of Delphos.

THEODORE A. HANDEL, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Delphos, was born in Licking County, Ohio, May 1, 1834; son of Nicholas and Millie (Hayes) Handel; former a native of Virginia, a miller by trade, and an early settler of Licking County, Ohio, died in about 1870, aged eighty-four years (he served as private in the war of 1812); latter, a native of New York, died in 1856; by a former husband she had six children: George (deceased), Harvey (deceased), Amanda (wife of J. Safford, in Michigan), Sarah (deceased), Lanson (deceased) and Mary (wife of J. Andrews, in Iowa). To Nicholas and Millie (Hayes) Handel was born one child, Theodore A., our subject, who came to this county with his parents in 1846. His education was limited to the common schools, and at the age of fourteen he left home and lived with Ormon Kephort, of Amanda Township, this county, till after arriving at maturity, receiving for his services, besides his board, forty acres of wild land, which he sold soon after. In 1859 he rented and eventually purchased the farm on which he now lives, cleared the same, and placed it under a high state of cultivation, erecting a fine residence and barn. During the war he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service of his country three years, most of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and received an honorable discharge. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged except one, and received a slight wound at the battle of Chapmanville. Mr. Handel was married April 5, 1857, to Miss Mary Angeline Harris, who was born at Lockland, Hamilton Co., Ohio, October 13, 1836, daughter of Calvin and Edith (Dunn) Harris. They have no children of their own, but have reared two as adopted: Ernest A. (Emerick) Handel and Sabina Coon. Mr. Handel is a member of the G. A. R. at Delphos; a member of the Baptist Church; in politics a Republican.

ENOS W. HASTINGS, superintendent of Union Schools, Delphos, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 1, 1845, his grandfather having settled there at a very early period in the history of that county. Prof. Hastings completed a good literary education in the schools of his district and at sixteen began teaching. He continued successfully in the profession and at twenty-one entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, taking a classical course of study, graduating from that institution at the age of twenty-six years. After receiving his degree he continued reputably in the profession as principal and superintendent of Chesterville schools till 1873, when he accepted his present incumbency, which he has held honorably since. He has given a cordial support to the social and literary interests of the town and county, and has assisted very materially in their advancement. He has served upon the examining boards for teachers and has carried on institutes for the development of the people of the teaching profession. Prof. Hastings married in Delaware, Ohio, in 1872, Miss Bessie A., daughter of J. T. Rippey, a prominent merchant, citizen and public man of Shippensburg, Penn. She is a lady of able literary and musical attainments, and a graduate of Mary Institute of Carlisle, Penn. They have one little girl—Mary M. During the war Prof. Hastings did service in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he received an honorable discharge. Since locating here he has devoted himself very closely to his professional work.

REV. JOHN B. HEILAND, Catholic priest, Landeck, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 31, 1839; son of Adam and Margaret (Haeckel) Heiland, both still living in Avon, Ohio, and who were the parents of six children: John Baptist (our subject), Lawrence, also a priest, educated at Cleveland, now in charge of the church at New Washington, Ohio; George, John, Annie and Catherine, all living. Up to his fifteenth year our subject remained with his father on a farm, then came to America with his parents, who located at Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio. He worked at the stone-mason trade till 1862, when he entered St. Mary's College, at Cleveland, Ohio, remaining four years each in college and seminary, and in 1870, being ordained a priest, he entered on his clerical duties at Rockport, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then went to Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, for five years; thence to Tiffin, Ohio, one year, and has since had charge of the church at Landeck, this county, which was organized in 1867, being formed from a part of St. John's congregation of Delphos. Father Heiland has elevated himself to his present position through his own efforts and the help of God, having entered upon his career in life a poor boy. (For record of the Catholic Church at Landeck, see Church History, Marion Township.)

IRA S. HERRICK, dealer in general hardware and agricultural implements, Delphos, was born in Kirkersville, Licking Co., Ohio, November 9, 1842. His father Simeon was born in Delaware, Ohio, 1812, and was the son of Septimius Herrick, a native of Vermont, who served in the war of 1812, and after its settlement, located in Delaware. Mr. Herrick's ancestry dates back to very early times in the history of the Union, both from the Herricks and the Hatches (his mother's people), and among the latter is Rufus Hatch of New York City. In 1873, Mr. Herrick left

farming in Licking County, and engaged in his present line here where he has been successfully connected since. He married in 1875, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Schaubert (by whom she had a daughter, Zella), and daughter of Jacob Boos, farmer of Knox County, Ohio, and a native of Pennsylvania. They have one son, Harold Herrick. Mr. Herrick has been an active citizen since coming here and has given a cordial support to the development of Delphos' interests. Upon the call for troops in 1861 for 75,000 men, he willingly responded, and did service in Company G., Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In October of the same year he re-enlisted in Company D. Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where he did active and honorable service for three years and three months, when he was honorably discharged.

JOHN HENRY HESSELING, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 8, 1829; son of John Harmon and Narpheimia (Beenmun) Hesseling, former a shoemaker in Germany, and a farmer in America (he helped to cut the road through from Ottawa to Clyde, Ohio; he died in 1844); latter died in Germany in 1831, leaving five children: John Harmon, Jane, Catherine, Eliza and John Henry. By his second wife—Catherine (Fracita)—John Harmon Hesseling had two children: Margaret and Lucetta. Our subject was brought to America in 1832, his parents locating in Putnam County, Ohio, where he grew to maturity, assisting on a farm and attending the common schools. He came to this county in 1869, and has cleared and placed under cultivation all but twelve acres of his farm of 140 acres, and has also assisted in clearing six other farms. He has recently purchased a farm of fifty acres near Delphos for his son, and erected, in 1881, a substantial residence. April 28, 1857, Mr. Hesseling was married to Mary Ann Hemme, also a native of Germany, born July 25, 1835, and who came to America in 1841; nine children have been born to this union: Frank, Mary, John Harmon, John Henry, Charles Andrew, Katie, Joseph, Denie and William. Our subject is an active member of the Catholic Church.

LEONARD HILTNER, farmer and postmaster, Landeck, was born in Germany, February 24, 1828; son of Leonard and Barbara (Dirnhofner) Hiltner (both deceased), parents of seven children: Michael, Eva, Annie, George, Leonard, Barbara (deceased), Theresa (deceased), and Barbara (deceased). Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native land, and in 1853 came to America, locating in Van Wert County, Ohio, near Delphos, and for eight years was engaged in teaching a German school. He also spent three years teaching in Wisconsin and Minnesota, after which he purchased the only store at Landeck and embarked in mercantile business. Mr. Hiltner was commissioned postmaster at Landeck in 1872, which office he still retains. He rents his store room and gives his attention to farming. He was married, May 29, 1865, to Elizabeth Wedig, who was born in Germany in 1840, daughter of Henry and Annie Wedig. Ten children have been born to this union: Annie M., Mary A., Leonard (deceased), Philip, Kate, Michael, Rosa, John G., Henry W., and an infant (deceased). Our subject is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

REV. FATHER ALOYSIUS ISIDORE HOFFEL, pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Delphos, was born in Lützelbourg,

department of Meurthe, diocese of Nancy, May 14, 1832. At the age of fourteen he entered the college of St. Amand at Courtrai, Belgium, remaining there five years. He afterward spent four years in Fene-trange College and Pont-à-Mousson Seminary, France, and was inscribed at Nancy, but soon after left for America, and after passing a few days with friends and relations, near Norwalk, Ohio, immediately entered St. Mary's Seminary at Cleveland, Ohio, where, after three years' study, he was ordained by the Very Rev. Bishop Rappe, June 13, 1858. He was then sent to Defiance, Ohio, to replace Father Westerhold, from where, for ten years, he performed clerical duties in the following counties: Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Williams, Fulton, touching over to Lucas and Putnam County, and coming here in the latter part of January, 1868, where he has been actively engaged in clerical work since. (See History of Catholic Church at Delphos, *p. 451.*)

JOHN HOTZ, proprietor of restaurant and saloon, Delphos, is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born May 8, 1857; son of Joseph and Catharine (Frehlick) Hotz, the former a native of Baden, Germany, the latter of Weissemburg, Alsace. Joseph Hotz came to America in 1848, settling first in Huron County, Ohio, where he was married, thence moved to Crawford County, then to Putnam County, and finally to this county, where he arrived about nineteen years ago, and where he has been a prominent farmer since. The mother of our subject, on coming to America, landed at New York, where she remained for a time, thence went to Huron County, Ohio. They had eleven children, two of whom died in childhood. Those now living are Frank J., in Delphos, with his brother; John, Mary, Frank, William, Catharine, Francis, Anna and Benjamin. All are single but the eldest who married Mary Heitz, by whom he has one son, George. Mr. Hotz received a common school education and staid on the farm with his father until eighteen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith trade, at which he worked six years in various places. He then engaged in clerking in a restaurant, and in August, 1884, he opened out for his own account at his present stand where he is carrying on a first-class business in his line. Mr. Hotz started out in the world without a dollar of financial aid, and has won for himself a place second to none in the business in which he is engaged. Politically he is an active Democrat.

EVAN HUMPHREYS, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born near Mach-yullesh, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in October, 1818; son of Morris and Mary (Roberts) Humphreys, also natives of Montgomeryshire; the mother was a daughter of Evan Roberts. After the death of Mr. Humphreys she married William Paul, and died in her native country. The children born to Morris and Mary Humphreys were Annie (who died at twenty-one years of age), Hannah (who became the wife of Richard Fauks, both dying, leaving three sons and one daughter), and Evan. Our subject was but six years of age when his father died, and he was then taken by a Mr. Williams, a farmer, to be brought up. He never attended school a day in his life, but by tact and practical application became thoroughly acquainted with the system of agriculture, and won the prize, in a pleasant contest in his native country, over more than sixty teams. He came with Richard Breece to America, having been married about

two years previously, or in 1846, to Elizabeth Pugh, who was born in 1817, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tibbot) Pugh. After arriving at Cincinnati, Ohio, he started out on foot for Butler County, Ohio, with but three cents, all he then possessed, in his pocket. There he remained two and a half years, working in the harvest field at seventy cents per day, and chopping in the winter season at twenty-five cents per cord, boarding himself. Upon his arrival in this county from Butler County, he purchased for \$600 eighty acres of his present farm, which was then heavily timbered. Here he secured a farm of 260 acres, one of the most beautiful and well-cultivated in Allen County, and by practical ability has placed himself in the foremost rank of agriculture. His children are Lizzie, born in Butler County in 1849, now widow of David T. Morgan (by whom she had three children: Evan, Robert and Essie); Evan, who was born in Allen County, May 14, 1851, farming with the father (he was married to Maggie Davis, daughter of Edward Davis of Van Wert County, Ohio, and by her has had three children: Evan, Annie E. and Edward). The family are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born in Wales, August 27, 1828; son of John and Elenor (Ellis) Humphreys, also natives of Wales, the former of whom died in 1864 aged sixty-seven, latter in 1879. They were the parents of ten children: Mary, David, William J., John, Hugh (died in the army), Elenor, Edward, Rollond, Richard and Ann. The paternal grandparents of our subject were William and Ann Humphreys, and the maternal grandparents were David and Elenor Ellis. Our subject was thirteen years of age when his parents immigrated to America, locating in Cambria County, Penn., where he grew to maturity, assisting on a farm and attending the common school. He came to this county in 1858, comparatively a poor man, but industry and enterprise have now placed him in possession of property worth about \$10,000. From a state of nature his farm has gradually developed into one of the best in the township. In 1884 he erected a very fine frame residence, and his other buildings are all in keeping. During the late war Mr. Humphreys served 100 days in Company F, Ohio National Guards, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, was drafted later and served till the close of the war in Company D, Seventy-sixth Regiment. He was married March 1, 1853, to Miss Margaret Davis, also a native of Wales, born April 7, 1832, died October 8, 1874, and to this union were born ten children: John, Elizabeth, Harriet, George, Howard, Mary (deceased), David, William, Mary E. and Margaret (deceased). Mr. Humphreys was married for the second time November 27, 1877, to Miss Jane W. Evans, of Cambria County, Penn., born October 13, 1834, daughter of William and Nancy (Cade) Evans. Our subject is a consistent member of the Welsh Congregational Church at Gomer; in politics he is a Republican.

JACOB HUNSAKER, was born where Pittsburgh, Penn., now is, about the year 1783, and was a descendant of the early Swiss settlers of the State. At the age of eight years he was captured by the Indians, his parents being murdered at the time and scalped, and the scalps sold. After his capture he was taken through the wilderness of the eastern part

of the State of Ohio, and finally over to Canada, near the Falls of Niagara, and there resided with an Indian chief named Walker, who kept a trading post at the time. At the death of the chief he was exchanged as a prisoner, having been with the Indians nine years, returning to Pennsylvania. In the year 1804, he was married to Elizabeth Huffman, a native of Lancaster County, Penn. (her father was a soldier in Gen. Wayne's expedition against the Indians, through the western part of the now State of Ohio, and was killed at the battle of the Rapids, a few miles below Fort Defiance, on the Maumee River, in August, 1794). Shortly after their marriage, in 1804, they emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled ten miles east of Lancaster, in Rush Creek Township, and resided there to the time of their death, which occurred in 1853 and 1854, respectively. By occupation he was a farmer and auctioneer. There were born to them three sons and three daughters. George Hunsaker, their eldest son, was born May 12, 1809; Mary Stemen, his wife, was born August 26, 1806. Her parents came from Greene County, Penn., to Fairfield County, Ohio, in the year 1803. In October, 1841, they settled in Allen County, Ohio, and there died, the mother August 23, 1844, and the father in October, 1855. George Hunsaker and Mary Stemen were married June 16, 1831, and settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, and Samuel Hunsaker, their eldest son, was born May 20, 1832. In the year 1834 they moved to Perry County, Ohio, and there the rest of the family were born, four daughters and one son, the son dying in infancy, April 25, 1849. In the year 1852 they, with their family of one son and four daughters, came to Allen County, Ohio, and settled in the then forest, and now the farm where their son Samuel now resides, three miles east of Delphos, on October 20, 1852, and there continued to reside till the death of George Hunsaker, who died January 9, 1877; his widow, Mary, died June 12, 1883; they are interred in the Mennonite cemetery in Sugar Creek Township, this county. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their three daughters are residents of the county; the eldest daughter died in Iowa, in April 1881. Samuel Hunsaker was married December 13, 1866, to Petra Nella Huyesman, of Putnam County, Ohio, who was born March 10, 1844, in Province of North Brabant, Holland. In June, 1848, she immigrated with her parents, Henry and Petra Nella Huyesman, and settled in Monteray Township, Putnam County, Ohio. After their marriage they settled on the farm where they now reside, known as the Old Hunsaker Farm. There were born to them the following children: Augusta, born November 11, 1867; Nella W., born January 10, 1869; George Henry, born September 29, 1870; Louisa, born March 12, 1872; Mary, born January 31, 1874; Emma H., born January 27, 1876; Samuel, born May 2, 1878 (died September 1, 1878); Aaron, born March 11, 1880; Lydia E., born September 11, 1882.

JAMES I. IRICK, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, July 29, 1845, son of A. F. Irick. He remained with his parents until after arriving at maturity, receiving a limited education. He first purchased a farm of forty acres which he has placed under cultivation, and here he erected a fine residence and made other improvements, and his farm now consists of 120 acres of choice land. Mr. Irick enlisted in

the Ohio National Guards during the war of the Rebellion, but was not called into active service. He was married September 6, 1866, to Miss Melvina Ditto, daughter of William W. and Mahala (Brown) Ditto, and born in Brown County, Ohio, July 16, 1845. To this union have been born ten children: twins, not named and deceased in infancy; Emma, born May 22, 1868; William W., born January 6, 1870; Alexander, born October 23, 1872, died August 14, 1873; Charles, born July 5, 1874, died September 5, 1874; Frank, born July 9, 1875; Stephen, born May 16, 1877; Albertus J., born November 22, 1879; Arthur E., born July 19, 1884. Mr. Irick is a member of Marion grange; in politics he is a Democrat.

EVAN H. JONES, farmer and engineer, P. O. Delphos, was undoubtedly the first child of Welsh parentage to come into the world in Marion Township, born on the farm which is his present home, January 15, 1844, son of Daniel and Martha (Jones) Jones, who were parents of eight children: Evan H., Elizabeth A. (wife of John R. Williams, in New Straitsville, Ohio), Mary J., Martha (wife of Evan D. Thomas, in Putnam County, Ohio), Hannah (wife of Thomas W. Evans, in Putnam County, Ohio), Richard (deceased), Margaret (deceased wife of John G. Evans, family in Putnam County, Ohio), Robert D., in Putnam County, Ohio. The father died October 2, 1862, highly respected by the entire community. His widow, who now resides with her son, was born April 13, 1817, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, Great Britian, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hughs) Jones, both of whom came to America in 1843, and here died. The subject of this sketch received an indifferent education, remaining with his father until August 21, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Capt. Rudolph Reul, of Delphos. He was in the engagement at Resaca, through the Georgia campaign, at Atlanta, Franklin, Tenn., Nashville and Fort Smith, N. C. He was bruised by a solid shot, this being his only wound, and was discharged June 24, 1865, and returned home where he engaged in farming. Mr. Jones was married January 11, 1870, to Mahala Myers, who was born in Fairfield County, April 22, 1848, daughter of Isaac J. and Leah (Houser) Myers, who came to Sugar Creek Township, in 1848. Our subject and wife have had four children: Martha L., Daniel E. and Sarah E. (these two died in childhood), and Augusta. Mr. Jones, outside of farming, is engaged in civil engineering. Politically he is a Republican. He and his family belong to the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM WILSON JUDKINS, farmer, P. O. Box 77, Delphos, was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 10, 1835, son of John D. and Elizabeth (Dunham) Judkins, natives of Brown County, Ohio, former of whom was born October 11, 1811, died September 6, 1841; latter was born January 12, 1814, died February 8, 1876, a daughter of Gideon and Mary (Bowen) Dunham, whose children were Sarah, Ruth, Gideon (ex-member congress), Rebecca, David, Wilson and Elizabeth. John D. Judkins, born October 11, 1811, was a son of Joel Judkins, who was without doubt a descendant of Joel and Sarah Judkins, of Boston, latter of whom died in that city November 26, 1657, and where her eldest son, Job, was born May 3, or 10, 1637, and died the same year. The paternal

grandmother of our subject, Rebecca Drake, was a descendant of the celebrated English navigator, Sir Francis Drake. The children of John D. and Elizabeth Judkins were William Wilson; Franklin D., who enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1863, leaving no heirs; Rebecca Drake, deceased, leaving one son—Franklin Drake Hobson; Sarah E., wife of John W. Antrim (have two children: Fenton D. and Isadora Anna, both graduates of Delphos School), and Susannah (deceased wife of N. W. Stemen, she left two daughters: Elizabeth and Sarah P.). When our subject was six and a half years old his father died, and at the age of nine years, being thrown on his own resources, he entered upon his career as a clerk in a store, receiving \$6 per month. After nine months at this work, which was not to his taste, he turned his attention to agricultural labor and has since made farming his chief occupation of life. After arriving at maturity, he attended, for six months, a common school where he obtained his education in such branches as to enable him to teach school, and he eventually taught eighteen terms, as well as attending to other business interests. Mr. Judkins was married November 10, 1857, to Miss Emily J. Manker, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 3; 1838 or 1839 (owing to a change in the records the exact date cannot be determined on), daughter of Hiram and Phœba (Swadley) Manker, natives of Highland County, Ohio (both deceased), and who were the parents of six children: Ellen (wife of J. Dillsaver), Louisa (deceased), Melvina, Sarah A., Emily J. and Sanford H. To this union were born three children: John H., married to Martha E. Patrick (they have two sons: Orlo W. and Clarence), Ella J. and Charles D. Mr. Judkins came to this county March 15, 1858, and located in Marion Township on Section 16, remaining two years, and then returned to southern Ohio and engaged in teaching till the commencement of the war, when, being unable to go into active service, he entered the quartermaster's department of transportation, and was stationed at Camp Nelson, Ky., where he remained till the close of the war; he then returned to this county and engaged in farming and teaching. Mr. Judkins purchased his present farm in 1865, twenty acres of which were improved; the balance he placed under a very high state of cultivation, erecting substantial buildings thereon. He is an active member of Marion grange, and since the age of twelve years has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an active Sabbath-school worker. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He has in his possession an old book containing the rules of arithmetic written on English crown paper, in 1800, by his grandfather Judkins.

JOHN KING, attorney at law, Delphos, was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 22, 1822, his father, David King, a farmer, having located there from North Carolina; the original members of the family settled in Virginia in early times. Mr. King completed his literary training at the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of law, coming to this locality about 1846. He married in Delphos, in 1848, Miss Annie M. Metcalf, of Cincinnati, daughter of Rev. Amos and Sarah (Clymer) Metcalf (former deceased), and niece of the late Hon.

Benjamin Metcalf, of Lima. They have one daughter—Fannie, wife of Horace A. Reeve, attorney at law, Delphos. Mr. King has always given a hearty support to measures in the interest of the social and business life of the city. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church; has been for many years a F. & A. M.; is a R. A. M.

FREDERICK KOLLSMITH, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Delphos, was born near Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, October 19, 1835, his father, Henry Kollsmith, being a blacksmith there. Frederick was reared to that business, and at the age of sixteen came to America and settled in Delphos, where he has since been successfully connected with this industry, his various kinds of wagons, etc., being well and favorable known, the business being started in 1855. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Ossenbeck, born near Deep Cut, Auglaise County, in 1839, her father, Henry Ossenbeck, a brewer, having settled in the state, (from Germany) in early times. Mr. and Mrs. Kollsmith's family consists of six sons and three daughters: John, Frank, Clara, Henry, Joseph, Theresa, Freddie, Flora and Leo. In January, 1884, Mrs. Kollsmith passed away in full communion with the Roman Catholic Church, and is buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery here. Mr. Kollsmith has always given a cordial support to all measures tending to the city's development. He was chief of the fire department for three years; has been a member of the council, and has held other important local official positions.

KRUTSCH BROS., dealers in furniture, etc., Delphos, represent a leading factor in this important industry here. The firm consists of two brothers, Charles A. and Frank H., who for many years carried on contracting in painting and decorating here. They established their present business April 4, 1881, and now propose to do considerable in the way of manufacturing. They come from a pioneer family in the State, their grandfather, George Krutsch, having settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, from Germany, about 1805. Their father, George W. Krutsch, now a contractor and builder in Delphos, was born in Fairfield County, April 17, 1822, and had four brothers and four sisters: Rachel (deceased), Benona C., a carpenter in Delphos; Elizabeth (deceased), William (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Margaret, David Otho, a carpenter and builder; and Henry C. (deceased). George W., the father, learned wagon-making in Perry County, and in 1849 came to Marion Township where he subsequently engaged at carpentering and building. He married, September 7, 1848, Miss Rosanna Burkett, by whom he had five sons and a daughter, of whom Charles A. and Frank H. survive. The deceased are Oliver H., Mary Elizabeth, Joseph and George B., all buried in the city cemetery here. He did active service in the Mexican war. Since coming here he has accumulated a nice competence, and has given a helping hand in the furtherance of many of the interests of Delphos.

HENRY KUNDERT, livery, feed, sale and exchange stables, Delphos, was born in Delphos, September 28, 1860, son of Henry and Wilhelmina Pedicord (Myers) Kundert, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Rotterdam, Holland; she had one child, William, by her first marriage, and he is in the saddlery business at Fennimore, Wis. Henry Kundert was a contractor and builder, and carried on business many years

in Delphos before his death. The children by his first wife were Fred and Annie, who is the wife of Walter Cordell, both of Delphos; and the children by the second marriage were Martha, wife of Evan J. Williams of the firm of Tuar & Williams; Henry, Egbert, Jacob and Minnie. The subject of this sketch, owing to his father's death, started out for himself early in life, engaging first in the produce and commission business, in which, by shrewdness and business tact he was successful. He then embarked in his present business, in which he is one of the foremost in the city. He is affable and pleasant, an energetic and enterprising business man.

B. H. LAUSE (deceased) was a native of Mela, Germany, born March 20, 1820, died November 15, 1871; he was a son of Henry Lause who had five children, D. H.; Clara, widow of Caspar Metzger, living in Marion Township, this county; Mary, wife of Andrew Glucky, in Dayton, Ohio; Frederick, in Marion Township, this county; Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Swatzengerber, also in Marion Township. Our subject landed at New York in 1844, and settled at Fort Jennings, in Putnam Co., Ohio. He was married April 10, 1849, to Elizabeth Miller, born April 30, 1832, near Osnabruck, Germany, daughter of Frederick and Catharine (Scharf) Miller, who came to America in 1847, landing at New Orleans, thence moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Delphos, the same year, where the father worked at the carpenter's trade until his death. He died in 1853, aged fifty-two years. Mrs. Lause was their only child. All her uncles and aunts on her father's side left families in Germany. To our subject and wife were born ten children, all living in this county, viz.: Catharine, born October 11, 1850, wife of Christopher Beckman; Mary, born September 13, 1855, wife of William Potchas; Fredrica, (deceased, aged 3 years); Anna, born February 3, 1859, wife of Matthew Sever, died February 2, 1881, leaving two children; Clara, born October 26, 1860, wife of William Sever; John, born February 6, 1863; Elizabeth, born September 3, 1866, wife of John Potchas; Josephine, born January 12, 1868; Emma, born March 13, 1870; Henry, born April 5, 1872. Mr. Lause took an active part in the improvement of stock and farm products. He started out in life in slender circumstances, but by great energy and perseverance, secured for his family two fine farms of each 120 and eighty acres. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors and the citizens of Marion Township generally. His son, John, who is farming on the homestead, and looking after his mother and family, is following closely in the footsteps of his father, and is a highly respected young man.

FREDERICK LAUSE, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 2, 1825, son of Henry and Mary (Giesker) Lause, who were parents of seven children: Henry, Catharine, Elisabeth (deceased), Mary, Frederick, Elisabeth and Clara. Our subject received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, coming to America when twenty years of age, and locating in this county. He purchased his present farm in 1850, and from a forest has transformed it into one of the best farms of Marion Township. His fine residence was erected during the summer of 1884. Mr. Lause was married April 3, 1856, to Mary Pohlmann, born in Hanover, Germany, May 2,

1838, and who was brought to America when six years old. Her parents, Caspar and Clara (Henseler) Pohlmann, had the following children: John, Mary and Clemens (living); Elisabeth, Henry, Joseph, Theresia, Anna, Catharina and Clara (deceased.) Twelve children were born to our subject and wife: Mary, Elisabeth (deceased), Dina, Caspar, Henry (deceased), Frank, Clara, Anna, Clemens, Joseph, Frederick and Aloysius. The family are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY LINDEMANN, trustee of Marion Township, and boot and shoe merchant, Delphos, was born near Osnabruck, Germany, November 25, 1834, son of Frederick and Clara (Monter) Lindemann. He came to America in 1845 with his people, who settled here, and at eighteen years of age began his trade in Delphos, and has since been successfully connected with the business here. He married, in 1858, Miss Clara Ossenbach, who was born in Kossuth, Auglaize County, Ohio, her father having settled there, coming from Oldenburg, Germany, about 1840. They have five sons and four daughters: John, assistant probate judge of Allen County; Theresa, Frank, a shoemaker; Clara, Alexander, Rosa, Marquis, Ida and Willie. Mr. Lindemann has served in civic offices in Delphos for many years; has been trustee for six years, marshal of the city ten years, deputy sheriff ten years, and has held other important local official positions. For four years he has been treasurer of the Roman Catholic Church.

BERNARD AND FREDERICK LINDEMANN, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, Delphos, are sons of Frederick Lindemann, a farmer who came from near Osnabruck, Germany, and settled on a farm in Marion Township, this county, in November, 1844. His family consisted of eight sons and three daughters: Joseph, a farmer; Frederick; Henry, a shoe-maker; Frank, a farmer; Anna, widow of Charles Vonderembse, deceased; Bernard; Conrad, a farmer; Kate, wife of Henry Beckman, carpenter and builder; Otto, a shoemaker; Mary, wife of Frank Wahmhoff, druggist; and John, a shoemaker. Bernard Lindemann was born in Delphos, March 7, 1850, and learned his business here. He married in September, 1871, Miss Margaretta, daughter of the late Michael Brickner, merchant of this place, born in Bierne, Bavaria, and who came to America in 1836, when a boy, settling in Marion Township, this county, in 1851. Frederick Lindemann, the other member of the firm, was born in Germany; he married, in 1860, Elizabeth Schwarte, of Ulm, Germany. They have three sons and three daughters: Frances, Lizzie, George, Charles, Rosa and Bernard.

MINOR T. LONG, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Delphos, was born in Clermont County, Penn., Aug. 24, 1845. His parents, Jacob and Rebecca Long, are natives of Ohio and early settlers in this county. The subject of our sketch was reared on the farm and has been a successful agriculturist. He has always given a cordial support to measures tending to the advancement of the best interests of his locality, and has figured prominently in municipal politics, serving with honorable reputation in the township council and the school board of his district. During the late civil war he did active service in McLaughlin's Squadron, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, from which he received an honorable discharge at the end of the struggle. He is present commander of Reul Post,

No. 95, G. A. R. Mr. Long married in 1867 Miss Jane Tucker, daughter of Greenbury Tucker, and to this union have been born one son and one daughter, living; Cora E. and Delmer D. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church in which he has served as an official for several years.

ISAAC LUDWIG, owner of "Sunnyside" Farm, P. O. Delphos, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 3, 1842, and was brought to this county in 1849 with his people. His father, Jacob Ludwig, a native of Pickaway County, was a son of Jacob Ludwig, who settled in that county, coming from Bucks County, Penn., about seventy years ago. The subject of our sketch was reared on the farm. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, McLauchlin's Squadron, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and remained in service till the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge as a paroled prisoner from Libby prison, where he had been but recently confined. After the war he returned to farming, a pursuit he has since been successfully engaged in. Mr. Ludwig was united in marriage in 1866, with Miss Sophronia J., daughter of the late Thomas Harbaugh, of Putnam County. They have a family of four children: Thomas J., Omar I., Luella and Guy. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church of Delphos. He is a member of Reul Post, G. A. R., Marion Grange 302, Edith Lodge, K. of H., Hope Lodge, F. & A. M. and Delphos Chapter 105, R. A. M.

CHARLES C. LUDWIG, farmer and teacher, P. O. Delphos, is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Marion Township, born in Allen County, Ohio, May 12, 1853, son of Jacob Ludwig. His life until attaining his majority was spent with his father on the farm, excepting such time as was occupied in attending the district school and one year spent in Lebanon, Ohio, and about one year in Normal, Ill. Since then he has been engaged as a teacher and farmer. He was married, February 8, 1883, to Melissa J. Neff, who was born near Fremont, Ohio, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Myers) Neff, and by this union has been born one son, Lucien Earl. Mr. Ludwig is a Master Mason of Hope Lodge 214, at Delphos; a member of Lodge 201, I. O. O. F., and a member of Marion Grange 302. He has taught twenty-four terms in the schools of Marion Township, and as a teacher, citizen and friend is most highly esteemed and regarded as a most enterprising, energetic and genial man.

FRANCIS JOSEPH LYE was born in the hamlet of Wollschiller, Alsace, Germany, March 19, 1817. In 1828 his father came to America with his family, of whom an unmarried daughter, Frances, and the subject of our sketch remain. Their father, Francis Joseph, died here in 1869, and their mother, Anna Maria, in 1872. Mr. Lye began life at wagon-making (his father's business), and after six years took up hotel business in 1846, and subsequently engaged in merchandising, with which he has been identified here since. He has also been interested in most of the important industries of Delphos. He was one of the original proprietors of the First National Bank, and held a directorship for many years. He was prominently identified with the organization and building of the Union Flouring Mills; has held the treasurership of Allen

County; been trustee of Marion Township; member of the city councils many years; of the city school board, and has held many other local official positions. Mr. Lye was married in McCutchenville, Ohio, to Mary Ann Burton, who died in 1872. They had eleven children, eight of whom are living: Lauretta Odelia, wife of J. H. Zimerle; Clement Vincent, in St. Paul, Minn.; Rosalia Frances, wife of S. F. Shenk; Joseph Marcellus, in Sioux City, Iowa; Leo F., a miller; Mary Lucina, wife of Joseph F. Limbach, a teacher; Francis A., butcher; William E., tinner, in Delphos. Mr. Lye has always been a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of which Mrs. Lye died a full communicant.

R. K. LYTLE, banker and manufacturer, Delphos, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 17, 1819; son of Robert and Hannah (Knox) Lytle, former of Irish, latter of Scotch descent. They were parents of the following children: James, deceased, leaving a family at St. Mary's, Ohio; Mary, who became the wife of David Williams, both of whom are now deceased; Edmond, residing near Sidney, Ohio; Margaret, widow of John Walkup of Delphos; and R. K. The father died in 1821, the mother in 1842. The subject of this sketch, with his mother and other members of the family, moved to Sidney, Ohio, in 1833. In 1839 he entered the freshman class at the Miami University, and there remained until completing his junior year; he then began the study of medicine with Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, an eminent surgeon of Piqua, Ohio, where he remained one year. But surgery being distasteful to him, he discontinued the study of the profession and devoted his time to school teaching until 1845, when he came to Delphos and took charge of the general store of Hollister, Bliss & Petit, in which capacity he continued two and a half years, when he became a member of the firm of Hollister, Bliss & Lytle, which continued until 1856. The clothing and dry goods firm of Lytle & Robuck was then formed, and existed until 1859, when it was dissolved. The firm of R. K. Lytle & Co., dealers in general merchandise, was next established, and was carried on until 1864, when Mr. Lytle rented his store room and removed to Sidney, Ohio, to live a retired life on account of poor health. Two years being spent in retirement, Mr. Lytle became interested in the firm of Lytle & Scott, of Delphos, which in 1873 was terminated, owing to Mr. Scott's health. Our subject remained in Sidney until 1872, when he returned to Delphos, and engaged with his partner in building the Lytle Block. In 1874, upon the organization of the Commercial Banking Corporation, he became president, in which capacity he still continues. He is a director in the Ohio Wheel Company, also a director in the Union Stave Factory. At the request of the people of the Fifth Congressional District, he became a candidate for Congress upon the Republican ticket, against A. V. Rice, receiving 8,279 votes against 13,477 for his opponent, which was the smallest Democratic majority ever given in the district. Mr. Lytle was thrice married, first at St. Mary's, Ohio, in 1846, to Martha L., daughter of Samuel Major, and by her had six children, all of whom died young. Mrs. Lytle dying in 1864, Mr. Lytle married, in 1866, Mary Sprague of Wooster, Ohio, daughter of Lindol Sprague. To this union were born two children, both of whom are living: Lindol S. and Margaret K. The mother of these children died in 1874.

and our subject's third marriage occurred, May 10, 1876, with Miss Isabelle R. Harn of St. Mary's, Ohio, daughter of Denton and Rachel (Pickett) Harn. Both he and his present wife are descended from the celebrated Knox family; his mother a distant connection of James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States. Mr. Lytle is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Delphos, in which he is a trustee and of which he was instrumental in the construction.

JAMES FRANCIS McSHANE, merchant, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., June 1, 1851. His father, James McShane, merchant of that city, having come to Pittsburgh from Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1820, Mr. McShane was reared to merchandising and completed a good business education in the Iron City College of Pittsburgh. He was afterward very reputably identified with book-keeping and managing of business interests in his native city. He was united in marriage, in 1878, with Miss Catherine A., daughter of the late Peter Phelan, and the only survivor of that family. She is a lady of fine literary and musical attainments, a graduate of the Ursuline Convent, Toledo. To our subject and wife have been born one son, Peter, and one daughter, Kathleen A., living, and one child (the eldest) buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery. In 1878 Mr. McShane came to Delphos with the view of taking charge of the interests of the late Peter Phelan, and has had successful business connections here since. He is a director of the Delphos National Bank; of the Decatur National Bank, of Decatur, Ind.; also director of the Ohio Wheel Company, of Delphos; general manager, secretary and treasurer of the Delphos Gas Light Company; and has held stock in many other interests here. He and his wife are regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

GEORGE MEIHLS, proprietor of billiard room and saloon, Delphos, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, June 23, 1836; son of John and Mary (Leit) Meihls, natives of Germany (both deceased), parents of six children: Elizabeth, John, Andrew, Jacob, Philip and George. Our subject received a common school education in his native land and in his seventeenth year came to America, locating at Delphos, Ohio, where he worked in a cabinet shop eight months, then engaged in the saloon business two years. In 1858 he moved to Spencerville, this county, where he was for about twenty-six years proprietor of the "Kolter House." He returned to Delphos in May, 1884, and re-entered the saloon and billiard business. Our subject was married April 26, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Kleinheus, who was born in Germany in August, 1836, died April 14, 1870. By this union were born five children: Susie, Milton, George, Minnie and Philip. Mr. Meihls' second marriage was in 1872, with Elizabeth Neidhardt, who was born in August, 1848, and their family numbers four children: William H., Mary, Herman and John. Mr. Meihls was clerk of Spencer Township, this county, twelve years and councilman three years. He was a charter member of the order of Red Men at Spencerville, and is an active member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat. Our subject has paid two visits to his native land, on the second of which his father came to America with him.

DAVID MINNIG, proprietor of Minnig's planing mill and furniture factory, Delphos, was born in Berne, Switzerland, February 10, 1828,

and there learned cabinet making. At twenty-two he came to America and in August, 1850, located in Marion Township. In 1853 he united in partnership with E. A. Garfield, manufacturer of this place, and who died in 1855, since which time Mr. Minnig has conducted the business, giving employment to about eight or ten skilled workmen. He married at Delphos, in 1857, Miss Margaret Foulk, who was born in Aran, Switzerland, in 1842. They have no children of their own, but have adopted Isaac Justice. They are members of the German Reformed Church.

HENRY JOHN MOENNIG, merchant, Delphos, was born near Osnabruck, Germany, January 15, 1830, son of John Christopher and Elizabeth Moennig, and grandson of John D. Moennig. In 1843 they came to this country and settled in Delphos. His father's family consisted of Henry J., William, in Chattanooga, Tenn., Mary (wife of Henry Gerde-man, pioneer of Washington Township, Van Wert Co.), Angelica (deceased), Herman (deceased), and Frederick H., a merchant of Delphos. The parents and grandfather are buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Delphos. The subject of our sketch when seventeen years of age engaged in merchandising, and when twenty-two embarked in business for himself with a general stock of goods, continuing successfully for many years. He married in Delphos, in 1857, Miss Mary B., eldest daughter of the late Ferdinand Bredeick, by whom he has three sons and two daughters living: Ferdinand H., Elizabeth B., Henry J. Jr., Agnes and Otto. In 1866 he opened out in the hardware business, adding agricultural implements, and carried on a successful trade until he retired, turning over his hardware trade to his eldest son, Ferdinand H., retaining the agricultural implement business. He has given a cordial support to many other interests of Delphos, including banking and manufacturing, and is considerably interested in agriculture and stock raising. He has served several terms as a member of the city council, clerk and treasurer of Washington Township, trustee of the Roman Catholic Church, and has filled other local and official positions.

DAVID H. MYERS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Delphos, was born on his present farm, December 3, 1849; son of Silas Pryor Myers, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, who settled in Marion Township, this county, in 1848, his father having come here from Virginia at an early period in the history of Hamilton County. The subject of our sketch received a good literary training and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but relinquished them after a short time and returned to the farm upon which he has been prosperously located since. He married, in 1870, in Van Wert, Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of the Rev. James F. Mounts, of the Methodist Conference, who was a native of Ohio, and a son of Humphrey Mounts, of Marion County, Ohio, a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have one little girl—Luella A. Mr. Myers is an active, enterprising citizen, a shrewd, far-seeing farmer. He is a cordial supporter of measures tending toward liberal principles in our public, social and industrial institutions.

JOSEPH OSTENDORF, merchant and manufacturer, Delphos, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 2, 1822, and was there reared to the cooper's trade. At the age of twenty-one he came to America and carried on his business in Cincinnati, moving to Delphos in 1848, and

continuing the same occupation till 1860. In 1852 he engaged in merchandising, from which he retired in 1875. In 1869 he became united with George W. Hall, in the establishment of the Delphos Union Stave Company; in 1875 he accepted the presidency, and has honorably filled the incumbency since. Mr. Ostendorf married in 1849, Agnes Paul, who departed this life in 1850, then, in 1852, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Bredeick (*nee* Wrocklage), by whom he has two sons and two daughters: Otto J. and Henry, merchants; Theresa (wife of Henry J. Multhorst), merchant, and Agnes (wife of Dr. F. H. Schlink), all of Delphos. Mrs. Ostendorf had three daughters by her first marriage, viz: Bernardina (wife of Henry J. Moennig), merchant; Mary (deceased wife of Charles E. Shenk), and Emilia (wife of George F. Lang), all of Delphos. Mr. Ostendorf has always given a hearty support to all measures conducive to the improvement of the city, and has held prominent positions in connection with its citizens. His family, who are all grown up, hold creditable positions in the commercial and social life of Delphos.

ALFORD M. PATRICK, farmer, P. O. Southworth, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, October 31, 1842; son of William and Mary (Demorest) Patrick, former a native of Virginia, an early settler of Marion County, Ohio, and who came to this county soon after its organization, locating in Sugar Creek Township, dying in 1863, aged seventy-seven years; latter died in 1846. William Patrick was four times married, his first and fourth wives dying without issue. His second wife bore him two sons and one daughter: Washington, in Nevada; John, in Kansas, and Rebecca (deceased). His third wife bore him six children: William C., in Sugar Creek Township, this county; Isaac W. in Kansas; Alford M., Leah (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), and Julia (wife of C. E. Enslow, in Indiana). Our subject's education was limited to the common schools of the neighborhood, and at the age of twenty years he enlisted in Company E. Ninty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Capt. John Walters, serving thirty months. He took part in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and received an honorable discharge on the consolidation of regiments. He came to his present farm in 1867, and from a wild state he has transformed it into one of the best cultivated farms in Marion Township, his residence and other buildings being among the best in the neighborhood. Mr. Patrick was married July 4, 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Bedford, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 17, 1841, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Murray) Bedford, now residents of Bath Township, this county. To this union have been born seven children: William A., married to Sarah A. Brown (have one child, Albertie), and now living in Illinois, Frank W., married to Sarah C. Smith (have one child, Ella F.), Viola M., Josie E., Julia (deceased), Annie E. (deceased), and an infant (deceased). Mr. Patrick is a member of Reul Post, G. A. R., at Delphos. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN POLING, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born January 24, 1815, in Fairfield County, Ohio, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stemen) Poling, former a son of Rodner and Margaret (Black) Poling, natives of Virginia; latter a daughter of Peter and Magdalene (Swick) Stemen, also natives of Virginia. Our subject's parents had a family of six sons and

seven daughters, of whom are now living : Peter (in Hocking County, Ohio), Benjamin, John (in Fairfield County, Ohio), Noah and Ezra (in Hocking County, Ohio), Elizabeth, single and living with her sister Margaret (now the wife of Nathaniel Tucker, in Highland County, Ohio), and Louisa (wife of Bartlett McGinnis, in Van Wert County, Ohio). Mr. Poling received indifferent educational advantages. He was chiefly with his father assisting him in farm work, until his marriage, April 29, 1841, with Elizabeth Short, a native of Pennsylvania, born September 7, 1817, and who came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in about 1821, with her parents, John and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Short, who came to America from Ireland soon after marriage, landing at Philadelphia. Our subject and wife are parents of five children: Anna M. (wife of Lafayette Seitz, of Delphos), William D. (the present county auditor), Rachael (wife of George W. Laman, in Marion Township, this county), Mary E. (at home), Samuel A. (in Marion Township, this county). Our subject came to his present home in the fall of 1845, and here he has since resided carrying on general farming. He has cleared about eighty acres of land in this county, and now has a nicely improved farm of 120 acres with pleasant surroundings. Although not desiring office, Mr. Poling has been urged to accept positions of trust, and has taken an active interest in all things conducive to the advancement and general welfare of the people of his community. The ancestry of our subject have been remarkable for longevity of life, all having died at greatly advanced ages.

PATRICK REDMON, proprietor of livery business, Delphos, was born in county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1828, and immigrated to America when about eighteen years of age, locating in New York City. Subsequently he traveled through several States, visiting Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc., eventually settling down in the livery business for a time at La Grange, Mo. In 1858 he moved to Van Wert, establishing the first livery business there, thence went to Crestline, Ohio, where he engaged extensively in trading and dealing in horses, mules, &c., doing a profitable business for some years, and afterward located in Delphos, in the livery business. Mr. Redmon married, in Crestline, Miss Louisa Breece, of Delphos, Ohio, and to this union have been born six sons and two daughters: Charles, Ida, William, Michael, Albert, Philip, Arthur and Lillie.

HORACE A. REEVE, attorney at law, Delphos, was born in Hancock, Delaware County, N. Y., March 29, 1854. His father, William Reeve, was a pioneer merchant there, and his immediate ancestors were the descendants of pioneers of New Jersey, among whom is known the Hon. Tapping Reeve, of Connecticut, author of "Domestic Relations" and other publications. The subject of our sketch graduated in a full classical course of study at twenty-two (he had however been admitted to the practice of law, in Ohio, upon attaining his majority) and after graduating he accepted the principalship of the schools of Rosco, Ohio. In 1877 he came to Delphos and engaged actively in the practice of law, and has been prominently identified with it since. He has given a cordial support to all measures tending to the city's growth and development; has held a directorship of the Commercial Bank for several years, and is secretary of the Delphos Paper Co., in both of which institutions he is

stockholder. He married, in 1879, Miss Fannie, only child of John King, a pioneer attorney of Delphos. She is a lady of excellent attainments, a graduate of Wesley College, Cincinnati. They have two sons: Albert King and Horace Kent.

DR. RUDOLPH REUL (deceased) was born in Offenburg, Baden, Germany, November 24, 1826. He laid the foundation of his education in his native city, which has long been noted for its splendid high schools, and at the age of eighteen went to the University of Freiburg for the study of medicine. Just as he had finished his studies, the latent fires of the German revolution of 1848 burst forth into flames, and like many other educated young men, our subject joined the ranks of the revolutionary army as lieutenant, sometimes serving as surgeon. In 1849, when the revolution was subdued, he was imprisoned, and after a time fled to Strasburg, France. In the fall of the same year he came to the United States and directly to Delphos, Ohio, where he had connections, and lived alternately there and at the Riley settlement. After his marriage, in the fall of 1854, at Letitz, Penn., with Miss Marie Hepp, daughter of a Protestant minister in Baden, Germany, our subject settled permanently in Delphos, devoting himself to the practice of medicine. His father, Joseph Reul, a tailor by trade, and for long years a citizen of Offenburg, followed his son to this country with his wife and daughter, in the spring of 1853. With a short interruption, he stayed in his son's family altogether, and died there in the winter of 1875, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine. When the Civil war broke out the doctor joined the army of the Republic, after Lincoln's call for 300,000 more men, in the fall of 1862, as captain of Company F., One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was with the Twenty-third Army Corps in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia until the fall of 1864, when, having been wounded in the back before Atlanta, he retired from the service, and afterward devoted himself to his large practice. At the same time he acted as director and president of the school board, always taking a lively interest in educational matters, and the growth and prosperity of Delphos he had ever at heart. Naturally a strong man, he never felt perfectly well after the war, which he attributed to the exposure of the campaign, but strange enough, the real cause of his sufferings, and which ultimately led to his premature death, the wound in his back, he, the experienced physician, never thought of. After having twice visited his old home in Germany, where he took his two eldest sons to school, and which journeys refreshed his health greatly for a while, he declined gradually. He was struck with paralysis on July 29, 1879, and after much suffering, died August 19, 1879. Of his three sons only the youngest was present at his death bed. The two elder, whom he had called home in the last letter he ever wrote, started on their homeward journey on the day of his death.

JAMES A. RISK represents the leading hotel business of Delphos, in the "Rose House," which is located convenient to the business interests of the city and at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis and the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railways. It is entirely new, and furnished with all modern conveniences, the enterprising proprietor having spared no pains in the improvements. He has an able corps of assistants, and the valuable support

of his wife, Mrs. James Risk, a landlady to whom too much credit for her abilities cannot be given, and his son, J. M. Risk, under whose general management the hostlery is kept, and whose able executive abilities renders "Rose House" one of the most convenient and comfortable hotels in this part of the State. The traveling trade will take no "risk" in stopping at this place.

CHARLES W. RISLEY, general freight and passenger agent of the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railway, Delphos, was born in Delphos, August 13, 1851. His father, Winchton L. Risley, a native of Vermont, settled in Delphos in an early day. The subject of our sketch, after completing a good common school education, was employed as postal clerk in the postoffice (his mother succeeded his father in the postmaster-ship of Delphos). At seventeen he engaged in a collegiate course of study, and, at twenty-one, accepted a position in the then First National Bank as book-keeper, subsequently becoming assistant cashier. Retiring from this position, in 1878, he engaged in insurance business with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of Delphos, and was appointed its acting secretary. He subsequently accepted the position of adjuster with the Fire Insurance Adjustment Company of Cincinnati. Upon the organization of the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railroad Company, Mr. Risley accepted the secretaryship of the Ohio Construction Company, who built the road, and when the road became operated by the present corporation in 1882, was appointed to his present incumbency, which he creditably fills. In 1879 our subject was married, in Delphos, to Miss Rose L., daughter of Charles H. Whittier, manufacturer, of Delphos, Ohio. She is a lady of good attainments. They have one daughter, Mary L. Mr. and Mrs. Risley are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the board of trustees. He is one of the representative men of Delphos, an ardent supporter of all measures tending to its growth and welfare.

STEPHEN G. ROLOSON, photographic artist, Delphos, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 28, 1855, and is descended of a line of pioneers of this county. His father, Utley Roloson, was born in Delaware County, son of Nathaniel Roloson, who settled there, coming from Pennsylvania at an early period in the history of the county. The subject of this sketch completed a good literary education and engaged at farming till at the age of twenty-five years, when he came to Delphos and took up his present vocation, which he has successfully carried on since. He has always given a cordial support to measures tending to the development of the social life of the city. He is a charter member of Delphos Lodge, No. 139, Knights of Pythias, and its present chancellor commander. He has also been for several years a member of I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand.

JOHN ROTH, retired butcher, Delphos, was born in Bierne, Bavaria, in 1816, and engaged at butchering there. In 1842 he came to America and completed learning his trade in Baltimore, Md., afterward locating in Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio, where he was successfully connected with butchering for fifteen years. He was married in Logan, in 1845, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late John Ramser, a native of Alsace, Germany, and at one time a prominent merchant of Logan. Our subject and wife

had a family of four sons and four daughters: Mary (wife of Joseph Kindly, of Delphos), Joseph J. (of the firm of Roth Bros.), Barbara (wife of George Stevens, of Delphos), John (also a member of the firm), Henry (a butcher in California), Kate, Frank (of the firm) and Julia. In 1859 Mr. Roth came to Delphos and carried on the butchering business successfully until his retirement from it in 1879, when he transferred it to his sons, who constitute the firm of "Roth Bros.," having a meat market, prominent among the leading industries of Delphos. Mr. Roth, by steadily working at his business, secured a handsome competence, and he has lived to see his family occupying good positions in the social and industrial life of his adopted city. He has visited the land of his nativity on different occasions. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

FRANCIS HENRY SCHLINK, M. D., Delphos, Ohio, was born January 14, 1856, in Milan Township, Allen County, Ind., being the second youngest of nine children, six boys and three girls, four boys surviving. His father, George Peter Schlink, at the age of twenty, with his mother, step-father Knore, one brother and one sister, came to this country in 1832, from Londaun, Bavaria. He settled with his folks in Eaton Township, Erie County, N. Y., about eighteen miles south of Buffalo. In 1837 he removed to New Haven, Allen County, Ind. The Doctor's mother, Mary Anna (Rose) Schlink, when also at the age of twenty, came with her father, mother, sister and three brothers, to this country in 1842, just ten years later than his father. She with her folks came from Alsace, France (now belonging to Germany), and settled in Fort Wayne, Ind. The Doctor's parents were united in marriage at Fort Wayne, Ind., January 1, 1843, the late Very Rev. Benoit, of Fort Wayne, officiating. George Peter Schlink died February 11, 1865, the widow following him to his grave the same winter, March 25, 1865. Dr. Schlink being thus left an orphan, went to New Haven, Ind., where he completed a liberal common school education. At sixteen he engaged in a literary and scientific course of study, graduating at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., in 1877. He then entered Ann Arbor, Mich., University, in a medical course of study, again graduating at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, class of 1880. He also attended a private course on physical diagnosis in the hospital wards, also a special course of lectures at the Cincinnati City Hospital, and upon graduating he became eminently fitted for his profession, the duties of which he entered upon in the spring of 1880, and has been very successful. In 1882 he became a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, and in 1883 he was appointed a delegate from the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association to the American Medical Association, of which he became enrolled a permanent member the same year. He is member of the Board of Health of Delphos, Ohio, and examining physician at Delphos for the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Detroit, Mich. Dr. Schlink was united in marriage in Delphos, May 18, 1881, with Miss Agnes, youngest daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ostendorf, Rev. A. J. Hoeffel officiating. To this union were born one son and one daughter, Elmer John and Josephine Elizabeth. Mrs. Schlink is a lady of able literary and musical attainments.

C. A. SCHMIDT, of the firm of Schmidt & Steinle, brewers, Delphos, Ohio, is a native of Ohio, born and reared in Fremont, where he was engaged in merchandising for a few years. Retiring from that line of business, he then united, in 1883, with F. Steinle in their present enterprise. Mr. Steinle, who is a native of Germany and a practical brewer, came to this country with an able experience in his profession, and after following it successfully in many of the important cities of this country, located in Fremont till 1883. The firm, since coming into possession of their present property, have added materially to its capacities and facilities. They now turn out about 5,000 barrels per annum; have a new twenty-five horse-power steam steel boiler from the Ricord Bros. manufactory, Toledo, Ohio, and are laying pipe to the canal to facilitate their water privileges. They have improved on the general make-up of the brewery so as to effect a very successful change in this important industry of Delphos. All in all, the firm is composed of men of ability in the trade, and who have determination to make their business second to none.

ALEXANDER SHENK, commissioner of Allen County, Delphos, was born in Heckingen, Hohenzollern, Prussia, July 19, 1842. His father, Martin Shenk, a merchant tailor of that place, came to this country with his family in 1852, and settled in Delphos October 8, 1853; he is buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery here. He left a family of five sons and one daughter, of whom three are now living: Charles E., Alexander and Sylvester. The deceased are Saffron, Constantine and Catherine, wife of H. J. Tream. Alexander Shenk, when young, engaged in the drug business with J. W. Hunt at Delphos, and at nineteen years of age bought a business in that line for himself with which he has been successfully connected for many years, retiring from it to engage in his present business of flour milling. He was married in Delphos, in May, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Matthias Wrocklage (deceased), a worthy pioneer of this locality. She is a lady of able attainments. (They have no children.) Mr. Shenk has given his cordial support, and been an active promoter of many of the industries of Delphos. He has been a reputable public officer for many years, serving as member of the city council, treasurer and clerk of Marion Township; commissioner of Allen County, and in many other local official positions. Mr. Shenk has been a very active member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was prominently identified with the erection of their handsome church in Delphos.

SYLVESTER F. SHENK, merchant, Delphos, one of the most prominent and enterprising business men of the city of Delphos, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 31, 1847; son of Martin and Christine (Kern) Shenk, both now deceased. They landed at New York January 11, 1854, and came soon after to Delphos. Mr. Shenk received the advantages of a common school education during his earlier years, and at thirteen years of age commenced life as a clerk, in which capacity he served until 1876, when he became the head of the firm of Shenk & Zimerle, subsequently becoming sole proprietor, and increasing the stock and business, until he is now one of the foremost in his line in this part of the State. He was married, June 29, 1872, to Miss

Rosilla Lye, a native of this county, and daughter of F. J. Lye, of Delphos. This union has resulted in seven children : Frank, Mary, Martin, Amedus, Alexander, Sylvester and Richard. Mr. Shenk takes an active stand in the furthering of those measures tending to the advancement of education and religion, the improvement of the county and the elevation of the people. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN SHENK, farmer and preacher, P. O. Elida, was born January 19, 1848, in Hocking County, Ohio, eldest living son of Henry and Susan (Brenneman) Shenk, former of whom, a native of Rockingham County, Va., died in 1877, aged fifty-eight years. He was an early settler of Fairfield County, Ohio, but resided at different times in Hocking County, Ohio, and Hamilton County, Ind., coming to this county in 1860; latter is a native of Fairfield County, and is still living, aged sixty-five years. They were parents of nine children : Jacob (deceased), Henry (deceased), Annie (deceased), John, Andrew, Daniel, Catherine, Lydia, and Abraham. Our subject followed broom-making for a time, but gave most of his attention to farming till 1876, when he was ordained to the ministry by the Mennonite Church, near Elida, and has since devoted most of his time to the duties of his calling, although still retaining his farming interests. He erected a large barn in 1877, and a good residence in 1883. He obtained a good education, and has taught common school several terms. Mr. Shenk married, December 24, 1868, Miss Frances Good, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 24, 1849, and to this union have been born eight sons : Henry (deceased), Abraham, Amos, Simon, Moses, Reuben, John and Levi.

ABRAHAM ISAIAH STEVER, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born on the farm where he now lives, June 2, 1840; son of Jacob and Nancy L. (Doner) Stever. The father, who is still living, was born in Franklin County, Penn., July 20, 1805, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Cover) Stever, natives of Pennsylvania; the mother was born July 18, 1817, died September 17, 1844. They were parents of two children : Mary E., born October 5, 1837, in Butler County, Ohio (now widow of Calvin Clark, of Marion Township, this county, and the mother of ten children, five of whom are now living), and Abraham I. The subject of this sketch received a limited education, remaining at home until his enlistment, August 14, 1862, in Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of the campaign of Kanawa and Shenandoah Valleys; was taken prisoner near Beverly, W. Va., about January 8, 1865, by Confederate Gen. Rosser, and was confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, until February 15, when he was paroled. He was discharged from the United States service June 12, 1865, at Camp Chase, by reason of General Order No. 77, releasing all paroled prisoners. He was a good soldier, and brave. After his return home he engaged in farming. Mr. Stever was married, December 24, 1863, while at home on furlough, to Rebecca J. David, born September 6, 1840, in Marion Township, daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Fair) David, who came to this county at an early date, and who were parents of ten children, six of whom became heads of families, viz. : Rebecca J., Mary C., wife of Michael Burns, of Marion Township; Johanna, wife of Robert Mills, of Delphos; Martha J., wife of Erastus Bryant, of Delphos; Saloma, of Delphos, and

Sydney J., wife of William Allison, in Venedocia. Isaac F. died April 11, 1864, of disease, at Nashville, being a member of Company O, Eighty-first Regiment, under Capt. W. D. Hill. To our subject and wife were born nine children: Jacob A., born January 14, 1866; Rachael R., born August 6, 1867 (married February 7, 1884, to David Hilliard, of Amanda Township, by whom she has one child); Anna C., born August 16, 1869; Ella J. (a twin), born April 24, 1872; Tursey J., born November 17, 1878; Adeline, born June 14, 1882, and three died in childhood. Thomas J. Fair, grandfather of Mrs. Stever, was one of the first trustees of Marion Township after its organization in 1834. Mr. Stever is a member of the G. A. R. Post, at Delphos. He is a school director, and takes an active interest in education and the improvement of stock and farm products.

D. H. TOLAN, editor of the *Delphos Herald*, Delphos, was born in Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, April 14, 1836. After completing a liberal education, he engaged, when fifteen years of age, at type setting in the office of the *Ohio Picayune*, Carrollton, now the *Carroll County Chronicle*, where he completed the business. In 1869 he came to Delphos, for the purpose of establishing the *Herald*, and has been actively connected with it since. He has worked industriously in the promotion of all measures tending to the prosperity of the city and locality. Upon the organization of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, he was chosen its secretary, and became one of the board of directors. He has held the mayoralty of Delphos, served as member of the councils, and has officiated with credit in many lesser capacities. He married in Carrollton, in 1861, Miss Artamesia, daughter of Hon. John Beatty of that city, a lady of estimable attainments; she departed this life in 1876, in full communion with the Presbyterian Church, leaving two sons: C. M. associate editor, and R. B., a student. Mr. Tolan has been an active member of the K. of P. for several years, and a member of the R. A.

HENRY TRENTMAN, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 28, 1830; son of Adam and Elizabeth (Creamer) Trentman, natives of Germany, former of whom died January 15, 1873, aged sixty-nine years; latter November 7, 1864, aged sixty-two years. They were the parents of three children: Mary (deceased), Kate (wife of Herman Ricker), and Henry. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native land. In 1843 his parents immigrated to America, and located in Marion Township, this county. Here Henry Trentman grew to maturity, fully acquainted with the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and his exertions helped clear away the forests and prepare the soil for cultivation. Farming has been his life vocation, and he is still living on the old homestead. Our subject was twice drafted during the war of the Rebellion, but each time provided a substitute. He was married June 2, 1858, to Miss Clara Luersman, also a native of Germany, born in 1841, died February 23, 1884. She bore him eight children: John, Mary, Henry, Frank, Bernard, Fred, Rosa and Agnes. Mr. Trentman is virtually a self-made man, having commenced life poor, accumulating his property through his own efforts. Politically he has always been a Democrat. He has for years been a member of the Catholic Church.

HENRY P. WAGNER, M. D., Delphos, was born January 7, 1824, in Wendelsheim, near the city of Mentz, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany.

His father, Louis Wagner, was a gentleman of fine literary taste, a highly cultivated mind, and in comfortable circumstances, but being dissatisfied with the monarchical government of Germany, he decided at the age of forty-four years to find or establish a new home for himself and family, in a free country, the United States. Accordingly he with his wife, Magdalena, and their eight children (four sons and four daughters), sailed for New York, afterward coming to Columbus, Ohio. After completing a good literary and scientific course, Henry P. Wagner, engaged in the study of medicine, at the age of eighteen years, under the preceptorship of Edwin H. Davis, A. M., M. D., professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics of New York Medical College, city of New York, for three years, after which he visited Germany, where he pursued his studies several years. On his return to this country, he commenced and entered upon the practice of his profession at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he remained until he located at Delphos, then known as Section 10, in 1847. With the view of gaining additional knowledge of specialties in his profession, and to be more fully posted with the present state of the sciences connected with medicine, he visited New York in 1863 and 1864, where he attended private instructions of Prof. Austin Flint, Sr., M. D., in physical diagnosis; Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., in surgery; Prof. Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., in microscopy, and others. He also attended clinical lectures in Bellevue Charity, New York City, and other hospitals, and followed the private practice of distinguished physicians in the city. As testimonials of his ability and devotion to his profession, he received a diploma from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and letters of commendation from eminent and distinguished physicians. Having actively practiced medicine during the past thirty-eight years in Delphos, while a considerable portion of the surrounding country was undeveloped and almost a wilderness, this has made him one of the pioneers in his profession, in Allen County. Dr. Wagner was married November 8, 1849, at Delphos, to Maggie M. Martin, daughter of Rev. E. N. Martin. Besides a faithful attendance to professional duties, he has been connected with nearly every important enterprise tending toward the promotion of the welfare of the community, or the improvement and prosperity of the city and vicinity, and he has almost continually held positions of honor and trust.

JOHN H. WAHMHOFF, druggist and member of the American and Ohio State Pharmaceutical Associations, Delphos, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 11, 1851. His father, the late Steven H. Wahmhoff of that city, was well known in railway circles as master mechanic with the Erie Central Railway, and in social circles as one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Roman Catholic Central Societies throughout this country. He was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to this country when a young man. His family consisted of John H., a merchant and druggist of Delphos; Frank, druggist; Mary (deceased); August, a tinsmith, of Delphos; and Agnes. He died in 1858. The subject of our sketch came here in 1861, with his mother, two brothers and sisters, who settled on a farm, where he remained till he was fourteen years old, when he entered the drug business as apprentice clerk, meanwhile applying himself closely to the study of pharmacy and pharmaceutical jurispru-

dence. He is a member of the Ohio State Association, a committee on pharmaceutical laws, and is recognized by the profession as a prime factor in the revision and establishment of the late laws in relation to pharmacy. At the age of twenty-eight he embarked in the drug business at Delphos, with which he has been successfully connected since. Mr. Wahmhoff married in 1881, in Delphos, Miss Christina Catharina, daughter of the late Joseph Eich, a native of Koln, Germany. They have two little girls: Elizabeth and Henrietta. Mr. Wahmhoff has given a cordial support to the social and industrial interests of Delphos. He is present chief of the fire department, of which he has been an active member since its organization.

SQUIRE WILLIAM E. WATKINS, owner of Cherry Ridge Farm, P. O. Delphos, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, March 28, 1835, second child of Welsh parentage born in the county. His father Thomas Watkins, a native of Wales, came from Butler County, Ohio, September 13, 1833. Our subject completed a good education in the schools of his district and engaged in farming. He married in 1859, in Venedocia, Van Wert Co., Ohio, Miss Margaret, daughter of the late William Bebb, and cousin of Gov. Bebb of Ohio. By this marriage he had four children: Martha J., wife of D. W. Pugh; Thomas L., civil engineers of Van Wert; William B., a farmer; Margaret A., a teacher. On September 9, 1866, Mrs. Watkins was laid to rest in the Venedocia Cemetery, and in October, 1867, Mr. Watkins married Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Richard Humphrey, of Marion Township, by whom he had four children: Katie, John H., Richard B. and Minnie E. September 15, 1879, this wife died; she is buried in Gomer Cemetery. April 27, 1882, our subject married Catharine, sister of his second wife, by whom he has one son—Victor Emmett. In 1860, Mr. Watkins located on his present farm of 160 acres (then unimproved), and has improved it handsomely and stocked it well. He is a thorough supporter of the principles for which he did service under arms, and has named his residence "Lincoln Mansion." This is built on an eminence commanding a view of the farm, and is tastefully laid out and surrounded with nice gardens. When the call for troops for the defense of the Union came, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio National Guards, from which he retired with an honorable commission. He has been interested in measures tending to the development of his locality; is an active official and is the present justice of the peace and notary public of Marion Township, Allen County. He is an adherent of the Congregational Church, a member of Reul Post, G. A. R., Lodge No. 139, K. of P., and Marion Grange No. 302. Squire Watkins has been fortunate in his business pursuits and possesses in "Cherry Ridge" one of the handsomest farms in Marion Township.

F. A. WEGER, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Hoop and Stave Company, Delphos, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 6, 1845. His father, George K. Weger, came to this country with his family in 1852, and settled in Baltimore, Md., where our subject was reared and educated. He learned the trade of cooper, which he carried on in Baltimore for several years. He afterward spent a few years in the business at New Castle, Penn. Mr. Weger was united in marriage in 1871, with

Miss Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Dietzel, a shoe-maker of that city, and a native of Prussia, and to this union were born three sons and two daughters: Katie, George, Augustus, Mary and Frankie. In 1878, Mr. Weger came to Delphos as foreman for the Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company, with whom he remained till joining interests with Mr. H. Goette in their present enterprise.

HON. HENRY WEIBLE, member of the State board of public works, Delphos, was born near Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, December 19, 1827, son of Jacob Weible, who settled there with his people, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, when he was about eight years of age. The subject of our sketch being left on his own resources when young, apprenticed himself to the blacksmithing business in his native town, where he completed learning his trade. In 1851 he came to Delphos, and established the second shop of the kind, and carried on a successful business for many years, retiring from it to pay his attention to public affairs, to which he had been chosen by the people of Van Wert County. In 1872 he represented their interests in the Sixtieth General Assembly of the State, where he served with distinction as chairman of the committee on drains, ditches, water-courses, and enunciated and brought about many good measures in that connection. Upon the expiration of his term of office, his constituents again elected him, in 1874, and he continued to represent their interests. Upon his retirement he engaged in manufacturing for a few years, but retired from that industry and embarked in merchandising, with which he is still identified. He married in Van Wert County, in 1849, Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Will of that place, who settled there from Maryland in 1836. They have a family of two sons and four daughters living: George and Henry, merchants in Dupont, Ohio; Anna and May, ladies of excellent literary attainments, and graduates; Mattie, now Mrs. Henry Burgfelt; and Agnes, at school. Mr. Weible has always been an able patron of scholastic interests, and has educated his family in the different branches of a good school training. He has held a directorship in the school board of Delphos for about twenty-eight years; has served as justice of the peace of the city and Washington Township for thirty years continuously; was member of the city council nine years; commissioner of Van Wert County three years. In 1882 he was elected to his present incumbency in the State board of public works. Mr. Weible has always been a liberal patron of all measures tending to the development of the public, social and industrial life of his community.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMSON, M. D., Delphos, is a native of Ohio, born in Delaware, Delaware County, August 28, 1853, son of Henry Williamson, farmer, also a native of Delaware County, his father, John Williamson (millwright), having settled in that county at an early day, from Washington County, Penn.; latter was a son of Isaac Williamson, also a millwright, a native of England, born near Dorchester, and who located in Pennsylvania at an early period in the history of that State. The subject of our sketch, after receiving a good training in the public schools, entered Oberlin College in a classical and literary course, from which he graduated in June, 1874. He had meanwhile taken up the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Andrews, of Cheshire,

and upon completing his course at Oberlin, entered Columbus Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, graduating from that institution at the close of 1877-78. He then came to Delphos, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. The Doctor married, July 26, 1881, Miss Stella Hughes, a lady of able literary and musical attainments, daughter of the late William Hughes, merchant of Delphos, and niece of the Hon. Hughes, of Allen County. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are supporters of the Presbyterian Church, in which she is an active worker.

JOSEPH H. ZIMERLE, justice of the peace, Delphos, was born in Ellwangen, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 5, 1844. His father, Joseph A. Zimerle, a brewer, came to this country with his family in 1853, and settled in Delphos. His children are Joseph H.; Annie, wife of Caspar Kahl, merchant, of Defiance, Ohio; Emma, wife of John Smith, of Kansas City, Mo.; Frederick, of Cincinnati; Frances, wife of Charles Smith, of Defiance, Ohio. The subject of this sketch engaged at an early age in merchandising in Evansport, Ohio, coming here in 1863, in connection with different mercantile pursuits, with which he has been successfully identified. He has been an active supporter of other interests in Delphos, and has filled positions in the councils of the city and of the township, holding his present incumbency for the past year. Mr. Zimerle married in Delphos, in 1871, Miss Laretta Odelia, daughter of Francis Joseph Lye, merchant. They have one son living, Joseph Francis, and have buried an infant son, and two daughters—Laretta and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Zimerle are regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.



MONROE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB ALTSTETTER, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, was born February 21, 1811, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, son of George F. and Elizabeth (Bauer) Altstetter, the former of whom died in 1818 in his fifty-third year, the latter in 1849 in her seventy-third year. Their children were : George L. (deceased, leaving a family in Hessen-Darmstadt), Mrs. Magdalene Miller (deceased, leaving a daughter in Delphos, Ohio), George F. (deceased, leaving a family at Delphos), Peter (deceased, leaving a family residing in Monroe Township, this county), Philip (deceased, leaving a family in Wiesbaden, Germany), Jacob and Mrs. Elizabeth Buedinger (a widow residing in Delphos, Ohio). Jacob Altstetter received his education under the compulsory school law of his "fatherland" and served six years at the cabinet-maker's trade with his uncle. In 1832 he came to America, landing at Baltimore, August 28. He worked at Hagerstown, Md. for a time, and in 1834 came with a party to Cincinnati, Ohio, soon removing to Dayton, Ohio, thence to Salem, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he worked at his trade, and was married October 26, 1835, to Miss Catharine Bucher, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Bucher, natives of Vermont, but very early settlers in Ohio. Mr. Altstetter located upon forty acres in Section 19, Monroe Township, this county, receiving a patent from the Government and paying therefor the sum of \$50. In this isolated spot he built a hewed-log cabin, worked at his trade and made a clearing in the wilderness. Seven years later he purchased the first horse he ever owned, his neighbors, in the meantime, doing the necessary teaming for him, he exchanging work with them. In 1846 he delivered at Delphos his crop of oats at six cents, and corn at ten cents per bushel. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money at that time he deprived himself of the necessities of life, rather than run into debt, and by adhering closely to that rule he is one of the most substantial citizens of his township. His children, thirteen in number, were Mrs. Elizabeth (Naas) Roederer, living in Bath Township; George F.; John, died at twenty-four years of age of typhoid fever; Mrs. Susanna Haas, living in Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Zulinger, living in Lima; George L., living in Monroe Township; Michael, residing in Bath Township; Mrs. Maria M. Rummel, residing in Monroe Township; Mrs. Louisa Haas, residing in Monroe Township; Catharine, at home, single; Bertha, died at nineteen years of age; Philip J., single, residing in Dayton, Ohio; and Frederika A., died at two years of age. Mr. Altstetter was one of six men who organized the Evangelical Society and built the first church, in 1856, since which time he has been one of its pillars; he assisted in building the first schoolhouses of the neighborhood, and has always taken a great interest in educational affairs. He was one of the first to engage in the nursery business in the county, the propagation of fancy fruits, trees and hedging, much of the seed used

being sent from Germany. George Ludwig, his son, was married in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 9, 1871, to Margaret A. Olt, who was born February 24, 1849, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, daughter of Adam and Eve (Orth) Oldt (deceased), and to this union were born seven children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are Eva B., Catharine L., Margaret A. and Louis M. George L. Altstetter has been chosen by the voters of his township for various offices of trust. He is one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of Monroe Township, taking an active part in the improvement of agriculture and stock. The family are members of the Evangelical Church in which he is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

GEORGE FREDERICK ALTSTETTER, farmer, P. O., West Cairo, was born January 26, 1838, in Allen County, Ohio; was married, October 18, 1866, to Elizabeth Krouse, who was born August 18, 1846, in Richland County, Ohio. Her father, John Krouse, was born September 11, 1820, in Beckenbach, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America in August, 1831, with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Reder) Krouse, who died in Putnam County, Ohio, after a residence in Richland County, Ohio, of several years. The mother of Mrs. Altstetter, Margaret (Stein) Krouse, was born May 21, 1815, in Hessen-Darmstadt, and landed in Baltimore in July, 1834. Her parents were Adam and Margaret (Young) Stein, the latter of whom died in her native land, the former came to America in 1834. Mrs. Krouse is the only one living of the family; her brothers Adam and Christopher left families in Richland County, Ohio. Henry and Elizabeth (Reder) Krouse had ten children: John; Adam, living with family in Putnam County, Ohio; Mrs. Catharine S. Clevenger, and Mrs. Margaret Clevenger, also in Putnam County; Christopher, living with family in Arkansas; Henry, with family in Putnam County; Mrs. Elizabeth Clevenger, with family in Illinois; Peter (deceased, leaving a daughter in Nebraska); Mrs. Susanna Ripley (deceased, without issue); and Mrs. Nancy Goodman, with family in Putnam County, Ohio. To our subject and wife were born the following children: John, born July 21, 1867; Charles, born May 21, 1872, and George F., born April 10, 1876. Mr. Altstetter is a man of prominence in his township. He and his family are connected with the Evangelical Church.

J. S. CLIPPINGER, physician and surgeon, West Cairo, was born May 30, 1840, in Butler County, Ohio; son of Humphrey and Sarah A. (Jacques) Clippinger, who moved to this county in 1841, settling in Shawnee Township, about four miles from Lima, where the former followed farming and carpentering. Humphrey Clippinger is said to have started the first nursery in the county, and after moving to Lima was engaged largely in building the machine shops at that place being among the important contracts. His wife was killed near Dayton, Ohio, in a railroad collision, in the latter part of the year 1863. They were parents of nine children: Mary (deceased at the age of eighteen years); Mrs. C. M. Hughs (a widow); Mrs. Susie M. Seaver, a resident of Toledo; J. S.; Mrs. Sarah J. (Kiplinger) Stiles, in Washington, D. C., where her husband holds a government position; Samuel D., a member of Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer

Infantry, killed at Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Adelia Nye, in Wisconsin; A. H., in Streator, Ill.; and Mrs. A. B. Raitt, in Pierce City, Mo. Humphrey Clippinger's second marriage was in 1865, with Mary Delap, who bore him three children, all now living: Clifford, Fred and Edward; last named being a prominent resident of Joplin, Mo. Our subject attended the common schools, and assisted his father until the spring of 1860, when he began the study of medicine with Drs. Ashton and Kinkead of Lima, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in the spring of 1863. The same year he located at St. Mary's, Ohio, where he remained four years, when he returned to Lima and engaged in mercantile business, until 1869, in which year he commenced his profession at West Cairo, where he now resides, making a specialty of the diseases of children. The Doctor is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association, and has been prominently identified with the educational and municipal progress of the village, having been elected, to the office of mayor two terms, and is now a member of the town council. He was married in 1870, to Emma A., daughter of William and Hulda S. (Howey) Reeder. They have one child, Lowell M., born July 20, 1871. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he is an officer. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM Mc. CRANE, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born February 18, 1809, in Colerain Township, Ross County, Ohio, where he lived until thirty-two years of age, son of James and Margaret (McClure) Crane, former born about 1762, died in 1844, latter born in 1766, near Harrisburg, Penn., died in 1843. Their children were Sarah (deceased wife of Joshua Hall, leaving a family in Hocking County, Ohio), Jane (wife of Robert M. McCartney, died leaving a family in Noble County, Ind.), Mary (wife of Dumah Bartlett, died leaving a family in Adelphi, Ross County, Ohio), Margaret (deceased, unmarried), Mrs. Rebecca Bartlett (died leaving a family at Adelphi), James (deceased, was engaged in the furniture business at Circleville, Ohio, where he left a family), and William Mc. Our subject commenced the cabinet-maker's trade, working at it three years, then engaged in business with his brother at Adelphi, Ohio, where they continued thirteen years. He then came to this county in 1840, where he entered eighty acres of his present farm, and purchased forty acres of a Mr. Maberry, where there was a little clearing. Here he endured the trials and hardships of pioneer life, doing odd jobs at his trade to secure the necessaries of life. Mr. Crane was married, May 28, 1837, to Susan Swinehart, who was born April 3, 1818, near Adelphi, Ohio, daughter of Anthony and Susan (Frederick) Swinehart, natives of Pennsylvania, and who settled in a very early day in Ross County. (They had three sons and six daughters, all of whom had families but one daughter. Those now living are Rebecca, wife of Enoch Pertee in McLean County, Ill.; Sarah, widow of Jacob Will, of Vinton County, Ohio; Daniel, residing near Ligonier, Ind.; Susan, Caroline, wife of William Kieffer, residing near Decatur, Ill.; Mary, widow of John Layton, in Springfield, Ohio). To our subject and wife were born Jane (wife of John Whitis of Macon, Mo.), Elmira (deceased in young womanhood), Sarah, James A., Margaret (deceased wife of Harrison Turner,

leaving a family in Harvey County, Kans.), Mary (wife of John Marshall, residing near Columbus Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Crane are members of Rockport Presbyterian Church, in which he was the first elder.

ROBERT E. DAVIS, general merchant, and ex-mayor of West Cairo, was born November 10, 1852, on Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio; son of David D. and Elizabeth (Evans) Davis. David D. Davis, born in 1821, in Wales, immigrated to America in 1842, settling in Butler County, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Evans, a native of that county and daughter of John and Sarah (Nicholas) Evans, the former a native of Wales, the latter a native of America, and sister of Squire Nicholas, of Gomer, Ohio. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in this county, remaining on the farm until sixteen years of age, after which he received three months' schooling. At seventeen years of age he engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of J. H. Dague, of Lima, where he remained for a time, when he was employed in the store of J. C. Thompson, remaining until the spring of 1878, when he came to West Cairo, and engaged in merchandising in partnership with John B. Morris, until early in the year 1882. In June of that year he formed a partnership with N. M. Johnson, with whom he continued until January 1, 1884, since which time he has carried on the business himself. Mr. Davis was married December 14, 1875, to Esther Neff, a native of Lima, this county, and daughter of John G. and Catharine (Faurot) Neff. By this marriage he has two children: Elsie May, and Donald. Our subject was a member of the town council for a term; was chosen to fill the office of mayor, made vacant by the resignation of David Hartzog, and at the expiration of that term, he was elected to the office, which term expired April 1, 1885. He was also president of the township school board, and assistant chairman of township committee. In politics he is a Republican.

DANIEL EVERSOLE, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born April 14, 1833, in Sandusky County, Ohio, son of Peter and Rebecca (Snyder) Eversole, natives of Perry County, Ohio, former a son of Peter and Nancy (Shelhorn) Eversole; latter a daughter of Daniel Snyder. They had seven children: Eliza (wife of Elijah Helser, in Jackson Township, this county), Catharine (widow of John McCarty, in Perry County, Ohio, with her family), Frances (wife of Henry Hersey, farmer in Noble County, Ind.), Nancy (deceased wife of Jacob Helser, also deceased, in Perry County, Ohio), Rebecca (wife of William Wolf in Fairfield County, Ohio), Lemuel (farmer in Jackson Township, this county), and Daniel. The parents dying when our subject was about three years of age, he was then taken back to his native county, where his uncle raised him, and for whom he worked, receiving through him a very meager education. At sixteen years of age Mr. Eversole was bound out for three years to learn blacksmithing, having two weeks each harvest in which he could work in order to earn spending money for the whole year. At nineteen years of age he went to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he worked one year at his trade at \$12.25 per month. The following year he came to this county, locating near Lafayette where he followed his trade several years. In 1858 he moved to a piece of land where there was a small clearing. On January 10,

1857, Mr. Eversole was married to Malvina Tompkins, who was born November 25, 1837, near Lima, Ohio, daughter of Abel and Elizabeth (Heindel) Tompkins, who arrived at Lima, from Marion County, Ohio, on election day of President Jackson's second term. They had twelve children, eight of whom died in infancy. Those living are William H. (married in August, 1879, to Jane Searfoss, by whom he has two children, Earl and Charles), Francis M. (married in February, 1880, to Sadie Allen, of Putnam County, Ohio, by whom he has one child, Mary M.), John H. and Walter H. William H. and Francis M. are farming along with their father. Mr. Eversole came to his present home in March, 1866, where he has accumulated a large and well-kept farm of 320 acres. Mrs. Eversole's parents are still living, the father born March 14, 1799, the mother October 15, 1801. Of their fourteen children two are living: Mrs. Eversole and Eleanor (wife of Theophilus Raines, by whom she has a family of five children). Mr. Eversole is a man of enterprise and prominence among the people of the township in which he lives, having been chosen to fill the offices of trustee and treasurer, which latter he now holds. He was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, doing duty at Washington, D. C., resisting Gen. Early's attack on that city. He takes much interest in educational and religious matters. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

FRANK EWING, physician and surgeon, West Cairo, was born May 19, 1843, in Trumbull County, Ohio, son of John A. and Elizabeth (Clemmens) Ewing, the former a native of Mahoning county, Ohio, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. They moved to Hancock County, Ohio, in 1850 where they engaged in farming. Their children were Mrs. Sarah J. Walker, residing near Ada, Ohio; Alexander C., residing near Bluffton, this county; Frank; Thomas C., who fell in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain in 1864, while fighting nobly in the western army; Myron J., professor of natural sciences in Ada Normal College; Mrs. Eliza A. Miller, residing near Bluffton, this county. The father of our subject was twice married, on second occasion to Mary Battles of Hancock County, Ohio, and by this union were born five children: Flora, Chase, Calvin, Nettie D., and Cora. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Daniel Clemmens, who is mentioned in the history of the Revolution, was Gen. Washington's cook. Dr. Ewing's educational advantages were not great until his seventeenth year, when he began teaching, closely applying himself to study until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry under General Thomas. He participated in numerous deadly battles, and saw considerable hospital service in wound dressing, &c. until discharged July 26, 1865. Returning home he engaged in teaching, traveling and laboring as a lumberman in the lumber regions of northern Michigan for his health, and attending school until 1867 when he began the study of medicine, pursuing the lecture course at the University of Michigan during the years 1868, 1869, 1870 graduating from that institution in medicine, March 30, 1870, and in chemistry and pharmacy June 27, 1870. The Doctor is truly a self-made man, having relied exclusively upon his own resources for his own education, showing subsequently his magnanimity in assisting in

educating his brother, Prof. Ewing, of Ada. He located at West Cairo in August, 1870, where he has met with marked success in his profession and other important business interests. Our subject is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Lima, owns and controls a farm, and is an active partner in a grist-mill. The high standing of the village schools is largely due to his great interest in educational matters. He is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association also of the Pharmaceutical Association of Ann Arbor, Mich. He was married, December 29, 1872, to Nancy, daughter of Robert Downing, and they had three children: Dolly (deceased), Addie, and Bessie.

A. M. FASIG, druggist, West Cairo, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 19, 1850; son of Samuel and Lucinda (Greenland) Fasig, former a native of Pennsylvania, a Baptist minister located at Havensville, Kans., latter a native of Ohio. Their family numbered nine children. The names of those living, and those deceased having issue, are: Mrs. Ella Reed (deceased) late of Forest, Ohio; W. B. who at fifteen years of age entered the service of his country under Gen. Garfield, in which he remained three years, was cashier of the Cleveland branch of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is now a man of prominence in the State as a horseman, is secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park Association; A. M.; and Charles S., a druggist of Cridersville, Auglaize County. The subject of this sketch at seventeen years of age began the mason's trade under his father, with whom he worked for a number of years, contracting and building, which he still carries on in connection with his other business. He came to West Cairo in the spring of 1877 engaging in the drug business with a branch store in Cridersville, with his brother Charles, as a partner. He was married November 1, 1870, to Marietta Clark, who was born September 9, 1851, in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of George W. and Martha J. (Randolph) Clark. To this union have been born two children—Walter S. and Cora B. Mr. Fasig takes a lively interest in educational and municipal matters. He and his family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the village; in politics he is a Republican.

PETER HOFFERBERT, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born August 11, 1834, in Koenig, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany; son of Philip J. and Mary E. (Naas) Hofferbert (deceased). Our subject landed in New York in the spring of 1852, locating in Westmoreland County, Penn., finally engaging in farming. He came to this county, settling on Section 7, in 1863, moving to his present farm. He received his education under the compulsory school law of the "fatherland," and learned the butcher's trade, serving for three years, for which his father paid fifty gulden. He was married, January 2, 1854, to Mrs. Philopina Weaver, born December 15, 1819, daughter of Robert and Anna Mechling (deceased), natives of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Anna E., at home; John L. married and living in Putnam County, Ohio; Philip J. in Monroe Township, this county; William, also in Monroe Township. Our subject is next youngest in a family of twelve children, of whom two sons and two daughters, only, are now living. Three died leaving families in Germany, and one sister still resides in her native land; his brother Leonard lives in Delphos, and a sister, Mrs.

Eve C. Urick, lives in Monroe Township, this county. Mr. Hofferbert, being drafted during the late war, entered the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment as corporal in Company H, and received his discharge in 1863. He is a Republican in politics; is a prominent man in Monroe Township, having been chosen by the people to the offices of trust. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Church in which he has been trustee.

ISAAC HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born November 30, 1827, in Carroll County, Ohio; son of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Holmes, former a native of Washington County, Penn., born August 20, 1801, died in February, 1884. He was a son of John and Sarah (Norris) Holmes, first named being a native of England, and one of the early settlers of Seneca County, Ohio, where he and his wife died; latter a native of Carroll County, Ohio. William Holmes was first married to Mary Joseph, by whom he had four children—William, residing near Carrollton, being the only one now living. By his second marriage there were eighteen children: Isaac, Mrs. Catharine Fishill (deceased, leaving family in Carroll County, Ohio); Mrs. Martha Crumbecker in Carroll County, Ohio; Jonathan, killed by a falling tree when sixteen years of age; James (deceased), a surgeon in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Rebellion; Mrs. Myrian Harlan (widow), in Wayne County, Ill.; Samuel, in Greenwood County, Kans.; Mrs. Eliza Best, and David, residing in Wayne County, Ill.; Oliver in Fairfield, Ill., where he was county clerk for eight years; Martin and Daniel died young; Milton in Wayne County, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah Webb in Lyon County, Kans.; Mrs. Eleanor N. Enlow in Wayne County, Ill.; Mrs. Samantha J. Robertson in White County, Ill.; Calvin, near Clifton, Tex., and an infant (deceased). The third marriage was with Mrs. Martha Weisman, who bore him following children: Eli, living in Wayne County, Ill.; Mrs. Melissa Statten and George, residing near Denver, Col., and Mrs. Mary Westfall, in Wayne County, Ill. Six of the sons were in the late war of the Rebellion, and all held offices—James, Samuel, Oliver, David, Milton and Calvin; five sons-in-law were also in the service—A. Best, M. Webb, J. Enlow, J. Robertson and J. Crumbecker. Calvin served five years in the regular army. All of these twenty-six children were born between the years 1821 and 1859, all single issue, and seventeen of them are still living. Our subject was married, August 22, 1850, to Elizabeth Downs, born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 26, 1828, daughter of George and Sarah (Miller) Downs, and by this union were born nine children, five of whom died in early childhood; those now living are George William, married and living in Putnam County, Ohio; Amos B., also married and residing in Putnam County; Martha A. and Clark B., at home. Mr. Holmes, in 1870, was one of the land appraisers for Putnam County. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, assessor and township trustee, of the latter of which he is present incumbent. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

GREGORY JENNINGS, farmer, tile and brick manufacturer, P. O. West Cairo, was born September 13, 1836, in Monroe Township, this county; son of Aaron and Lucy (Hughs) Jennings, who were married in

Tuscarawas County, Ohio; latter, a daughter of Daniel Hughs, a native of Ireland, was born near Emmitsburg, Md., and came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in early life. Aaron Jennings was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 26, 1804, died December 22, 1872, son of Gideon Jennings, born December 24, 1778, in Virginia, son of Benjamin Jennings, born December 8, 1748, in England. The children of Aaron and Lucy Jennings were eleven in number, five dying young; the others were Mrs. Gracie J. and Elizabeth J. Curtis, both deceased, leaving families at Beaver Dam, Ohio; Gregory; Margaret, Mrs. Amos Lewis, living in Monroe County, Mich; Malinda, widow of T. Crane, living in Putnam County, Ohio; and Daniel, in Monroe Township, this county. The father of our subject came to this township in 1834, where he patented 160 acres of land, locating on Section 34, his brother David also locating on same section. His grandfather, and brothers Gideon and John, located in Bath, and brother James in Jackson Township. In this swampy wilderness, without money, they endured all the trials and hardships of pioneer life. Our subject remained with his father until twenty years of age, when he took the contract for cutting one mile 100 feet wide, on the track of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, receiving therefor \$195, this he completed in forty-two days. In the spring of 1857 he learned the Rary system of horse-training, and traveled through different States and Canada engaged in that business. Mr. Jennings was married, February 27, 1859, to Salinda Hall, who was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 27, 1837, daughter of William and Christina (Smith) Hall, natives of New Jersey, but who moved to Carroll County in 1833, to Tuscarawas County in 1837, and to this county in 1857, former born July 27, 1799, latter September 15, 1798. They were married, February 19, 1819, and have following: nine children, sixty-one grandchildren, seventy-seven great-grand and four great-great-grandchildren. To our subject and wife were born the following children: Adelia (died, aged two years); Celia A.; James William; Lillie Florence; Aaron E.; Lucy E.; Homer B.; Gregory M.; Sherman Grant and Blaine. Mr. Jennings is a member of the firm of Jennings, Harding & Umbaugh, saw-mill and tile factory in Perry Township, this county, established in 1880, also of the firm of Jennings & Snyder, saw-mill, tile and brick-making on his farm in Monroe Township, this county; the business was established in the spring of 1883. He received in 1869, a patent for a clock fender, and later a patent for a rein-holder for harness and buggies; he also applied for a patent on an improved kiln for burning tile, which has proved by thorough testing to be the best in use; patent granted, patented February 3, 1885. Mr. Jennings was first sergeant in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio National Guards, called into service in May, 1864, and doing duty at Fort Sumner, D. C. In politics he is a stanch Republican. Our subject and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB KOHLI, farmer. P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born April 1, 1839, in Holmes County, Ohio, son of Christian and Margret (Berkey) Kohli, former of whom, a native of Germany, came to Holmes County in 1821, when about thirteen years of age; latter a daughter of John and Christina Berkey, natives of Pennsylvania, and

who died in Holmes County, Ohio. Jacob Kohli, who was a son by his father's first marriage, received a common school education, and began life for himself at eighteen years of age. He learned wagon manufacturing, at which he worked until August 25, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served three years, was discharged and immediately re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment, and was discharged at the close of the war as sergeant. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Jonesboro and others, his life being twice saved by the bullets striking his gun barrel while in the act of shooting; in the engagement at Goldsboro, he was color-bearer of his regiment. He came with his father to Putnam County, Ohio, settling near Columbus Grove, in 1845. Our subject was married, August 24, 1865, to Nancy Featheringill, a native of Putnam County, Ohio, born October 3, 1846, daughter of John and Martha (Ramsey) Featheringill, who came to Putnam County, from Franklin County, Ohio, in 1833. The father died in 1867, aged sixty-three years, the mother is still living aged seventy-six years. To this union were born nine children: John C., Charles H., Annie M., William F., Peter N., Mary I., Theodore G., Brice J., and Jesse G. Mr. Kohli came to his present farm in the fall of 1870. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY MILLER, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born April 29, 1841, and is a son of Michael, born December 19, 1805, and died October 7, 1879, and Catharine (Kunkleman) Miller, latter born May 27, 1806, daughter of Leonard and Magdalena (Koch) Kunkleman, natives of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and is still living. Our subject's parents were married June 18, 1830, and their children were John, born February 2, 1831, died at the age of twenty-nine years, Christopher, born April 21, 1833, and died at thirty-seven years of age; leaving widow and four children (she afterward married to Aaron Huysman, and is now living in Putnam County); Leonard, born June 15, 1838, and died at thirteen years of age; an infant (deceased), Henry, born April 29, 1841, and Adam. Our subject was married, November 14, 1863, to Mary Sauer, who was born January 21, 1846, in Schlesien, Prussia, daughter of Frantz and Catharine (Harmon) Sauer, who came to America and settled in Pickaway County, Ohio, where they resided a few years, then moved to Monroe Township, Allen County, where they now reside. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller are Maggie M. (married to William Hofferbert, April 27, 1884), John F., Emma L., Anna C., Alice M., Sarah A., Caroline R., Bertha A., William H., Harmon M., and Lewis P. Mr. Miller is one of the sturdy farmers and influential men of his township, taking a great interest in schools, having been a member of the board for several years in succession.

ADAM MILLER, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born February 8, 1845, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to Allegheny County, Penn., with his parents, in 1849. They moved to Allen County, Ohio, April 9, 1852, settling on the farm of 100 acres, where the subject of this sketch now lives, two-thirds of which farm the latter had purchased from the other heirs. Our subject received his education from the district schools, and assisted his father until 1871.

farmed on shares for a time, and finally made the purchase of the farm. He was married, December 17, 1874, to Lovina C. Hartman, who was born March 7, 1856, daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Morris) Hartman, natives of Ohio. By this marriage there are three children: Mary E., John M. and Joseph W. Mr. Miller is one of the enterprising young men of his township, interested in agricultural, educational and religious matters. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was twice married; first, November 20, 1866, to Nancy Palmer, by whom he had two children, Margaret V. being the only one now living, born September 24, 1869. His wife dying February 7, 1872, Mr. Morris was married, November 11, 1875, to Rachael Sherret, born January 1, 1855; daughter of Malinda (Suery) Sherret, natives of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have three children living: John E., David L. and Elizabeth L. Our subject's father, Judge Henry Morris, a native of Kentucky, came to Clark County, Ohio, with his parents, in 1812, when but six years of age. In the fall of 1832 he came to the farm on which his widow now lives, and where he died in 1877. It was then Putnam County, and in 1833 he was made first associate judge of the Territory, which he held three years, and then resigned to attend to home duties. He was a leader in the affairs of the community, as well as in religious matters, being a teacher, for over thirty years, of the doctrine of predestination. His parents were Joseph M. and Lovina (Drake) Morris, who died in Clark County, Ohio. He was married August 30, 1832, to Margaret Weaver, born May 11, 1812, in Clark County, Ohio, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hempleman) Weaver, natives of Virginia, but very early settlers of Clark County. The children born to this union were George, living in Monroe Township, this county; Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman, residing in Monroe Township, this county; Mrs. Lovina Holcomb (deceased—leaving one son, Henry M., who is now residing in Russell County, Kans.); Joseph, a physician in Columbus Grove, Putnam County, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Crables (deceased—leaving a son, Henry M., in Russell County, Kans.), and a daughter, Mrs. Bogard, in Putnam County, Ohio; Henry; Mrs. Mary Schaffer, residing in Putnam County, Ohio; John, residing in Russell County, Kans.; Mrs. Ellen Schlosser, and Mrs. Catharine Schlosser. John Hartman was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, August 11, 1832.

JACOB B. RINEHART, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, was born November 30, 1840, in Montgomery County, Ohio, son of Daniel and Esther (Brumbaugh) Rinehart, former a son of Jacob and Susanna (Bromer) Rinehart, latter a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Folk) Brumbaugh. Our subject, who is the eldest of ten children, six of whom are now living, was first married, January 27, 1863, to Elizabeth M. Emrick, of Miami County, who died January 3, 1864, in her twenty-first year, and Mr. Rinehart then married, October 1, 1867, Mary E. Early, born March 7, 1842, by which marriage were born seven children, two deceased in infancy. Those now living are Jesse S., born July 31, 1868; Chalmer F., born September 12, 1869; Henry E., born March 25, 1872; Mary E., (a twin) born May 23, 1874; Cora Emma, born April 24, 1883. The family are members of the German Baptist Church.

In politics Mr. Rinehart is a Republican. The brothers and sisters of our subject are Sarah (wife of Levi Spitler), John, Hannah (wife of Aaron Sollenberger), Henry (at present a medical student in Brooklyn, N. Y.), and Noah, all residents of Montgomery County, Ohio. Mrs. Rinehart's parents, both now living, are Samuel and Harriet (Wright) Early, natives of Virginia, the former born May 19, 1810, in Rockingham County, son of Jacob Early (who lived to be ninety years of age, blind the last forty years of his life) and Magdalene (Wanger) Early, a daughter of Henry Wanger. Samuel and Harriet (Wright) Early were married August 11, 1831, and had ten children; three daughters died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were David (farming near Salem, Oreg.), John (a minister in the German Baptist Church in Cherokee County, Iowa; Jacob (died leaving a family in Bath Township, this county), Noah (farming in Johnson County, Mo.), Mary E. (with whom her parents reside), Samuel (farming in Newton County, Mo.), Isaac (residing with his family in Barry County, Mich.). Two sons, Jacob and Samuel, served in the late war. The family are members of the German Baptist Church.

JOHN SCHLOSSER, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, is a son of Daniel Schlosser who was twice married; first to Sarah Richards (deceased) a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, daughter of Henry and Mary (Kroeninger) Richards, natives of Pennsylvania, and by this union were born John (subject of this sketch) born March 19, 1843, Mrs. Mary A. Herring, born April 23, 1845, residing at Rochester, Ind.; David born April 15, 1847, living in Monroe Township, this county. The second marriage of Daniel Schlosser was with Priscilla Bennett, October 9, 1848, who bore him eleven children. Those now living are Daniel W., born October 9, 1853, residing in Monroe Township, this county; Nathan, born October 7, 1865, in Putnam County, Ohio; Mrs. Melvina Gander, born May 28, 1858, in Putnam County, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret E. Granger, born July 14, 1860, residing in Columbus Grove, Ohio; and Permellia, born July 19, 1866, at home. The subject of this sketch was married, May 3, 1866, to Ellen Morris, born July 25, 1850. They had a family of seven children: James William, born March 22, 1867; Oliver, born February 21, 1869; Elizabeth M., born February 26, 1871; John Frankie, born July 24, 1873, died November 10, 1884, of typhoid fever and inflammation of the bowels, aged eleven years, three months and sixteen days; Anna May, born July 23, 1875; Bertie L., born October 1, 1880, and Sarah J., born July 6, 1883. Our subject served three years in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. Schlosser is an energetic and enterprising young farmer, and is held in high esteem by the people of his community.

LEWIS SIGLER farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born May 10, 1821, in Mifflin County, Penn., son of Jacob and Mary A. (Stoneroad) Sigler, also natives of Mifflin County, Penn., the former a son of John Sigler, the latter a daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Gardner) Stoneroad. Jacob Sigler was born July 9, 1797, died October 3, 1846, aged forty-nine years, two months and twenty-four days. Mary A. (Stoneroad) Sigler, was born July 11, 1795, died January 22, 1870, aged seventy-four years, six months, eleven days. Jacob and Mary A. (Stone-

road) Sigler were married in June, 1818. They were parents of nine children: Mrs. Sarah Crepps, in Page County, Iowa; Lewis; David, single, in Page County, Iowa; Mrs. Johanna Montooth (widow) in Putnam County, Ohio; Joel, in Leipsic, Putnam County, Ohio; Thomas in Putnam County, Ohio; Mrs. Hannah Miller (deceased) leaving four children in Indianola, Neb.; Valentine, enlisted in the service, was in Prentiss' division, was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and died in rebel prison; Rebecca M., died in infancy. Mr. Sigler's parents settled near Leipsic, Putnam County, Ohio, in the spring of 1837, where the father died. The subject of this sketch received but meager educational advantages until thirteen years of age, assisting his father before and after that age in the blacksmith shop and on the farm. He was married September 25, 1849, to Sarah J. Watters, who was born September 18, 1831, in Wayne County, Ohio, daughter of Judge John W. and Jane (Miller) Watters, natives of Pennsylvania, but who moved to Wayne County, thence to Putnam County, in 1836, the latter part of their lives being spent near Lima. To our subject and wife were born seven children: John D., deceased in 1875; Lewis C., in business at Columbus Grove, Ohio; Anna, at home; William W., at home; and Margaret, at home; Mary J. and Sarah E. died in infancy. Mrs. Sigler died February 3, 1880. Our subject came to his present farm in 1851, clearing most of it himself. He carries on general farming, stock-raising and blacksmithing. He has held the offices of trustee and school director and was elected a justice of the peace, but did not serve. The family are members of the Presbytertan Church in which he has served as elder. In politics he is a Democrat.

JABEZ SMITH, blacksmith, P. O. West Cairo, was born September 23, 1849; son of Henry and Rebecca (Crites) Smith, who are now living in Pickaway County, Ohio, former a son of John Smith, latter a daughter of Samuel Crites. They were parents of ten children: Sophia, wife of Francis Ward; Jacob; Perlina (deceased), wife of Josiah Ward; Jabez; Caroline, wife of Henry Ward; Jerome; Samuel, in Fairfield County, Ohio; John; Samantha (deceased), wife of Edward Atkinson; Frank (deceased at age of twenty years); those now living being residents, with their families, of Pickaway County, Ohio; all the sons learning blacksmithing in their father's manufacturing establishment. The subject of this sketch was married, April 26, 1868, to Catharine, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Ward) Moyers, and born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, July 11, 1848. They have had eight children, three of whom died in childhood. Those now living are Jennie F., Drusilla E., William F., John H., Sarah A. V. L. Mr. Smith came to Cairo, this county, in 1870, where he plied his trade, entering into partnership with O. H. Waltz, in 1879, in manufacturing and repair work. In the spring of 1881, F. W. Snyder was taken into the firm, and the following fall Mr. Waltz retired. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Smith retired from the firm and worked at Buckland, Ohio, until 1885, when he again entered into partnership with F. W. Snyder, in general shop work and the manufacturing of a combined roller, harrow and cultivator of the Hines patent. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Columbus Grove, Ohio; has been a member of the village council several years, being one of the first members of that body. In politics he is a Republican.

LEVI SNYDER, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, was born January 28, 1842, in Stark County, Ohio; son of Benewell and Margaret (Snyder) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born April 4, 1817, and the latter March 15, 1815. They moved to this county in about 1849, where they died during the war. Their children were Susanna (died young), Levi, Catharine (died young), Oliver (who enlisted in June, 1863, in the heavy artillery, was discharged and returned to this county, where he died a short time after of consumption, contracted by exposure while in the service), Lovina (Mrs. Thomas Myers, in this county), John N. (a carpenter residing in Steuben County, Ind.), Emily (Mrs. E. Snyder, in Steuben County, Ind.), Mrs. Lucy A. Thorp (residing with her sister Emily), and Franklin (a mechanic in West Cairo). Our subject was twice married, his first wife being Lydia Moyer, who bore him five children: two died in infancy, Franklin S., Richard L. (born July 23, 1868), and Willie J. Mr. Snyder was married on the second occasion May 2, 1874, to Mrs. Mary A. (Faunce) Jennings, who was born August 12, 1837, in Trumbull County, Ohio. She was a classmate of Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, and a student at Hiram College while the lamented President Garfield was yet a student and teacher in that institution. Mrs. Snyder taught many terms of school before her marriage and while a widow; she taught sixteen terms in this county. Her first husband, John Jennings, was a soldier in the Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was discharged on account of ill health and returned home. Being urged by his friends to join the Ohio Volunteer Militia, he was made First Lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Thirty-third Battalion. He was honorably discharged, returned home and died a few months later of consumption. They had one child—Sadie—now Mrs. Edward McDonnell, residing in Monroe County, Mich. By her second marriage Mrs. Snyder has had one child—Urton, born April 13, 1878. She is a daughter of Robert and Lexcina (Everitt) (Smith) Faunce, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of New York. Ancestors of the Faunce family came over in the "May Flower" and settled at Plymouth Rock. Robert Faunce is now living at Cortland, Ohio. Mr. Snyder enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the Western army; was severely wounded four times in the charge at the battle of Resaca, and, supposing that he was beyond recovery he was left forty-eight hours without treatment; then the bullets were extracted, and during the following two weeks the wounds were dressed twice. After lying on his back three months, and spending one year in the hospital, he was discharged May 18, 1865, and returned to Monroe Township, this county.

JOSEPH A. STATES, farmer and county commissioner, P. O. West Cairo, was born April 20, 1848; son of "Uncle Daniel" and Jane (Jennings) States, former born April 14, 1810, in Lycoming County, Penn., son of Peter and Susan (Praul) States, natives of Berks County, Penn., who were parents of eleven children, four of whom died without issue, Daniel being fourth in the family. The father of Peter States was Daniel States, a native of France, and the father of Susan (Praul) States was Nathan Praul, a native of England. Peter States and his wife died

in 1842, within one day of each other, he in his sixty-third and she in her fifty-third year. "Uncle Daniel" States came to Monroe Township, this county, in March, 1835, settling on Section 21, and assisted in the organization of the township, being one of nine men who voted at the first election. He entered 120 acres of land, receiving the patent from Gov. Lucas, and here he endured all the trials and hardships of pioneer life. He hauled his provisions from Perry County, and being a man of wonderful strength, endurance and enterprise, he accomplished a great amount of work for himself, and assisted in building all the first churches and schools of his neighborhood, the first school of that vicinity being built upon his farm. He was a public-spirited man, and took an active interest in the affairs of his township, having been elected township treasurer and trustee, holding the latter office about fourteen years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married April 1, 1833, to Jane Jennings, a native of Perry County, born June 16, 1810, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Milick) Jennings, the latter a relative of Gov. Tod, of Ohio, and daughter of John Milick, a Pennsylvanian. They had seven children: John, now living in Crawford County, Kans.; George and Susan E. (deceased in childhood), Margaret (deceased wife of Scott Harris, left a family in Monroe Township, this county); Mary J. (deceased, leaving no children), Joseph A. and Huldah R., wife of Ephraim Fussing, of Van Wert County, Ohio. The mother of the family died January 20, 1873. Our subject was married September 3, 1867, to Mary J. Powell, who was born March 6, 1842, near Spencerville, Ohio., daughter of David and Sophia (Walden) Powell, who were natives of Juniata County, Penn., former born March 12, 1812, and died aged thirty-six years; came to this county when a young man with his father, Amos Powell, who was a native of Wales; the latter is still living in Hicksville, Ohio, in her sixty-third year. To them were born Mary J.; William, residing at Hicksville, Ohio; Harriet, now Mrs. Klickner, of Hicksville; George, located near Walton, Kans. To our subject and wife have been born Anna V., William C., Arthur L., Samuel E. (died in 1877) and Mary L. Sophia Walden, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, came to Bath Township, this county, in 1838, with her parents, Jonathan and Maria (Curtis) Walden, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Connecticut; they subsequently removed to Defiance County, where they died. Mr. States was elected to the office of county commissioner in the fall of 1881, and re-elected in 1884. He is the youngest member of that board, a man of prominence, having held the important township offices.

VALENTINE H. WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 2, 1832, son of Samuel and Margaret (Hoffman) Wright, natives of Allegany County, Md., and who moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1830, where the former died in 1859, aged fifty-nine years; the latter in this county in 1883, aged seventy-two years. Their children were twelve in number, two dying in infancy; those reaching maturity were Elizabeth, deceased; George; Mary, deceased; Valentine H. and Rachael A., twins; Henry (deceased) and John, twins; William; Margaret, deceased; and Elisha, deceased. Elisha was a member of Company D, Fifty-second Regiment, and was killed at the age of eighteen years in a railroad col-

lision. Until fifteen years of age our subject attended the winter schools of the time, assisting his father on the farm until he attained his majority, when he commenced daily labor for himself. He was married, in 1860, to Julia A. Salisbury, who was born in Tuscarawas County, November 28, 1838, daughter of John and Sarah Salisbury, natives of England, both of whom were exhorters in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject and wife have had eight children: John, William, Thomas, Mary A. and George; three died young. Mr. Wright enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving under Gens. Rosecrans, Sheridan and Sherman, and participating in the battles at Perryville, Stone River, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Allatoona, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Marietta, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Columbia, Averysboro and Bentonville. He never was in the hospital a day as a patient, and was discharged in 1865, without receiving a scratch, and in August of that year came to his present home, where he has become one of the most honored men of Monroe Township. Since 1858, Mr. Wright has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been steward many years.

NOAH B. YANT, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, was born near Carrollton, Ohio, April 27, 1827, son of Henry and Margaret (Stoody) Yant, natives of Washington County, Penn., and who moved to Carroll County, Ohio, about 1810. Henry Yant, a son of John Yant, was born February 16, 1784, died December 14, 1833. His widow, a daughter of George and Barbara (Shooster) Stoody, born January 21, 1798, is now living with her son in Clarke County, Mo. They were parents of eleven children: Mrs. Mary E. McCreery, deceased, leaving a family in Sandusky County, Ohio; Mrs. Catharine Carnahan, deceased, leaving a family in Carroll County, Ohio; Mrs. Magdalene Redman, living in Wooster, Ohio; George W., farming in Clarke County, Mo.; Mrs. Barbara A. (Tresel) Hayes, living in Carroll County, Ohio; Solomon, died at eighteen years of age; Noah B.; Daniel H., druggist, in Hancock County, W. Va., held position of quartermaster in a regiment during the war; Mrs. Sarah A. Baxter, living in Carrollton, Ohio; Elizabeth, deceased in childhood; Mrs. Margaret Moore, residing in Carroll County, Ohio (by second marriage with Jacob Moore there was one child—Lovina Moore. The subject of this sketch was married September 11, 1851, to Drusilla Miller, who was born April 7, 1828, daughter of James and Rachel (Knotts) Miller, natives of Virginia, but who came to Carroll County, Ohio, at an early date. James Miller was a son of Isaac and Drusilla (Downing) Miller. Rachel Knotts was a daughter of William and Hannah (Van Meter) Knotts, all natives of Virginia. By this union there were seven children: Mrs. Samantha A., of West Cairo; Mrs. Sarah R. Waltz, of Clinton County, Mich.; James M., married and farming in Coffey County, Kans.; William H.; Hugh M.; Jonathan K.; and Frank E., born August 18, 1870, died August 14, 1875. Mr. Yant came to Allen County in 1864, locating on Section 32, Monroe Township, where he has since resided, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the extensive firm of Ferguson, Ewing & Yant, millers of West Cairo. He has filled offices of trust in the township. He is earnest in his labors for the advancement of educational and religious matters, being connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee.

OTTAWA TOWNSHIP.

DAVID G. APLAS, blacksmith, Lima, Ohio, was born March 28, 1833, in Rhine-Germany, of German descent. His parents, David and Rosanna (Bellinger) Aplas, came to America in 1822, and settled in Shelby County, where they lived and died. They were the parents of five children, all now living: Jacob, in Indiana; John, in Ohio; Christiana (Mrs. Swane); Louisa (Mrs. Cisco), in Michigan; and David G. Our subject was married, in 1866, to Mary Blair, by whom he has six children: Bertie, Nora, Frank, Clara, Allen and Brice. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Aplas enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving under Capt. Cagy for three months, then re-enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Illinois Western Sharpshooters with Capt. Taylor, under Col. Burk, for three years. He was wounded at the battle of Rome's Cross Roads, Ga., and served till the close of the war. Mr. Aplas was educated in the German and English languages, and is a shrewd business man. He came to Lima, in 1854, learned blacksmithing in the shop which he afterward bought, giving his labor for part payment and \$1,500 cash (borrowed at a high rate of interest), and this proved a paying investment for the property, which is located next to the new opera house, largely increased in value in the last twelve years, being now worth \$10,000. Mr. Aplas has ceased carrying on business, but rents the place for a similar purpose; he has a fine residence on West North Street, Lima, Ohio.

F. G. ARTER, M. D., Lima, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 2, 1838, son of Simon and Elizabeth (Burger) Arter, former a native of Maryland, latter of Columbiana County, Ohio. His grandfather and grandmother, Abraham and Magdalene Arter, settled in Columbiana County in 1802, and their names are registered among the pioneers of that county. Our subject is one of eleven children born to his parents, ten of whom survive: Maria (wife of Isaac Webb); Daniel A., Samuel E., Anthony H., Aaron B., Francis G., Cordelia A. (wife of D. F. Pike), Jerutha C. (wife of Edwin Hull), Simon M. and David L. Francis G. began reading medicine in 1860, with his brother, Daniel A., a physician at Greensburg, Penn. He subsequently abandoned the study and took up law; was admitted to the bar in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1866, and began practice at New Lisbon, Ohio, with his preceptor, Samuel Smith. After a short practice, however, he returned to his medical studies; attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., in winter of 1866-67, graduating in the latter year at Ann Arbor Pharmacy. The following year he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, at which place he began the practice of medicine. Subsequently he removed to West Liberty, Muscatine Co., Iowa, and two years later came to Lima, where he has since been continuously engaged. Locating under adverse circumstances the doctor has established a permanent practice, and as a citizen and physi-

cian is highly esteemed. In August, 1862, he answered the call for troops, enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to orderly sergeant, in which rank he left the volunteer army and accepted a position as first lieutenant in the regular service, resigning in that rank in October, 1865. The doctor participated in the battles of Stone River and Columbia, and in the siege of Nashville, and was mustered out at Bridgeport, Ala. Dr. Arter is a member of the Northwestern Ohio and Allen County Medical Societies; he is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1868 to Miss Martha McCume, a native of Blairsville, Penn. Zelma M. and Francis D. are their living children. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM ASHTON, dealer in real estate, Lima, was born June 7, 1821, in Lincolnshire, England, a son of Francis Ashton, a contractor for bricklaying, plastering and masonry in England. Francis Ashton was born July 6, 1796, and was thrice married, his first wife (to whom he was married when but eighteen years of age) having died without issue. He was married on the second occasion to Elizabeth Mackinder, born September 17, 1796, and by this union had nine children, five born in England: William, Charles, Edwin, Christopher and Francis, all now residents of Lima, save Charles, who resides in Guthrie County, Iowa; four in Ohio: Eliza, now the wife of John Bowles; Henry, a lieutenant in the army during the late civil war (he was married to Sarah Lewis, and left three children); J. R. and Ruth (latter deceased in infancy). Francis Ashton, subject's father, came to America in 1831, and after visiting New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan, returned to England. The following year (1832) he returned with his family, buying land in Richland County, Ohio, where he first settled, but subsequently purchased 200 acres of land in Allen County, moving to the latter county in 1854, and there died March 25, 1882. Our subject was married, August 10, 1844, to Sally O., daughter of Samuel Holmes, and by this union has one son, Francis, now engaged in the machinery and molding business at Rochester, Ind. Mr. Ashton at one time carried on a hardware store at Kenton, and was also engaged in the same business in Lima, with his brother Francis. He sold his interest to W. K. Boone, and embarked in banking business at Rochester, Ind., but after a time returned to Lima, where he has since been interested in real estate.

EDWIN ASHTON, physician and druggist, Lima, was born in Lincolnshire, England, July, 1826; his parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Mackinder) Ashton, who immigrated to the United States in 1832, and settled in Richland County, Ohio, in November of that year. Previous to that time, the father had followed the brick-laying and stone-mason trade, but in settling in this country, he located on a farm and reared seven sons in agricultural pursuits. In 1854 the parents removed to Lima, where the mother died in 1869, the father in March, 1882. To them were born ten children: Christopher, who died in early childhood, William, Charles, Edwin, Christopher, Francis, Eliza, Henry, John R. and Ruth Ann. The latter died in early childhood, in Lima; Henry died in 1880. The subject of this sketch received his education in the district

school and the Academy of Ashland, Ohio. Studied medicine under Drs. Benschooter and Bevier, at Plymouth, Ohio, and the Cleveland Medical College, and began the practice of his profession in Kenton, Ohio, in 1851, remaining there until the fall of 1884, when he removed to Lima, and entered the drug business, in which he is still engaged. He was united in marriage in 1856, with Miss Sarah J., daughter of Evan Hughes. To them have been born five children: one that died in infancy, Ruth H., Emma J., William A. and Charles.

FRANCIS ASHTON, lumber dealer, Lima, was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 9, 1831, son of Francis and Elizabeth (McInders) Ashton, natives of England. Our subject was educated in Ohio, and first engaged with his elder brother, William Ashton, in the hardware trade at Kenton, Ohio. In 1854 he embarked in the hardware trade on his own account in Lima, and followed this business for thirteen years. Mr. Ashton was married in 1856 to Mary, daughter of Abraham Lontz, by whom he has five children: Elizabeth (wife of Charles D. Dunnan—have two children: Frank D. and an infant), Anna B., John R., Hattie B. and Francis L. Our subject, in company with Thomas W. Dobbins, entered the lumber trade in 1880, opening a yard on South Main Street, Lima, where they have done a well regulated business up to the present time. Mr. Ashton is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. R. ASHTON, dealer in machinery, Lima, was born October 20, 1837, in Richland County, Ohio, the youngest son of Francis and Elizabeth Ashton, natives of England. Francis Ashton came to America in 1831, traveling through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. He then returned to England, but in 1832, accompanied by his family (having then five sons), came back to Ohio, and purchased land and settled in Richland County, where he remained until 1852, when he came to Allen County, his family then numbering seven sons and two daughters. He gave his children the advantages of the best schools of the day, and they now occupy respectable positions in life, and are all residents of Lima, except Charles, who resides in Guthrie County, Iowa. Mr. Ashton was a highly respected and honorable man, looking not only to his own family's interests, but to the good of the community. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county, and moved to Lima with his parents. He enlisted during the late civil war, August 12, 1862, and was assigned to Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterward transferred to Company I, of same regiment; was detailed to duty in hospital department, and subsequently promoted to hospital steward, remaining with his regiment until it was mustered out of service at Salisbury, N. C., June 24, paid off at Cleveland, Ohio, July 9, and reached home July 13, 1865. Mr. Ashton was married, October 25, 1866, to Margaret E. Clippinger, by whom he had one son, Edwin, who died in infancy. Mrs. Ashton died March 25, 1872, and our subject was again married, November 25, 1874, this time to Mary C. Melhorn, by whom he has two children: Harry M. and Paul.

OLIVER BAKER, dealer in carpets, etc., Lima, was born April 19, 1842, in Massachusetts, of which State his parents, Sylvester and Sabra (Matthews) Baker, were also natives, the latter of whom is now a resident of Baltimore, Md. Of their family only three members are now

living: Martha R., now Mrs. C. Sears, in Baltimore, Md.; Edwin, in Tiffin, Ohio, and Oliver. Our subject received his primary education in Massachusetts, and completed same in Providence, R. I. He came to Ohio in 1864, settling in Cleveland, where he remained until 1870, when he went to Akron, Ohio, and there engaged in the carpet trade. He subsequently returned to Cleveland; in 1874 went to Cincinnati, where he resided for about one year. In 1879 Mr. Baker moved to Toledo, entering the firm of Baker, Sterling & Co., in the carpet business. In 1882 he took charge of one of the largest carpet departments in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1884 came to Lima, where he keeps a large assortment of carpets, curtains, draperies and paper hangings. Mr. Baker was married in 1864, to Mary E. Rice, of Ashby, Mass., and to this union have been born four children: Edwin R., Alice M., Sarah M. and Edith H. Mr. Baker is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Legion of Honor.

GEORGE W. BASFORD, baker, Lima,⁷ was born October 29, 1856, in the village of Jeromesville, Ashland Co., Ohio; son of George W. Basford and a grandson of George W. Basford, Sr., a native of Ireland, and who came to Ohio in a very early day, becoming one of the largest landholders of the State, and who at his death left his children and grandchildren well provided for. The father of our subject has a family of five children: Napoleon O., Mary E., George W., John F. and Harry E. Our subject was educated in Ashland County, Ohio. He was united in marriage, December 25, 1879, with Philira, daughter of James Leoffer, of that county. To this union were born two children: Ethel and James Carlos. Mr. Basford came to Lima in October, 1884, and opened out in the bakery business.

SAMUEL A. BAXTER (deceased), was born in Washington County, Md., September 26, 1807; son of Samuel A. Baxter, of English descent, his ancestry being among the early settlers of Maryland and Virginia. Our subject, a hatter and furrier by trade, was offered an opportunity to take charge of a hat store in Lancaster, Ohio, by a gentleman who met him while East buying goods. He accepted this offer and immediately, in company with another young man, set out, having one horse which they rode alternately. On arriving at his destination Mr. Baxter took charge of the business which he conducted many years, and eventually bought out. During his residence in Lancaster, and while working at his trade, he commenced to study law under ex-Gov. William Medill. In 1838 he removed to Lima, and opened a hat store, which he carried on most of the time till 1846, when he spent a winter attending the law school at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Returning to Lima, he then commenced to practice his profession and soon became a prominent member of the bar. He dealt largely in real estate, was enterprising, persevering, generously giving of his means to the poor and every good cause, and was foremost in every enterprise conducive to the improvement of Lima. Mr. Baxter was married in 1833, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Henry Mason, by whom he had three children, two now living: Alfred C. and Samuel A. Mrs. Baxter died in 1862, and our subject subsequently married Annie M., daughter of John Mason, by which union there was one child—Nancy M. S. A. Baxter, the third

son, began the study of medicine under Dr. William H. Harper, of Lima, which he completed with Dr. J. Dawson of Columbus, Ohio. He graduated at Cincinnati College, and began the practice of his profession in the army, in 1863, in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned to Lima and after practicing for five years, retired from the profession to become the president of the First National Bank, a position he still fills. He was married, in 1866, to Deborah, daughter of W. P. Ellison of Chicago, by whom he has three sons: Frank, Don and Clem.

GEORGE M. BAXTER (deceased) was born December 3, 1834, in Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio; son of Samuel A. and Nancy M. (Mason) Baxter. Samuel A. Baxter, a hatter and furrier by trade, came to Lancaster in an early day to take charge of a hat and fur store there, which he conducted for many years. While thus employed he took up the study of law, under the preceptorship of ex-Gov. William Allen, and finished his studies at the Cincinnati Law School, subsequently becoming a prominent lawyer of Lima. Our subject, also a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to the bar. He was married in June, 1855, to Margaret C., daughter of William Chaney of Lima, and to this union were born four children (one now living): Fannie M., married to J. K. Brice, August 30, 1880, died July 12, 1882; Alfred C., secretary Lima Gaslight Company, was married January 7, 1885, to Carrie, daughter of B. C. Faurot, a banker and proprietor of the opera house; Medora and George. Capt. George M. Baxter raised the first company of Zouaves of Lima, and, in 1862, went into the field where he served until 1864, then resigned on account of the death of his mother, and returned to Lima. He died May 16, 1865.

JOHN P. BOURQUIN, hotel keeper, Lima, was born July 9, 1845, in Loraine, France, son of Joseph Bourquin, who was the parent of three children: Julia, Joseph F. and John P. Joseph Bourquin died in France, and in 1856, his widow and family came to America, locating at New York, being among the passengers on the last sailing vessel which sailed previous to the introduction of ocean steamers. Our subject was educated in Wayne County, Ohio, and came to Lima, in 1865, working for R. Hughes, tinner and stove dealer. Being of a speculative turn of mind, Mr. Bourquin began trading in real estate and also opened a restaurant, which he now rents. May 28, 1882, he bought the Bennett House of S. V. Bronnell, which he has rebuilt, remodeled, and refurnished, so that it is now one of the leading hotels of Lima. He is an enterprising young man and a popular landlord. Mr. Bourquin was united in marriage, August 27, 1879, and has one child named Bonnie.

BYRON BOWERS, house painter, Lima, was born December 16, 1841, in Lima, son of Abraham and Phebe (Neel) Bowers, natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio, settling in Wayne County. Here they lived until 1834, when they moved to this county. Abraham Bowers was a cabinet-maker and carpenter. Of their family of twelve children, five are now living: Andrew, James, Susan (Mrs. Morris), Lizzie (Mrs. Nye), and Byron. Our subject was educated in Lima. During the late war of the Rebellion, he enlisted, in 1861, in the three months' service, and the following year, 1862, re-enlisted and served three years

in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After his discharge he returned to Lima and resumed his trade, that of house painting. Mr. Bowers was married, in 1868, to Nancy E., daughter of James W. Shockey, and by this union there is one child—Iva. Mr. Bowers is a member of the I. O. O. F.

P. H. BROOKS, physician, Lima, was born near Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, February 7, 1845. His father, Kennedy Brooks, a native of Ireland, acquired a thorough education, and in early manhood left the land of his nativity to found a home among the liberty-loving people of America. He was without means, and made his way to the wilds of Butler County, where he met and wedded Elizabeth H. Butler, a native of Vermont, who proved a willing helpmeet and the foundation of his success. She taught school with her first born in her arms, while he struggled manfully in clearing the forest land, and securing support. In time he was enabled to purchase a small piece of land, and at the close of his life, in 1878, he left over 300 acres to his children, his companion having preceded him to the better world in 1865. Kennedy Brooks was a man of strict religious principles and an expert mathematician. His death was mourned by a large concourse of friends, especially the poor, to whom he had always extended aid and assistance. He and his wife were parents of ten children, eight of whom were classical graduates. The eldest, Andrew, is a teacher at Springfield, Ill.; Arpasia is teaching near Joplin, Mo.; Elizabeth S. is the head of a private academy at Carthage, Mo.; Emily died at the age of seventeen just prior to graduating; Anthony, entered the naval service and died of heart disease at the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863; Robert, a physician at Carthage, Mo., served as a surgeon in the navy during the war of the Rebellion; Lucretia and Annie residing on the homestead; John, who was also a soldier during the civil war; and Peter H. Our subject received his primary education in the district schools, and a collegiate classical course at the Miami University, graduating in the class of 1868. His brother, Robert, was his preceptor in the study of medicine, and after two courses of lectures at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, began the practice of his profession at Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio, in 1872. In 1877, he moved to this city where he has established a successful practice, and is one of the leading physicians. The doctor joined the ranks of the Union Army in 1864, and served to the close of the war of the Rebellion. He is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society, is widely known and highly respected.

JOHN F. BROTHERTON, attorney at law, Lima, was born in July, 1844, in Piqua, Ohio, son of Jasper and Jane (Widney) Brotherton, came to Lima in October, 1865; was a graduate in the class of 1864, of the Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in March, 1865; came to Lima in October of the same year (1865), and is now one of the leading members of the Lima bar. He served as prosecuting attorney of Allen County from 1867 to 1871, and as city solicitor of Lima from 1881 to 1883, filling both of these offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He was united in marriage, in June, 1868, with Clara, daughter of the late T. K. Jacobs, and by this union five children were born, one son

and four daughters, Cloyd, Mary, Bessie, Robert A. and Clara L. Mr. Brotherton was at one time editor of the *Miami County Democrat*, and has engaged in other literary pursuits.

CASPAR F. BRYAN, attorney at law, Lima, was born September 17, 1848, in Granville, Ohio, a town noted for its educational facilities, possessing a fine union school, two female colleges, and the Denison University (two of these schools are under the auspices of the Baptist, and the other under the Presbyterian Church). Granville has a population of 1,000 or 1,200 souls, mostly of New England origin, who pride themselves on their neat and well-regulated town, where a pumpkin is said to have grown to its full size, undisturbed, on one of its side streets. Our subject's father, Dr. E. F. Bryan, moved to Granville in 1830, and is one of its oldest physicians. He was a student at Yale College, and studied medicine under the old school system. After following his profession successfully for sixty years, he is now living a retired life. The doctor was twice married, on the first occasion to Miss Julia Peck, who bore him four children: two sons, Charles Marshall and Caspar F., and two daughters, Mary P., and Georgiana, of whom Caspar F., is the only child living, the others having died in childhood. Caspar F. received the benefit of the good schools and colleges of his native place, and in 1873 commenced the study of law with J. J. Bell, of London, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at the district court of Greene County, Ohio, in March 1876. He was married the same year (1876) to Miss Ella, daughter of Lynn and Margaret Crabb, of London, Ohio, and by this union there is one child, Grace W. Mr. Bryan began the practice of law in Lima, in the fall of 1883, opening a law office in partnership with Albert G. Stewart; they are both members of the Presbyterian Church, at Lima. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DAVIS J. CABLE, attorney at law, Lima, Ohio, was born August 11, 1859, in Van Wert County, Ohio, son of John I. and Angie R. (Johnson) Cable, and grandson of Davis Johnson one of the earliest settlers of Van Wert County, Ohio, and of Joseph Cable an early settler of Ohio before it became a State, who edited the first paper at New Lisbon, Ohio; he also represented what was formerly the fifth district, consisting of Columbiana, Stark, Jefferson and Carroll Counties in United States Congress for two terms, 1848-1852. He was the author of the first homestead bill presented to Congress, was associate judge of Columbiana County. His son John I. is a prominent citizen of Van Wert County. Our subject received his early education at the public schools of his native county, and later entered the law school at the University of Ann Arbor, Mich. Afterward removed to Lima, and in 1881 was examined by the Supreme Court at Columbus, and admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Lima, was elected in 1882 city solicitor, a position he held for two years. Was married in 1882, to Mary A. Harnly. He is a member of the K. of P.

ESAYAS CANTIENY, dealer in crockery and chinaware, Lima, a son of Domenie Cantieny, was born December 26, 1840, in Switzerland, where he was educated. He and four brothers came to America. He came here in 1856, settling in Missouri, where he remained for ten years. In 1866 he moved to Lima, and along with Mr. Purtscher, embarked in the con-

fectionery business, which he carried on until 1882, when he opened the crockery and china store on Main Street, opposite the Opera House, where he also keeps a variety of toys. Mr. Cantieny was married in 1868, to Vieny Amelung, by whom he has seven children: Charles, Angeline, Mary, Domenie, Vieny, Nina and Nicholas.

EDWARD CHRISTEN, proprietor of Bottling Works, Lima, was born January 19, 1849, in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot Co., Ohio; son of Anthony and Frances (Montor) Christen, who came from France to America, in 1827 and 1829, respectively. They first located in Philadelphia, Penn., where they were married and resided three years; then lived nine years in Mobile, Ala., whence they moved to Ohio, settling in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, about the time the Indians were preparing to leave. They were parents of four children, all now living (the eldest born previous to, the others after, their arrival in Ohio), their names are: Louisa, Adelia (wife of Mr. Heart), Edward and Catherine (wife of Capt. Metts, commander of Kirby's Light Guards, Ohio State Militia. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1873, with Rose A., daughter of Victor and Catherine Gutzwiller, and by this union were born five children: Mary, Eddie, Leo, Eugene and Harry. In February, 1882, Mr. Christen established the Bottling Works, located on Spring Street, four doors west of Main Street, Lima, where he manufactures daily about 20,000 dozen bottles of ginger ale, birch beer, champaign cider, syphon seltzer, mineral waters and other plain health-giving beverages.

WALTON E. CLARK, teacher of music, Lima, was born May 20, 1859, in Mattapoisett, Plymouth Co., Mass.; son of Capt. James M. and Maria P. (Benson) Clark, and grandson of James Clark and Stillman Benson, descendants of the pilgrim-fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock. Capt. James M. Clark was twice married, having had by his first wife one child, Susanna, wife of Capt. James W. Blankinship, who was interested in the steamship "Worcester," of Boston, and in several Steamship Companies. By his second marriage (with Miss Benson), there were three children: James M., Walton E. and John S., who died in infancy. Our subject was educated at the Middleborough High School, graduating in 1877, and there began the study of music, which he completed at the New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston, Mass., graduating in theory and harmony. He came to Lima, in August, 1883, and in September of the same year, took the place of Prof. S. R. Webb, and now presides at the organ of Market Street Presbyterian Church. He is also engaged in teaching the pianoforte, etc., and intends to open a music school in Lima. He is a member and organist of Lodge No. 91, K. of P.

JESSE MAHLON COE, president of the Lima Machine Works, Lima, Ohio, was born May 12, 1823, in Frederick County, Md.; son of Thomas and Mary (Souder) Coe, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Thomas Coe was thrice married, first, September 4, 1817, to Anna, daughter of Jacob Souder, by whom he has one child living—David. He was married on the second occasion, March 10, 1822, to Mary Souder, a sister of his last wife, and by this union had four children: Jesse Mahlon, Clarissa, Ellen, John S. and Mary T. This wife died in Maryland in 1831, and Mr. Coe again married, this time Abia Souder, by whom he had six children of whom only Caroline is now

living. Thomas Coe died in May, 1858. Our subject was a student in the public schools of Tiffin, and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio. He was married, February 2, 1858, to Harriet, daughter of James Brown; by whom he has two children: A. B. and George W. A. B., the elder, was a graduate of Heidelberg College and the founder of the *Lima Sun*, now the *Lima Daily Republican*, which he sold to become the secretary of the Lima Machine Works, and subsequently he went into the Irvine Wheel Works, but is now doing a wholesale and retail fruit trade. He was married June 16, 1881, to Lizzie M. Oglevie, by whom he has two children: Lena M. and Jessie M. George W., the younger, is a professor of music, and author of several pieces of popular music, which he has published. J. M. Coe, the subject of this sketch, has been one of the directors of the First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, also one of the trustees of the new Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, nearly since their organization.

JOHN J. COLE, proprietor of nursery and fruit grower, Lima, was born October 28, 1823, in Warren County, Ohio; son of John F. and Nancy A. (Watson) Cole, natives, the former of New Jersey, the latter of Virginia, and who came to Allen County, Ohio, November 10, 1831, being among the first settlers; they were married in 1822, and of their family of thirteen children, only John J. and Eliphelet P. are now living; they came to Lima when there were but two houses in the place, and a third in course of erection. John F. Cole was a shoemaker, also a reed manufacturer; he drove a team from Lima to Cincinnati for goods before the railroad was built; he died in May, 1881, his widow in 1884. Our subject attended the country schools, and has otherwise improved his education since. His early playmates were Indian boys, and his knowledge of the growth of the county is extensive. He learned the tailor's trade, and carried on a business in that line for some years. Mr. Cole was married September 15, 1844, to Mary A., daughter of Levi and Mary Saint, latter of whom is still living. To this union were born six children: Lutitia E. (now Mrs. Stienour), Crittenden (married to Annie Friend), Adriana S., Filmore H., Minnie E. (wife of I. W. Boyer), and Ollie D. Mr. Cole has been constable, assessor and township trustee. He has been long engaged in the nursery and fruit growing business, and is an extensive apiarist. He is a F. & A. M.

SAMUEL COLLINS, retired grocer, Lima, was born in March, 1824, in Belmont County, Ohio; son of John and Rachael (Cunningham) Collins, natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio in an early day, settling in Belmont County, where they passed the remainder of their days; they were the parents of nine children, six of whom are still living: William, John, Daniel, Martha (Mrs. Moore), Margaret (Mrs. Plumber), and Samuel. Our subject was educated in his native county. He was married, in 1847, to Mary, daughter of Christian Brinser, by whom he has three children: Rose (married to J. Rinkle), Daniel (married to Emma Pierson), and Perry (married to Catherine Fenlon). In 1852 Mr. Collins came to Lima and began in the grocery business on the spot where the Collins Block now stands. In 1861 he was elected sheriff, and served until 1865. He built the Collins Block in 1874; has been very successful, financially, and is now living a retired life, respected and honored by all who know him.

H. M. COLVIN, Lima, is the eldest of a family of four children: J. A., Fannie and Harry, and was born February 6, 1858, in Perry Township, this county; son of W. R. and Ada (Daniels) Colvin, and great-grandson of James Daniels, latter being one of the first settlers of the county, having served as Allen County's first commissioner, having filled that office in the year 1831; also the first court ever held in Allen County having been held in his (James Daniel's) log-cabin, standing at that time near the present site of the Market Street bridge; our subject's maternal grandfather, Benjamin M. Daniels, was a noted teacher, scholar and Baptist divine, having by his own efforts and wholly unassisted, obtained a fine education, and served the county for years in the capacity of examiner of schools. The father of the subject of this sketch (W. R. Colvin), was elected city marshal of Lima in the year 1876, and faithfully and honorably discharged the duties of said office for three successive terms, in the aggregate six years in all; after the expiration of his office he engaged in the grocery business with his son H. M. Colvin; after doing business as grocer successfully for two years, he bought a fine farm in Perry Township, where he still resides. The subject of our sketch first began the battle of life in the capacity of delivery boy and grocer's clerk, clerking for John Wheeler, S. J. Mowen, and acting for Moore Bros. wholesale grocery, as traveling salesman, and in 1878, he formed a partnership with a fellow townsman, J. M. Bond, and conducted the grocery business at No 76 East Market Street, Lima, afterward buying his partner out; he has since successfully conducted the business on his own account. Mr. Colvin is one of the few men selected by nature, as it seems, to make a "mark in the world;" beginning with nothing, he has quite successfully battled with the "adversities of life," and has, by his judgment and own personal ability, acquired the ownership of some fine city and farm property, and he is still doing a thriving business at the "old stand," 76 East Market Street.

ISAIAH COPELAND, carpenter, Lima, was born March 16, 1841, in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn.; son of Willis and Mary A. (McKinney) Copeland, natives of Little York, Penn., who were the parents of twelve children, nine now living, four of whom reside in Ohio; two, Isaiah and an elder brother, in this county. Our subject began learning his trade in 1857, in Juniata County, Penn., with Philip Coffman. He came to Lima in the spring of 1864, and here for eleven years worked with Mr. McKeney on some of the most prominent buildings in the city. Mr. Copeland was married, in the fall of 1867, to Anna B., the second in the family of eight children of William Young, of Allen County. To Mr. Copeland and wife have been born five children: William W., Frank E., Flora, Lulu and Ray. Mr. Copeland personally is a straight, well proportioned man, five feet ten inches in height, pleasant in manners, and a workman well worthy of his hire.

JAMES H. CORNS, railroad employe, Lima, was born March 6, 1826, in Zanesville, Ohio; son of Henry M. and Cynthia A. (Harden) Corns, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. Henry M. Corns came to Ohio in an early day, and settled near Duncan's Falls, Muskingum County, Ohio, where he remained for a few years; in 1832 he came to this county, purchasing a farm one mile and three-quarters

east of Lima, but afterward, in 1876, he removed to Missouri, where he died. His widow subsequently returned to Lima, where she resides with one of her daughters. Of her children four are now living: Sarah (wife of John Dixon), Irena (wife of William Osborn), Lucina (wife of Michael Whisler), and James H., all residing in Allen County. Henry M. Corns was a millwright by trade, and built the first mill in this county (located on Hay Creek, four miles east of Lima) for Mr. Joseph Ward. Our subject has been employed by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company for many years; is now night clerk in the freight office, and for years has had the charge of the mail delivery of Lima. He is one of the substantial men of the city, having 150 acres of well-improved land and a fine residence. He was married to Mary A. Dixon, and to this union were born Henry (married), Ella (wife of Henry Rogers), and Ada (wife of Lee Pangle). The mother of these children died in 1863, and in October, 1864, Mr. Corns married Mary F. Anmod. Our subject enlisted during the war of the Rebellion, October 19, 1861, in Company B, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where he served until the close of the war, being five times slightly wounded, first time at Pittsburg Landing. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

MILTON C. CRAIG, miller, Lima, was born February 20, 1821, in the town of Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Balon) Craig, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living: Theodore, Susan (wife of Charles Weaver, of Pennsylvania), and Milton C. Three of the sons (all now deceased) served in the late war of the Rebellion—Robert, James and Ralston. Ralston was accidentally shot by the premature discharge of his pistol, which fell from his pocket as he was drinking at a spring. Our subject received his early education in his native State. He was married, in 1846, to Elizabeth Christie, also a native of Pennsylvania, and by her has four children living: Samuel, Sarah (wife of John Tracy), William and Grace. Mr. Craig came to Ohio in 1856, and helped lay the track of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and was also employed by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company for eighteen years. He located permanently in Lima, Ohio, and in 1881, opened the mill which stands near the bridge on East Market Street, principally engaged in grinding corn and all kinds of feed.

J. W. CRUM, manufacturer of and dealer in chain pumps and fixtures, and dealer in force pumps, hose, pipe, etc., Lima, was born January 3, 1836, in Seneca County, Ohio; son of John and Margaret (Evans) Crum, of German and English descent, respectively. John Crum, a farmer and wagon-maker by trade, was one of the early pioneers of Seneca County, settling there in 1823, when it was a wilderness. He was married three times and had fourteen children (six by first and eight by second wife), six of whom are now living: Rebecca (Mrs. Crawford), Amanda (Mrs. Ludwig), Frances (Mrs. Wolgamuth), Hamilton, George and J. W. Our subject was educated in Seneca County and came to Lima in 1880, and began the manufacturing of pumps, in which he has met success. He is now doing a fine business, dealing in rubber bucket chain pumps, iron force pumps, etc. He formerly carried on a carriage shop. During the

war of the Rebellion he enlisted in August, 1861, in Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, and was discharged on account of disability; later he served three months in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment National Guards. Mr. Crum was married, in 1866, to Mary, daughter of Alex Carothers, and to this union have been born three children, two now living: Fred and Clara. Mr. Crum is a F. & A. M.

NOAH CULP, tool-dresser, Lima, was born January 27, 1840, in Fairfield County, Ohio; son of Christian and Elizabeth (Good) Culp, who came to Ohio in 1833, settling in Fairfield County. They were parents of ten children: David, Noah, Magdalene, Fannie, Nancy, Annie, Susan (deceased), Sophia, Elizabeth and Christian C. Six of the family reside in this county; Sophia is in Allen County, Ind.; Anna is a resident of Adams County, Ind. Christian Culp was a blacksmith, working at his trade during the week, and preaching in the Mennonite Church on the Sabbath. He came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1850, and settled on a farm in Sugar Creek Township, where he lived until his death in 1884; his widow still resides there. Our subject began his trade, in 1868, in Allen County, became a fine workman, and since 1880 has been tool-dresser in the Lima Machine Works. He was married November 19, 1862, to Elizabeth L., daughter of David Ashbaugh, by his second marriage, with Annie Armatrout. To Mr. Culp and wife have been born two children: James E. and Clara A., wife of Edward Drieschman (they have one child—Earl Cleveland).

THEODORE E. CUNNINGHAM, attorney at law, Lima, was born October 31, 1830, in Wayne County, Ohio; son of Dr. William and Anna (Ewalt) Cunningham, natives, the former of Washington County, the latter of Bedford County, Penn. Dr. William Cunningham came to the State of Ohio, in 1821, with his father, Archibald C., who settled in Wayne County, and in January, 1832, came to this county, settling in the then village of Lima, and erected a cabin on a spot where the south-east corner of the public square now terminates, and there lived and raised his family of seven children, four of whom are still living: Eliza (widow of H. Walters, a resident of Lima), Clementina (married to C. Brice, of Lima), Sarah B. (wife of B. Mannis of Putnam County, Ohio) and Theodore E. Our subject was educated in this county, and with his natural ability, genial manners, close attention to business, has won for himself a leading position in the city, and he is still one of its principal attorneys. He entered the printing business as an apprentice with Hon. James Mackenzie, then in Kalida, Ohio, and in 1852 bought the Lima *Argus*, in company with William C. Tomkinson, which was then published by Matthias Nichols, who, having been elected to Congress, retired. The *Argus* was the only paper then published in Lima, and this they carried on until 1854, when Mr. Cunningham retiring, he was succeeded by T. M. Robb, who continued the *Argus* until the fall of 1855, at which time our subject and Mr. Poland took possession of the office, and started an anti-Neb. paper, entitled the *People's Press*, which they carried on about one year, when Mr. Cunningham retired. He then entered the law (having been admitted to the bar in 1852) with Mr. Waldorf, which partnership continued until 1860, when he was commissioned one of the

board of enrollment of the Fifth District of Ohio, and in 1866 was elected representative of the Johnson Constitutional Convention, again resuming law practice in 1873.

ELIJAH CURTISS, the well-known and highly esteemed physician of Lima, was born April 11, 1812, in Berkshire County, Mass., son of Abner and Elizabeth (Salter) Curtiss. The family came to Ohio in 1821, and settled in Summit County. They traveled with a three-horse team (taking thirty-one days to make a journey now accomplished by railroad in a day and a half) to within six miles of Cleveland, where one of the horses died from the effects of eating castor beans, then the balance of the journey had to be made with two horses. Abner Curtiss, who was a farmer, experienced all the struggles and hardships of pioneer life. He reared a family of eight children on the reserve, four of whom are now living: Anna (wife of John Hartsill), Percis (wife of George Phelps, of New York), Daniel and Elijah. Our subject received his education at Hudson College, and began the study of medicine, when nineteen years old, at Akron, Ohio, with Dr. Elijah Hanchett, attending a course of lectures at Herkimer Medical Institute. The doctor was married to Flora F., daughter of Elijah Hanchett, his former preceptor, and to this union were born two children: Mary E. and Charles, who was educated at Oxford, studied medicine under his father, took a course of lectures at Cincinnati, and began to practice at Decatur, Adams Co., Ind., returning to Lima in 1875, where he entered into partnership with his father. He was married in 1880 to Miss Liprick (have two children—Dwight and an infant). He is a F. & A. M. and a member of the I. O. O. F.

G. DAY, a member of the firm King & Day, Lima, was born May 31, 1832, in Wilbraham, Mass., son of Alvin and Olive M. (Stebbins) Day. He was married in 1857, to Martha Oldershow, a native of England, by whom he has three children: Ella M., Leila L. and Alfred Mott. Mr. Day served as a member of the city council two years and of the school board four years, and advocated the graded school system of the city which carried. The firm of which he is a member is the oldest in Lima, and is known as one of the solid and essential houses. Mr. King established himself here about 1845, and Mr. Day came from Connecticut and became a partner in 1855, since which time the firm has been King & Day. After Mr. Day's arrival a warehouse was built, size 40x60 feet, and the firm handled grain, eggs and butter, only for a short time, when they went into the pork business, slaughtering about 1,000 hogs each winter. Business increasing they were compelled to build a pork-house 30x50 feet, and in a short time still another was built 15x50 feet, and two years later they erected another brick pork-house 30x50 feet. They have also a double smoke-house 20 feet square, with a capacity of smoking 3,000 pieces at a time, and being compelled to enlarge their facilities to meet the demands of their increasing trade, they erected a second and larger slaughter-house on the creek below the paper mill, which is supplied with every improvement, and has a capacity of killing 500 hogs per day. For several years this firm killed from 7,000 to 10,000 per winter. Most of the pork packed is shipped to Eastern cities, except their jobbing trade in hams and leaf lard, which finds a ready market at home. Their grain business is good, and they have a capacity for handling 1,000

bushels per day. All kinds of seed and grain are dealt in, and they have done much toward helping the farmer dispose of his product. In the butchering season they employ from thirty-five to fifty hands. They also run a retail meat market where they supply beef and other meats to the city trade. Outside of their grain and pork business they are manufacturing wood stirrups, and in the shop a large force of hands find employment. Mr. King is located at Xenia, engaged in the powder business, and Mr. Day assumes control of the business here. Both of these gentlemen are well known in this county, and for a third of a century have enjoyed a reputation in the business and social circles for honesty, enterprise and reliability that is a monument which time will not efface. They have aided in the growth and prosperity of Lima, by employing many workmen and running a business here which is to the interest of the city, and keeps money in circulation at home, and Lima can point with pride to this as one of her oldest and leading enterprises.

G. W. DISMAN, superintendent of the Lima Machine Works, Lima, was born in September, 1831, near Philadelphia, Penn. His parents, Joseph and Anna (Matthews) Disman, were descendants of the noted Swayne and Butler families, of William Penn's days, and who were among the early settlers of Philadelphia and the surrounding country. Joseph Disman was a farmer by occupation. Our subject, who is the oldest of nine children (all of whom are living: G. W., John, Sarah, Rachael, Hannah, Joseph, Elizabeth J., Anna and Israel), was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and early learned his trade (machinist). In 1847 he came to Ohio, some time before his father's family. He was married in 1865, to Miss Washburn, by whom he had three children: Charlotte I., Marion and G. W., the two latter deceased. Mr. Disman, sixteen years ago, began as superintendent, and has been since in the machine works of which he is now manager, employing in the busy season about 130 hands. He is an energetic business man and is well fitted for the position he occupies.

GIDEON DITTO, attorney at law, Lima, was born December 1, 1836, in Brown County, Ohio, son of Richard W. and Rebecca (Dunham) Ditto, natives, the former of North Carolina, the latter of Ohio. Richard W. Ditto was born in 1799, and came to Ohio in 1814 with an older brother, Col. William Ditto, who had served through the war of 1812. Returning to his native State in 1821, on horseback, he brought his father back with him to Ohio in 1822. Our subject's grandfather, Zebeon Ditto and Gideon Dunham were both Revolutionary soldiers, and the latter settled near Maysville, Ky., at the close of the Revolution, and participated in several engagements with the Indians. Richard W. Ditto was blessed with eleven children, six now living: Elenor J. (wife of Peter Vondervort), Gideon, Sarah (wife of H. Longwell), Ruth, (wife of A. Poling), Almira, (wife of A. Leist) and Richard M. The father died in February 1884, the mother February 8, 1875. Our subject received his education in the early schools of this county, and taught school for several terms in different parts of the county, up to the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted April 27, 1861, in Company F., Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Militia, serving three months. He again enlisted in Morton's Independent Rifle

Regiment, afterward the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B., serving three years. He was present at the battles of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Corinth (first), Iuka, Town Creek, Corinth (second), where he was wounded October, 1862, was also wounded May 14, 1864, at Resaca, and again at Atlanta July 22, 1864, and in October, 1864, was discharged. Our subject was married in 1861 while on a short furlough to Miss Susanna, daughter of Andrew Linn. He attended the school at Lebanon from 1871 to 1873 and then graduated. He taught school for several years at Spencerville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and commenced practice in Delphos, Ohio, but became engaged in other business and retired from practice. In 1882 he opened a law office in Lima, and in April, 1883, was elected justice of the peace. He was a charter member of Mart Armstrong Post, G. A. R. and its commander during the year 1883.

T. W. DOBBINS, lumber dealer, Lima, was born April 26, 1834, in Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio, son of Joseph Dobbins, Scotch and Welsh origin. His paternal grandfather came to America from the north of Ireland in 1797, and first settled in Maryland, afterward moved to Washington County, Penn., and subsequently became a pioneer of Ohio, and settled in what was then Trumbull (now Mahoning) County, where he was killed by the falling limb of a tree May 18, 1819. His family are all now deceased. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Thomas Williams, was an early settler of Maryland. Our subject began the pursuits of life teaching in the common schools during the winters, and laboring at carpentering during the summers for five years. He then taught school two terms and engaged in surveying Government lands in Missouri, returning to Ohio in 1859. He was married in 1861 to Jane, daughter of William Fenn, by whom he has six children, Ollie J., Carrie (wife of J. Ralston), William F., Grant, Arthur and Emma. During the late war of the Rebellion in 1862, Mr. Dobbins was appointed provost-marshal, which position he filled for a year. He enlisted in 1864 and served as a member of the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry until the close of the war. He came to Allen County in 1863 settling on a farm and serving as justice of the peace of Shawnee Township for three years. He has followed bridge building to some extent, and in 1880 embarked in the lumber business, which he has since carried on in Lima. He is a K. T., a member of the lodge of Lima, also a member of the G. A. R.

JAMES M. DUNGAN, hardware merchant, Lima, was born June 13, 1841, in London, Madison Co., Ohio, son of John and Susan (Blue), Dungan, natives of Ohio, and who had a family of ten children, six now living: Almyra (wife of S. Watson), Jesse W., Johiel G., James M., Martin W., Elizabeth J., Eliza C. (wife of Frank Beebe), Le Roy S., Debora and Flora. John Dungan was a hardware merchant for forty years in London, Ohio. Our subject acquired his education in his native town, and began for himself in the hardware business when seventeen years old. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in 1861, served ninety days and returned home. Subsequently he re-enlisted, was appointed first lieutenant, and assisted Capt. James Watson in organizing Company D., which was placed in the Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volun-

teer Infantry, and served until September, 1862, and then entered the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio National Guards, serving 100 days. Mr. Dungan was united in marriage January 8, 1863, with Sarah C., daughter of Thomas J. Poteet, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, and to this union were born the following children: Flora, James (first) deceased, Lee, Paul, Jesse, James (second). Mr. Dungan came to Lima in 1881 and opened out a full stock of hardware on east Public Square. He is a thorough-going business man.

R. H. EBERSOLE, photographer, Lima, was born January 11, 1858, in Flat Rock, Seneca Co., Ohio, son of Peter and Cynthia J. (Harpster) Ebersole, the former a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and the latter of Ohio. Peter Ebersole came to Ohio in 1832, settling in Seneca County, where he remained for many years. He is now residing in Huron County, Ohio. Our subject was educated in Huron County, Ohio, and commenced the business of photography in his native town, after studying under more experienced artists. He was married September 22, 1880, to Sarah, daughter of John Hamler, proprietor of the town of Hamler, Ohio. To our subject and wife has been born one son—John K. Mr. Ebersole entered into partnership with Samuel K. Krauss in 1883, and the firm are well known as leading photographers in the county.

JAMES A. ELDER, grocer, Lima, was born in March, 1827, in Juniata County, Penn., son of David and Mary (Alexander) Elder, natives of Franklin County, Penn., and who had a large family, four of whom are still living. Our subject received his education and began business for himself in his native state. A tanner by trade, he carried on this business in Pennsylvania for six years. He has been twice married, and by his first wife, also a native of Pennsylvania, he had two children, one of whom, David, is living. Mr. Elder was married on the second occasion in 1861, to Sarah J. Deihart, and to this union were born three children: Pearl A. James A. and Mary A. Our subject is the only member of his family that came to Ohio, excepting one sister older than he, who came at an earlier date, married to T. K. Jacobs. In 1858 he settled and has since lived in Lima, where he opened a stove and tin store and later a meat-market, which he ran successfully for a number of years, and in 1880 he embarked in the grocery trade, opening out on South Main Street, where he is doing a good business at the present time.

TIMOTHY EVANS, carpenter and builder, Lima, was born September 28, 1850, in Sugar Creek Township, Putnam Co., Ohio, son of David and Ann (James) Evans, natives of Wales, and who came to Ohio in 1839, locating in Sugar Creek Township, Allen County, afterward moving to Sugar Creek Township, Putnam County, same State. Their children were ten in number: Mary, David (deceased), John, Benjamin (deceased), Hannah (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Evan, Ann, Lucretia and Timothy; four eldest born in Wales. The father is still living; the mother died in 1882. Our subject received his early education in the county schools, and learned carpentering. He came to Lima in 1870 and began life on his own account as carpenter and builder, and has been so employed up to the present time. Though comparatively a young man, Mr. Evans has much ability and turns out first-class work. He was

united in marriage in October, 1880, with Miss Mary, a daughter of Thomas Reese, a native of Wales, and by this union there is one child—Franklin. Mr. Evans is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE FELTZ, editor *Lima Courier*, Lima, was born March 18, 1843, in Tiffin, Ohio; son of Florentz and Margaret (Loeffler) Feltz, the former born November 7, 1803, in Otterstahl, France, the latter a native of Bavaria, Germany. Florentz Feltz was a soldier in France, serving under Charles X, and afterward under Louis Philippe, in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and served in the revolution of Paris of 1830 and throughout the Belgian campaign. He married his first wife in 1833, and in April, 1840, landed in New York, then soon after moved to Sandusky, Ohio, thence to Seneca County, where he remained until 1850, then moved to Mercer County, Ohio, where he now resides, and is a farmer by occupation. By his first wife Florentz Feltz had two children: Joseph (in Wisconsin) and Florentz (in Nebraska). This wife dying in 1840, soon after coming to America, he married, in the same year, Margaret Loeffler, by whom he had five children, two now living: Louis and George. Our subject received his early education in Seneca and Mercer Counties, Ohio, and in 1859 he attended St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio. In 1860, at the age of seventeen, he commenced teaching school at Fryburg, Auglaize Co., Ohio, and continued there up to April, 1864. In 1864 he was married to Elizabeth Holdgreve, of Delphos, Ohio, a teacher, and by this union there have been born five children, four of whom are now living: Leander A., Albin G., Arthur C. and Otmar J. He taught school soon after his marriage in Sidney, Ohio, for two years, and afterward took the position of operator on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. Mr. Feltz came to Lima in 1867, and carried on the grocery trade for a short time, then engaged in the insurance and notary public business, and in 1877 established the *Lima Courier*, a live newspaper enjoying a circulation of over 1,000.

J. J. FERRALL, attorney at law, Lima, was born March 4, 1835, in Crawford County, Ohio, during Andrew Jackson's administration; son of Edmund and Nancy (Eden) Ferrall, natives of Ohio, the former a farmer in Crawford County, that State, and of Scotch descent, his parents having been early settlers of Ohio. Edmund Ferrall and wife had a family of eleven children, of whom J. J. is the fifth. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native place, and has since been a deep student and reader, a clear observer of men and things. Mr. Ferrall was married, in 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alanson Robinson, of New York, and who came to Ohio when young. This union has been blessed with four sons and four daughters: May, Josie A., William, Edward, Charles, Blanche, Orland and Edith May (now Mrs. Kagy). Mr. Ferrall began the study of law in 1873, and was admitted to the bar by the district court of the county July 30, 1877, and commenced practice in 1877 in Bluffton, this county, of which place he was mayor four years. He came to Lima in 1881 and opened the law office where he has since been actively engaged. He is a F. & A. M.

WILLIAM M. FLETCHER, physician, Lima, was born in 1854 in Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio; son of William and Ann Eliza (Moffitt) Fletcher, natives of the north of Ireland. His grandparents came to

America about 1833 and settled in Wayne County, Ohio, where William (subject's father) was reared. In after years he was a coal merchant. William and Ann Eliza Fletcher had a family of seven children, all of whom survive: Belle, Ella, Frances, Wesley, William M., Charles and John. Our subject when quite young, began the study of medicine, and later took a course of lectures in the P. M. Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He first practiced his profession for two years in his native town, and then removed to St. John's, Auglaize Co., Ohio, where he remained four and a half years. In September, 1884, the Doctor came to this county, locating in South Lima, where he opened what is known as the "South Lima Drug Store." He also enjoys a successful medical practice.

OWEN FRANCIS, dealer in boots and shoes, Lima, was born January 18, 1841, in Wales, son of Ellis and Catherine (Jones) Francis, natives of same country, and who were the parents of eight children: Owen, Susan (wife of T. H. Jones), Jennie and Kate, living; Mary, Annie, Hugh and an infant are deceased. Ellis Francis came to America in 1852, landing in New York, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years. In 1855 he came to Ohio, and being a farmer settled in Sugar Creek Township, Putnam County, and in 1862 moved to Sugar Creek Township, Allen County. He died in 1879; his widow still resides in the county. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his early education in Pennsylvania. He was married in 1873, to Annie J., daughter of Richard and Ann Lewis, natives of Wales and residents of Delaware, Ohio. This union was blessed with four children: Nannie, Richard (deceased), Edna and Hugh. Mr. Francis, in 1882, opened a boot and shoe store in Lima, where he still continues in business. During the late war of the Rebellion, he enlisted, in 1861, serving three months in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He re-enlisted the same year (1861) in Company A, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the capacity of private, corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, until March 12, 1865, when he was captured while out in charge of a foraging party, near Fayetteville, N. C., and was held as a prisoner of war for two months, then paroled, when he returned to his home in Allen County. The war being over he never returned to his regiment. Mr. Francis is a successful business man, enjoying the pleasure of doing the largest boot and shoe business in Lima.

EMANUEL GALE, merchant tailor, Lima, a native of England, was born in October, 1844, son of George Gale, who lived and died in that country. His parents had three children of whom he was the only one to come to America. He learned his trade in his native land, whence he came to New York, where he remained for a few years, and in 1869 he came to Ohio. Mr. Gale was married in September, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Frazier. In March, 1879, he came to Lima, and opened a merchant tailoring establishment. In 1883 he removed to the Fall Block, where he conducts one of the most fashionable tailor shops in the city, making perfect fits and keeping on hand a large and well-selected stock of goods.

N. H. GARRETSON, dairy farmer, P. O. Lima, was born October 4, 1824, about thirteen miles East of Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, son of

William and Elizabeth (Sleighle) Garretson, who were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, respectively. William Garretson came to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Stark County, soon after buying a farm in Wayne County, where he labored for many years and reared his family, consisting of three sons and five daughters, four of whom are now living: William, Sarah (Mrs. Bowman), Mary (Mrs. Hardesty), and N. H. Our subject was married March 21, 1849, to Cynthia, daughter of William Hunter, and to this union were born William H. (married to Carrie Harris), Charles S. (married to Emma Carns, and who is a furniture dealer), Robert M., Theodore S. (married to Stella Gardner of Louisville, Ky.), Mary A. (married to Robert W. Parmenter), Steel L. (a mute, was educated at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in 1879, when he returned to Lima), Sarah C. and Lydia B. (latter deceased). Mr. Garretson came to Lima in 1840, and for fifteen years has been engaged in dairying, keeping from twenty to thirty cows most of the time.

GEORGE A. GIBSON, cabinet-maker, Lima, was born September 18, 1831, in Franklin County, Penn., son of George A., Sr., and Hannah (Buchanan) Gibson, former a native of Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio, settling in Crawford County, where he remained until his death six years later. His family numbered nine children: John, Isaac, Mary A., Eliza J., Rebecca (deceased), William A., George A., Robert C. and Claudius B. Our subject was educated in Crawford County, Penn., and there learned his trade with C. Howenstein. He was married in 1851 to Sarah R. Perkins, by whom he had five children, three now living: W. R. married to Alberta Hanson; Eva B. and Alton. Mr. Gibson came to Lima in 1849 and began his trade with Nicholas Gonkle, with whom he continued five years. He then removed to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and there remained ten years; then returned to Lima, and in company with A. R. Webber, commenced dealing in musical instruments, a business he carried on for fifteen years successfully. In 1881 Mr. Gibson obtained the contract to furnish foundation stone and lay the stone sidewalks for Lima, and has since been busily engaged in improving the city. He served as deputy provost-marshal in 1862-63.

LEWIS F. GOEBEL, shoe-maker, Lima, was born December 3, 1850, in Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, son of John and Mary (Borst) Goebel, natives of Germany. John Goebel first immigrated to Canada, thence moved to New York State, and in 1850 came to Ohio where he reared his family of six children, all of whom are now living: John G., Anna M., Lewis F., Andrew N., Joseph and Philip. Our subject learned his trade with L. Van Pelt, in Lima, beginning in 1868. He was married in 1874 to Caroline Ogan, a daughter of an old settler of Putnam County. This union was blessed with six children, three now living: Willie (deceased), Carrie (deceased), Maud (deceased), Bessie, John B. and Luah. Mr. Goebel is now engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, along with L. Van Pelt of Lima.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH, proprietor of Lima House, Lima, was born in 1834 in Germany; son of Simon and Henrietta (Levi) Goldsmith who lived and died in their native land. Our subject was second of five children living, three of whom came to this country. Joseph Goldsmith came to America in 1851, and located at Akron, Ohio (his two brothers

came later) where he remained three years; lived about three years in Newark, Ohio, and Indianapolis and South Bend, Ind., and in Mansfield, Ohio, from April 1857 until January 1862, when he was appointed quartermaster in the Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which capacity he served until June 1863, when he resigned. He then went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he entered the clothing business in which he had previously engaged. Mr. Goldsmith was married in 1863 to Nancy, daughter of M. Simon, of Bucyrus, and by this union are two children: Etta and Sally. Our subject removed to Cleveland in 1865, but returned in 1868 to Bucyrus, and conducted the Sims House until 1873, when he and his father-in-law, M. Simon, came to Lima and purchased the Lima House, where Mr. Goldsmith has since been in business. He is a F. and A. M., a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM B. GORTON (deceased) was born April 1, 1825, near Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, a descendant of the Gorton family, originally from England, and who were prominent in the early history of the United States, their lineage here extending back to 1614, when they are first mentioned in connection with the political events of American history. His parents, Benjamin and Eluthera Gorton, were natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively, and were the parents of two sons and four daughters: Ellen (Mrs. Freeman, residing in Florida), F. W. (deceased), Elizabeth J. (Mrs. Hathaway, a resident of Wisconsin), Laura, Anna and William B. (deceased). Our subject was married, in 1848, to Frances L. Roberts, and to this union were born two daughters: Mary (wife of George W. Myers), Ella F. (wife of E. C. Mackenzie, clerk of the Lima courts). Mr. Gorton received his education in Painesville and was a mechanic and a manufacturer of wood. He came to Lima in 1868 and purchased the Ottawa Mills, which he conducted up to time of his death, having improved them so that they became the most popular in the county, their capacity being 125 bbls. per day, operated by the new process or roller system. Mr. Gorton died very suddenly of heart disease January 1, 1885, deeply lamented. He was a K. T.

JAMES GROVE, manufacturer of carriages, wagons and buggies, Lima, was born October 12, 1825, in Fairfield County, Ohio, son of Jacob and Jane (Stewart) Grove, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who came to Ohio in a very early day, living to a ripe old age. They reared a family of eight children (seven of whom are still living): James (in Allen County), Susan, Mary (married to Thomas Starr), Augustus, Anna (married to N. Frazier), Sarah (married to H. Poland), Ella (deceased), and Jacob (in Allen County); the rest of the family were residents of Hocking County, Ohio. Our subject, in the fall of 1836, when but a lad, began learning his trade in Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio. He was married September 2, 1849, to Ruth Eldridge, who died in 1876 leaving to his care six children: Eleanor, Zoah M., Ida B., Emma, Eva J. and James. The daughters keep house for him. Mr. Grove was a soldier in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting November 9, 1861 in Company G, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in which he served for three years, the last year in the capacity of repairer of tools with Gen. Dodge's pioneers. He was mustered out at Rome, Ga., November 8, 1864, and returned to Pulaskville,

Morrow Co., Ohio. In the spring of 1865 he moved to this county and opened a carriage, wagon and buggy manufactory in Lima, where he has since been engaged, and is now carrying on the business.

W. E. HACKEDORN, attorney at law, Lima, was born January 29, 1855, in Ontario, Ohio, son of Dr. George G. and Lucinda (Shur) Hackedorn, former a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., latter of Ohio. Dr. George G. Hackedorn, a graduate of Starling Medical College, came to Ohio in 1848 and practiced his profession for a time in Ontario, then removed to Cardington, Ohio, where he remained until 1866, in which year he came to Lima. He was the founder of the Allen County Bank, Lima Paper Mills, and other institutions in Lima. A leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was the first lay delegate sent to the Brooklyn General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the Central Ohio Conference. His children were four in number: H. B. (president of the Enterprise Cracker Company), H. F. (now assistant to general attorney Lake Erie & Western Railway), Virginia (wife of George Hall, a dentist in Lima), and W. E. The father died in 1874, the mother is now living in Lima. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject received his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1875, and having taken a classical course, at once began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He is now one of the promising young members of the Lima bar, and has been for the last five years general attorney of the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company.

H. B. HACKEDORN, president and general manager of the Enterprise Cracker Company, Lima, was born February 22, 1857, in Ontario, Richland Co., Ohio, and is a son of George G. Hackedorn and L. S. Hackedorn. Our subject received his education in the schools of Lima. He was united in marriage, in December 1883, to Miss Blanche, daughter of T. E. Cunningham, by whom he has one child, Marjorie, born September 27, 1884. Though comparatively a young man Mr. Hackedorn is enterprising, energetic and possessed of steady business habits. The company of which he is manager was organized, in 1880, under style Hackedorn, Baxter & Co., subsequently becoming an incorporated company, known as the Enterprise Cracker Company, with Mr. Hackedorn as president and manager; A. C. Baxter, Jr., vice-president; and E. M. Hughes, Jr., treasurer. The manufactory is fitted up with improved machinery and is able to compete with any other cracker manufactory in the State, having a capacity for cutting and baking eighty barrels daily of the finest crackers, which are noted for their brittleness and excellent flavor.

CALVIN HALLADAY, merchant, Lima, was born June 4, 1832, in Suffield, Conn. His father, Edmond T. Halladay, a native of Connecticut, was twice married, first to Caroline Noble, who bore him four sons: Horace, Calvin, Albert and George. Mrs. Halladay dying in 1840, he married for his second wife Miss Clarissa Kendall, and by this union there were three children, of whom only Edmond, a representative in the State Legislature of Connecticut, is now living. Our subject was educated in his native town. He came to Ohio in 1848, and was bound out to a Mr. King, also a native of Connecticut, the indenture being that he should receive \$35 and board for first year, which should be increased

\$10 each year until he received \$100. After completing his time he started out for himself. He was married, September 19, 1854, to Isabella Kincaid, by whom he has three children: Edgar B. (married to Ella, daughter of L. Reichelderfer, have two children—Clara and Calvin), Fannie K. (wife of Thomas Shaw), and Leila (unmarried). Calvin Halladay was a member of the firm of Harriot & Halladay eight months, with B. P. Holmes one year, when the firm became Halladay & Brown, which partnership lasted fourteen years, the firm again becoming Halladay & Holmes, which continued until the latter's death, when the business was sold to A. C. Stutson. After three months our subject entered a store in Hardin County, where he remained three years, and then returned to Lima (his family having resided there during his absence), and has since done business on Main Street here. He is a successful business man, had but \$2,000 to start with, and has always been able to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

JOHN P. HALLER, city engineer, Lima, was born February 9, 1827, in Franklin County, Penn.; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Beck) Haller (former a stone-mason by trade), who came to Ohio in 1835, and for one year remained in Licking County, removing thence to Fairfield County, where they remained three years, and from there coming to this county. All this territory was traveled by team, there being no railroads and but few boats running by steam. They had a family of seven children, two now living: Jacob B. and John P. The father died July 5, 1853, and the mother May 7, 1867. Our subject, who was educated in the country schools, studied civil engineering under Mr. Washburn. He was elected county surveyor in 1850, and re-elected in 1853 and 1856, serving nine years; was elected county auditor in 1861, and re-elected in 1863, continuing in same till 1866, and was in 1866 employed by the city council as engineer for four years, and was in 1880 elected city engineer, being re-elected in 1882 and 1884. Mr. Haller has been a contractor for some years, and built the first large brick schoolhouse in this city. He was married September 15, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Koser, by whom he has had seven children, four now living: Sylvia A., Emma E., Samuel C. and Jane G.; Ida May, William T. and Harry S. are deceased. Our subject is a member of the State Engineer Organization.

J. M. HALLER, real estate agent, Lima, was born March 30, 1838, in Fairfield County, Ohio, son of J. B., a farmer, and Leah (Myers) Haller, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, coming to Ohio soon after. They remained for a time in Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1838 came to this county, settling in German Township, where they have since resided. They are parents of five children: J. M., Christopher L., John F., Mary (married) and Catherine (unmarried). Our subject was educated in the common schools of the county, and spent the early part of his life on a farm. Having considerable tact, he soon became one of the prominent business men of the county. He was married December 10, 1857, to Anna, daughter of John Stephenson, by whom he has three children: Christiana (married to O. C. Dewwece, of Columbus Grove, Ohio), J. W. and Frank. Mr. Haller was assistant auditor in 1860, and was elected to the office of recorder in 1863, in which he served

six years. He has traveled considerably in a commercial capacity, and entered into the real estate business in 1881.

W. B. HALM, proprietor of the City Laundry, Lima, was born in March, 1852, in Lima, Ohio, son of Simon and Sophia (Stump) Halm, who came from Greene County, Ohio, to Lima in 1840, and here Simon Halm worked at his trade, that of carpentering. Their family consisted of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom survive: J. C., G. C. and Albert C., residing in Chicago, Ill.; Lucy and George, in Arkansas; Mary and W. B. In 1878 our subject established and has since carried on the City Laundry, which is fast becoming one of the leading industries of Lima. He is supplied with all the latest improvements, steam and robe irons, etc., which enable him to do a vast amount of labor in a short space of time, and satisfactorily to the public.

THOMAS HANTHORN, the eldest of a family of four sons and six daughters, was born in Chester County, Penn., March 17, 1810, and died at Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, August 26, 1877, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and, to use the language of his obituarian, the Hon. T. E. Cunningham, of Lima, Ohio, "old age is always beautiful, but when it crowns a life full of kindness and charity, it is a glory. This was the life of Thomas Hanthorn, and when he died none can remember an act of his they would have forgotten. His character was that of a sincere Christian, a loving husband, an affectionate father, and devoted friend; always cheerful, always kind, and always charitable, he ripened into perfect manhood, and when old age came upon him, his Heavenly Father saved him from old age's infirmities, and took him to His rest while his eye was yet undimmed and his natural force unabated." When Thomas Hanthorn was eight years of age, his father with the family removed to Perry County, Ohio, where they resided until the year 1832, when the family, including Thomas, came to Allen County. That same year he entered a piece of land at the general land office, at that time located at Piqua, Ohio, the land comprising the Samuel McCullough farm, east of the city. At that time Allen County was a "howling wilderness," and a good part of the Shawnee Indians as yet unremoved. Thomas Hanthorn was intimately acquainted with the chiefs of the Shawnee tribe, including Pht, Little Fox and Jim Quilna, and many are the anecdotes he could relate in after years of his dealings with them. He related that they were always ready to assist the settlers in erecting their cabins, and would frequently take an active part in "log-rolling." Thomas Hanthorn at that early day possessed but little of this world's goods, having but an ox-team, an ambitious and indomitable will, and good health, and was on a common footing with the other first settlers that came to Allen County fifty or sixty years ago. They came to battle with the wilderness, with the diseases and home-sickness of pioneer life, and to their energies we owe the present prosperity of our country; they are all silently and calmly passing away, and we will soon only have the memory of their lives, their hardships and their triumphs. Shortly after coming to Allen County our subject was married to Miss Myra Daniels, who lived only about two years. He remained unmarried until January 14, 1840, when he was united to Elizabeth Colvin, her maiden name being Hardesty, her father's family emigrating in an early day from the State of

Maryland, and settling in southern Ohio. By this union nine children were born, seven of whom have attained their majority : Thomas S., Mrs. Elizabeth A. Rowlands, Mrs. Emma Crumrine, George Lyman, Mrs. Sarah Alice Frost, Howard and Mrs. Belle Swallow. At a very early age Mr. Hanthorn made a profession of the Christian religion, and united with the Baptist Church in Perry County. He was one of the few pioneers who organized the Baptist Church in Lima, in the year 1833. In 1854 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in communion of which he lived until his death. In appearance Thomas Hanthorn was tall, standing about six feet high, and weighing about 180 pounds, being, in the prime of life, a giant in strength, and it was a common remark with him, and well authenticated by those who knew him, that he had never found a man that could break him down lifting at log rollings. And so "he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

JOHN P. HARLEY, one of the leading druggists of Lima, was born December 12, 1850, in Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio, son of Dr. Levi G. and Mary M. (Fluke) Harley, who came to Ohio about 1837, and settled in Wayne County. They were the parents of nine children, who received the best educational advantages the county afforded. Of this family, four now survive, viz. : Virginia (wife of Dr. George McKnight, residing in Sterling, N. Y.), Annie (wife of Mr. Sharp, of Apple Creek, Ohio), John P. and May (married to Mr. Holmes, of Lima). Our subject, who is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, first engaged in the drug business in 1871, at Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. He was united in marriage in January, 1875, with Miss Justina, daughter of C. C. Baker, of that place. Mr. Harley came to Lima in 1877, purchased the stock of Dr. Howard, and opened out on Main Street, near the public square, where he does a prosperous business, keeping a neat, well selected stock of the finest goods in his line. Mr. Harley is a member of the K. of P.

W. H. HARPER, physician and surgeon, Lima, was born March 29, 1819, in Greene County, Ohio. He is a descendant of the Harpers, of Maryland, who gave name to the ferry known as Harper's Ferry. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Sirlott) Harper, and grandson of John Harper, who (John H.) lost his land in Maryland, owing to irregular title, and with his family moved to Ohio in 1814, locating in the vicinity of Chillicothe, where he remained one year ; then removing to Greene County, where he settled on Massie's Creek, which took its name from Gen. Massie. Thomas and Mary Harper had seven children, two dying in infancy ; two girls and three sons still live. Dr. Harper, the eldest, began the study of medicine in the spring of 1840, in Jamestown, Greene Co., Ohio, under the tuition of Prof. John Dawson. He attended his first course of lectures at the medical college, Louisville, Ky. He then practiced his profession, both in Greene and Allen Counties. He came to Lima in 1845, where he has been engaged ever since in his profession. He graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1852. Dr. Harper was married in the fall of 1840, to Clarissa Winans, of Jamestown, Ohio, daughter of Dr. M. and Mary Winans, and to this union have been born ten children, of whom four are living : Mrs. R. K. Syfers, of Indianapolis, Ind. ; T. W., an attorney

at Terre Haute, Ind.; Vinnie, a teacher in the Lima high school, a graduate of Wooster University, Ohio; W. H., Jr., an employe in the Lima National Bank. Dr. Harper was postmaster of Lima for one term, was also member of the school board. He was surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, during the war of the Rebellion, was also pension surgeon, and is now a member of the pension board. Dr. Harper, has added a splendid block to the city of Lima, situated opposite the new court house, which bears his name. He is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. HARTER, sheriff, Lima, was born August 19, 1848, in Spencerville, Allen County, Ohio; son of Bennett D., dry goods merchant, and Sarah J. (Jones) Harter, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively, and who came to this county in a very early day. Their children were five in number (three now living): Mary A., Newton J., James B., Mary E. (Mrs. I. Rockey), and William H. Our subject was educated in the county schools. He was married in September, 1871, to Marretta, daughter of J. Morton, by whom he has five children: Hugh W., James M., Mintie, Nettie, and May. Mr. Harter was elected to, and filled the offices of marshal, constable and councilman. He was a soldier in the navy during the late war of the Rebellion, under Capt. Howard, serving two years. After the war he returned to Allen County, Ohio, and in 1881 was elected sheriff of the county, and is now occupying his office in the new court house. He is a member of the Red Men and of the I. O. O. F.

G. W. HOHL, bakery and restaurant, Lima, Ohio, was born August 9, 1841, in Zaisersweiher, Wurtemberg, Germany; fourth son of P. and Louisa (Benkendurfer) Hohl, the parents of seven children, viz.: Frederick, Carl, Gottlob, G. William, Louis, Paul and Louisa. The mother dying, the father married again a Mrs. Volmer by whom he had one child—Wilhelmina. Our subject immigrated to America in May, 1865, spent several years in working at the baker's trade in several towns and cities in Ohio, viz.: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Bucyrus, and in 1877 he came to Lima, where he then engaged in his present business. He was married in Bucyrus, June 16, 1874, to Miss Louisa M. Burgbacher, and to this union have been born five children: Franklin W., Charles, Eddie, Frederick and Bertha. Our subject's wife is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born August 20, 1851.

BRANSON P. HOLMES (deceased), one of the prominent merchants of Lima, was born January 13, 1826, in Licking County, Ohio, son of Samuel and Susan (Weaver) Holmes, descendants of a Pennsylvania family, and who came to Ohio in a very early day, and took up a large tract of land, settling in Licking County, near the old reservoir which supplied the canals in that part of the State. Samuel Holmes, who helped survey the greater part of Central Ohio, removed to Marion County, where some of his children received their education. His family numbered eleven children. Our subject was married in April, 1845, to Miss Jane Williams, a native of Wales, daughter of David Williams, who died while she was young. Her sister, Elizabeth (now deceased), was the wife of Judge W. H. West, and her brother, John Williams, resides in Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were blessed with the

following children: Viella E. (wife of W. L. Porter), Mary R. (wife of George P. Waldorp, postmaster, Lima), Frank W., married to May, daughter of Dr. Harley, of Apple Creek, and Florence E., married to W. L. Mackenzie. Mr. Holmes came to Lima in 1840 and entered into mercantile trade, which he followed for many years. He died December 10, 1870. His widow, in 1883, built a brick block, adjoining the Harper's Block, which she is now extending south, and the whole, which is one of the finest improvements in Lima, will be styled the "Holmes Block."

V. H. HOUTZER, insurance, Lima, was born March 10, 1840, in Berlin, Shelby Co., Ohio; son of John J. and Marcuria (Kern) Houtzer, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1835, and settled in Shelby County, Ohio. John J. Houtzer was a potter by trade. He was thrice married, having no issue by the first union. By his second wife (the mother of our subject, and who died in this county in 1846), he had three children: V. H., John C. and Robert, all living in Ohio. Mr. Houtzer's third marriage was with Mrs. Evaline (Day) Hawthorne, a widow, by whom he had one child—George (deceased). Our subject received his early education in Shelby County, and came with his parents to Allen County in 1845. He followed farming in youth and for a time left Allen County, but returned when eighteen years old, and learned the trade of a potter, working with his father up to 1870. He was married, September 14, 1861, to Adeline, daughter of John Boyer, by whom he has six children: May, William (in the insurance business with his father), Mary, Emma, John and Ida. Mr. Houtzer commenced the insurance business in September, 1873, representing several companies, and is a reliable business man.

J. R. HUGHES, merchant, Lima, Ohio, is a native of New York State, born September 7, 1829; son of Rollin and Gertrude (Lewis) Hughes, natives of Wales, and who immigrated in 1820 to New York State, coming eight years later to Licking County, Ohio, where they still reside. Our subject was educated in Granville, same county, where he also learned the trade of tanner. He began business in Sunbury, Ohio, and there married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James and Delia Wilcox, who died in 1854. He then married, in 1856, Ellen, daughter of Danford and Sarah Carpenter (they are natives of Vermont), and to this second marriage were born two daughters, viz.: Florence V. and Gertrude. Mr. Hughes came to Lima in 1858, and engaged in a tinware and stove store, which he still carries on and to which he added in late years a fine collection of china-ware. He has served the city of Lima in several of its offices; mayor three years during the late war of the Rebellion; also councilman, etc., etc.

C. M. HUGHES, Jr., cashier of the First National Bank, Lima, was born May 24, 1856, in German Township, Allen County, Ohio; son of Richard T. Hughes, and a grandson of Richard Hughes, Sr., a native of Virginia, and who came to Allen County, Ohio, in a very early day, where he farmed and carried on his trade, that of tanner and currier, and of whose children, twelve in number, following survive: Hugh W., president of the Union National Bank of Cincinnati; Harvey; J. W.; John L., of the firm of Johns & Hughes, manufacturers of furniture, Lima; Richard T. (father of our subject); Charles M., judge Common Pleas

Court; Ann M. Bowers and Eliza J. Ward. Richard T. Hughes was born May 24, 1828, in Virginia, and came to Ohio with his parents. He was married, May 24, 1855, to Charlotte Clippinger, of this county, by whom he had the following children: Charles M., Richard H., William C. (deceased), Callie M. (deceased), Mary F., Clara and Lenore. Mr. Hughes was a farmer up to 1870, when he became a member of the firm of East & Hughes, millers, of Lima. The following year he sold out his interest, being elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket; was subsequently re-elected, serving two terms. After leaving this office he entered the grocery trade, which he followed nearly up to the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1879. Our subject entered the First National Bank as individual book-keeper in 1874, and in November, 1875, was appointed assistant cashier in the Allen County Bank, where he remained for five years, when he was elected to his present position of cashier in the First National Bank of Lima. He was married, June 18, 1878, to Kate M. Colbath, of Lima, by whom he has two children: Clarence L. and Margaret E. Mr. Hughes is a R. A. M., a member of the Lodges at Lima.

GEORGE H. IRVIN, dentist, Lima, was born January 2, 1854, in Virginia; son of John and Malinda Irvin, natives of same State, who came to Ohio in 1858, and settled in German Township, this county, and lived for many years on a piece of land bought of a Mr. Beiler. They are now residing in Elida, Ohio, aged seventy-four years. They were blessed with five children: Mary, wife of Isaac Early; Samuel, a farmer in Sugar Creek Township, this county; John N., a graduate of Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and of the Drew Theological College—is now a Methodist Episcopal minister at Dayton, Ohio; Henry, a farmer in Sugar Creek Township, this county, and George H. Our subject received his early education in Allen County, and took a collegiate course at the Otterbine University, finishing his education at Ann Arbor, Mich. He came to Lima in 1874, and began the study of dentistry, graduating in 1877, and immediately began practice. Mr. Irvin was united in marriage, in 1879, with Samantha, daughter of John and Sarah Weaver, of German Township, this county.

E. W. JACKSON, Lima, was born December 16, 1845, in Homer, Licking Co., Ohio, son of Philip and Margaret (Campbell) Jackson, former of whom came from the East in 1830, and settled in Licking County. Philip Jackson was an attorney at law, and soon became a leading man in Ottawa Township, where he resided for many years; at one time he lived in Burlington, Iowa, but is now a resident of Auglaize County, Ohio, he was twice married; had nine children by his first wife (four of whom are living) and five children by his second. Our subject, who is the fifth child in his father's first family, was educated in Burlington, Iowa. He was employed as Government gauger for eight years. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the commissary department most of the time. He was married, November 4, 1869, to Miss Clara Saint, a descendant of one of the early families of the county, and to this union was born one child—Mabel. The first business enterprise of our subject, on coming to Lima, was

keeping a book-store, which he sold out in 1871, then engaged in the jewelry business for a few years, but this he also sold out. He has since been manager of the Enterprise Laundry. Mr. Jackson is a member of the I. O. O. F.

T. K. JACOBS (deceased) was born January 31, 1812, in Mifflin County, Penn., second son of William and Sarah (Williams) Jacobs, who were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. They had a family of six sons and two daughters, who grew up to be heads of families, and five of whom came to Ohio: Benjamin, John, Samuel, George and T. K. William Jacobs came to Ohio when well advanced in years, and died at the home of his son, T. K., his wife dying in an early day. Our subject was educated in Juniata County, Penn., and early learned the tailor's trade, which he followed ten years, commencing business at Mifflin, Penn., and in 1833 came to Ohio, locating in Ashtabula (then Richland) County for one year, then returned to Mifflin County. Here he was married, September 25, 1834, to Anna, daughter of David Elder, then proceeded a second time to Ohio, remaining in Richland County four years, after which he moved to Lima, Ohio, where he was engaged in land speculations for many years, in addition to farming to some extent. He had a family of nine children, four of whom are now living: W. C., a practicing physician in Akron, Ohio; Dr. T. K., Jr., in Chicago, Ill.; Aditha, wife of H. A. Moore; Clara, wife of J. F. Brotherton, in Lima, Ohio. Mr. Jacobs lost his first wife in 1880, and in May, 1881, was married to Mrs. Mary C. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs, in October, 1841, was elected treasurer of the county, serving nearly ten years uninterrupted, save by the election of A. Beaty, who died, our subject being appointed to fill his unexpired term. He was elected to the Legislature, and was there when the firing on Fort Sumter took place, being one of those who voted to have Ohio placed on a war footing, a measure which was carried after some delay. He served two years, and then returned to Lima, where he was appointed quartermaster of the Ninety-ninth Ohio Regiment, in which he served up to March, 1865, when he was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Jacobs, after those exciting times, passed a somewhat retired life. He died November 12, 1884, in Lima, Ohio. He was a K. T.

GEORGE W. JAMES, grocer, Lima, was born September 7, 1838, in Fayette County, Ohio, son of William and Sarah (Jemison) James, natives of Pennsylvania, former of whom died when our subject was but a lad; the widow, with her family of ten children, then came to Ohio and settled in Steubenville, where they remained until 1861, when Mrs. James removed to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and there died. Five of her children are now living, Joshua S., Mary A., Sarah (Mrs. J. Jeffrey), George W. and Lizzie (Mrs. Gribble). Our subject, who was a marble cutter for many years, came to Lima in 1861. The same year he entered the army and served in the Sixth Battery, Sherman's Brigade, until the close of the war of the Rebellion, when he returned to Lima, and has since been engaged in the grocery trade on Market Street.

E. H. JOHNS, manufacturer, Lima, was born June 11, 1834, in Fauquier County, Va., son of Elias and Adaline (Otley) Johns, natives of Alexandria, Va. Elias Johns, one of the early pioneers of Union

County, Ohio, settled in Washington Township in 1852, where he built the first hewed log-house. He was at first a farmer, but after the country became more settled he engaged in the dry goods trade, and opened a store in Essex. His family numbered twelve children of whom six are now living: Thomas, E. H., Samuel, Eliza (wife of J. N. Pickering), Nathaniel and Lewis. Our subject was educated in Virginia and began teaching school when eighteen, and continued in that profession until he was twenty-seven years old, when he enlisted, in 1861, in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, of which body only eight men were able to stack arms after the battle of Stone River, where our subject was wounded, and left upon the field. He was in the hospital from December until the following September, after which he was in the recruiting service for balance of his term of service, and was honorably discharged in 1864. He has never entirely recovered from the effects of his experience in the army. Mr. Johns was married in 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Cheney, of Union County, Ohio, by whom he has four children (two now living): Sarah A. (deceased), Henrietta M. (deceased), Silas H. and Septia J. Mr. Johns came to Lima in 1864, and entered the grocery trade, which he followed up to 1879, when he took an interest with Townsend & Moser in the manufacture of furniture, putting up machinery, and doing a lively trade till 1884, when he, together with Judge Hughes bought the entire stock, and are now manufacturing to a greater extent and with better facilities. Our subject is a K. T., a member of the lodge, chapter and council; a member of the city council.

REV. THOMAS P. JOHNSTON, Presbyterian minister, Lima, was born March 15, 1819, in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, son of Thomas and Abigail (Powell) Johnston. His father, Thomas Johnston, a native of the north of Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish extraction and a descendant of one of those Presbyterian families who nobly stood to their faith even amidst persecution; and one of his ancestors, William Johnston, who immigrated to America some time in the latter half of the eighteenth century, is supposed to be of the same lineage as Tecumseh or Richard M. Johnston, of Indian notoriety. Our subject's mother was a native of Pennsylvania, her father's family, the Powells, being among the early settlers of Chester County, that State, where they have owned lands for over a century. Thomas Johnston, Sr., came to America some time in 1802, where he worked at his trade, that of tailor, and engaged in farming. His family numbered ten children, (four sons and six daughters) three of whom are still living: Mary E. (Mrs. Barnett), Thomas P. and Robert T. The subject of this sketch was educated in Jefferson College, Penn., also in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Penn. He was licensed to preach by the Beaver (now Shenango) Presbytery, and in 1848 was ordained a minister, the same year accepting his first call at Clarksville, Mercer Co., Penn. He was united in marriage, in 1848, with Miss Mary, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Dana Haskell, both of whom were descendants of families of early settlers of Marietta, Ohio, and who with the other pioneers occupied the block-house for several years. Our subject and wife are the parents of three children living: Mary E., Charles H. and Grace Dana. Lizzie A. married James A. McLain, and died in 1882. Charles H. was ordained and installed a minister of the Presbyterian Church, in 1881, and went

to Wichita Falls, Tex., where he follows in the footsteps of his father, and is a faithful minister of the Gospel; he was married to Miss Mary B. Smith of Lebanon, Penn. Our subject came to Lima, in June, 1858, where he supplied the Presbyterian Church with spiritual food for twelve years, but his health failing he moved to eastern Ohio, remaining there for several years, and then returned to Lima, in 1873, where he has since resided, filling the pulpit most of the time.

ALFRED D. JOHNSTON, insurance, Lima, was born December 21, 1863, in Meadville, Crawford County, Penn., son of W. D. and Mary (Morris) Johnston, who came to Ohio in February, 1881, settling in Lima. Our subject was educated in Meadville, attending Allegheny College, and also spent some time in the schools of Lima. He entered the insurance business with Hooper & Son, in 1881. In 1883 he entered into partnership with his uncle, James B. Johnston, in the Meily Block, and they are representing six prominent English companies, and thirteen companies of the New England and Middle States, all being of solid indemnity. Alfred D., though a young man, has enterprise and ability equal to the work before him, and the firm is one of the most popular in their line in the city.

R. C. JONES, proprietor of the "Cambrian House," Lima, was born August 18, 1841, in Jackson County, Ohio, son of John and Mary (Jones) Jones, natives of Wales, and who came to Ohio in 1841, settling in Jackson County, where they both died. (John Jones was formerly a sailor, but in later life a farmer.) They were parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Daniel (in Jackson, Ohio), Mrs. Mary Evans (in Jackson, Ohio), and R. C. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1866, with Mary, daughter of John Evans, of Gomer, Ohio, and by this union there are two children: John C. and Mary E. Mr. Jones, who for some years kept boarders and clerked in a grocery store, opened a first-class hotel in the Holmes Block on Main Street, Lima, near the court house, and the "Cambrian House" bids fair to become one of the leading hotels of Lima.

PHILIP KEIL, retired, Lima, was born July 26, 1842, in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, next to youngest in the family of Sebastian and Josephine (Miller) Keil, who had eleven children, seven of whom came to America, viz.: Margaret, Mary, John B., Christena, Josie, Philip and William. Our subject was educated in his native land. He came to America in 1860, settling in Marion County, Ohio, and the year following (1861) came to Lima, where he was engaged in cabinet-making up to within a few years. He has been a successful and extensive manufacturer. He built a large brick block on Main Street, and owns the large manufactory in its neighborhood. Mr. Keil was married, in 1867, to Elizabeth Amlung, a native of Germany, and who came with her parents to Allen County, in 1850. To this union were born the following children: Hoechila, Josephine, Mary, Midleo, Clara, Eliza, and a son who died in youth.

JOHN W. KELLER, cabinet-maker, Lima, was born June 9, 1828, in Bedford County, Penn.; son of Samuel Keller, who came to Ohio and settled near Massillon, Wayne Co., Ohio, and there passed the remainder of his days. His children were as follows: John W., Mary,

Elizabeth, Samuel, Daniel, Wilson, Isaac, Sarah and Emily. Our subject received his education in Ohio, and spent the years 1845-46-47 and 1848, learning the cabinet trade, which he has since followed, and he is now manufacturing all kinds of furniture. He was married, in 1849, to Elizabeth Waters, and this union has been blessed with three children: Henry, Charles (both conductors on the railroad, with headquarters at Lima), and Anna (married to Dr. A. Amerman, and now residing in Alliance, Ohio). Mr. Keller has been an eye witness of the growth of Lima, contributing his share toward its improvement.

OTTO F. KEMMER, insurance, Lima, was born August 29, 1857, in Lima, Ohio; son of Charles and Sophia (Leopold) Kemmer, natives of Saxony, Germany, and who came to America in 1851, settling in Lima, where they have since resided. (Charles Kemmer, who was a captain in the regular army in Germany, and commissary sergeant in the late war, has followed the cooper's trade since coming to America). Their children, seven in number, are all living: Agatha (Mrs. Rosler), Augusta (Mrs. William F. Miller), Bernard E., Charles W., Christian G., Otto F., and Ida A. (Mrs. C. H. Breckheisen). Our subject was educated in Lima, and entered the insurance business in 1877. He was married, October 1, 1884, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. A. S. Bartholomew. Mr. Kemmer is a member of Lima Lodge, No. 91, K. of P.

HARMAN KIBBY, retired, Lima, was born February 1, 1819, in Simsbury, Conn., the only son who grew to manhood of Moses and Tamar (Knight) Kibby (formerly Kibbee). Moses Kibby is a descendant of an old Welsh family, who left their native country during the religious persecutions, and settled in Connecticut. Moses Kibby came to Ohio, in 1819, and located in what was then Geauga (now Lake) County, Ohio, being among the early settlers of that county and of the reserve; he lived there until 1837, when he moved to Hardin County, same State, and settled on a farm; he died in December, 1877, his wife in 1856. Their family of thirteen are all dead except Maryett (now Mrs. L. Manly, residing in Lake County, Ohio), and Harman. Our subject received his early education in the schools of Geauga County and at Painesville. He commenced life by teaching school, and then followed the business of builder and contractor. He subsequently took contracts on the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, and in 1848 came to Lima. He then followed the occupation of general collector, having twenty-five counties in northwestern Ohio, and three in Indiana, doing his traveling on horseback. Mr. Kibby was married in November, 1853, to Mercy A., daughter of Eliab and Mary (Harford) Purdy, of New York, and they had a family of three children: Clara T. (married Dr. A. N. Smeall, of Toronto School of Veterinary Surgeons, Ontario), Laverne H. and May P. Mr. Kibby dealt in live stock for ten years, until the close of the war of the Rebellion, from the West to the East, and came out successful. He was for a time engaged in the tanning business in which he also met with success up to 1872, and then entered the jobbing grocery trade; closing this out at the end of five years, he commenced building the fine residence in which he now lives. In 1881, he established, along with others, the Lima Iron Fence Company, and in May, 1884, began the block at Lima known as the Kibby Block, in which the K. of P. have the finest hall in Ohio, 79x81 feet.

SAMUEL K. KRAUSS, photographer, Lima, was born August 23, 1839, in Lehigh County, Penn., son of Jacob and Lydia Krauss, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of eight children, of whom Samuel K. is the only one who came to Ohio. Our subject was educated in his native State, and came to Ohio in 1864, settled at Wooster and went into the photographic business, from which place he went to Maumee City, Ohio, and in 1866 came to Lima. He was formerly a mechanic, having early learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked at Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Krauss was married March 14, 1867, to Catherina E., daughter of Rev. M. Workman, of Wooster, Ohio, and by this union was born one child who died in infancy. Our subject took into partnership R. H. Ebersole in the photographic business in July, 1883, and the firm ranks among the leading artists of the northwestern part of Ohio.

CHARLES L. LONG, editor *Daily Republican*, Lima, was born October 18, 1827, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio; son of Jacob and Maria M. Long, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Long Island. Jacob Long came to Ohio in 1816 with his father and mother, Michael and Agnes Long, and settled in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, where Glendale now stands. Mrs. Jacob Long was twice married, and by her first husband had three children: Agnes, now Mrs. Kinder; Jacob, and Charles L., our subject, who was quite young when his father died. Mrs. Long then married Orson Britton, by whom she had four children: Elizabeth S.; Alma, now Mrs. Henry Spillman; Orson; and Richard. Our subject's mother died in 1877. Charles L. Long received his early education at Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio. He entered the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette* as an apprentice in 1840, remaining six years, and at the breaking out of the Mexican war he enlisted in the United States service for one year in the First Ohio Regiment, participating in the battles of Monterey, Saltillo and other minor engagements. He was mustered out at New Orleans in 1847, and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed his trade until 1848, and then worked in a mill for a time. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, returning in 1851. He assisted in the opening of the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, on which he afterward became a conductor. Here he remained three years, and then returned to his trade as printer, soon after going on a farm belonging to his mother. In 1857 he returned to Cincinnati and again took up his trade, working at it until 1861 when he enlisted in the late war, and as captain took a company composed of printers into Camp Harrison, then on the organization of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry he was elected major, in which rank he served three months. In August, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment he remained in command of till July 13, 1863, when he resigned. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Corinth, Chapel Hill, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Triune, Mission Ridge and others. He afterward was the agent of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at Dayton for several years. In 1880, after having been engaged on the *Daily Sentinel* of Indianapolis, he came to Lima, and purchased the *Allen County Republican* of that place, a weekly paper of which he is editor and proprietor. In August, 1882, he made important additions to the office, and established

a morning daily, and March 5, 1884, a joint stock company was formed of which he is president. Mr. Long was married in 1857 to Miss Josephine Fitz Gibbons, and to this union have been born two children, one now living: Richard L. Our subject is a F. & A. M., a member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W., and of the military order of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM McCOMB, Jr., mayor of Lima, was born January 29, 1851, in Tompkins Cove, Rockland Co., N. Y., son of William and Sarah (Sands) McComb, natives of Ireland, and who came to America in 1849, settling in New York State, where they remained until 1864, then coming to this county, located in Lima, where they now reside. They had a family of seven children, of whom William Jr. is the only survivor. Our subject was educated in Lima, and learned the trade of iron molder, at which he worked for many years. He then took a course at Wilkes Commercial College, after which he was employed in the post-office as clerk, under Mr. Parmenter, and in the spring of 1884 he was elected to his present office of mayor of Lima. Previous to this he spent three years in the interest of the *Commercial Gazette* as agent. He is a member of I. O. O. F. Mr. McComb was married February 7, 1878, to Francis E. Bitner.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Lima, was born in Scotland, July 14, 1814. His father, William L. Mackenzie, was a resident of Canada, and a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada (now Ontario), who, in 1837, became a leader in the insurrection for the independence of Canada. W. L. Mackenzie had long been a Liberal, and was the first publisher of a paper, the *Colonial Advocate*, that advocated the rights of the Canadian people to liberal and free government, all power being then in the colonial governors and a junto of office-holders, known as the "Family Compact," who controlled all offices, judicial and political, except members of the lower house of Parliament, in the province. In his father's office James Mackenzie learned printing, and came to the United States in 1837 in the insurrection against English rule; was upon Navy Island, and from thence took part as an officer in the frontier movement, from Navy Island west to Detroit; was a part of the movement of the insurgents who went on Point A'Pelee and Fighting Islands, but were unable to sustain the attack of the British troops, and were driven back to the United States. The whole movement on the frontier, after the defeat in Canada, was a mistake, and could only end in failure, but a young man was not likely to realize that at Mr. Mackenzie's age. He went East, and after aiding various movements, commenced at Lockport, N. Y., a newspaper in the interest of the Canadian cause, called the *Freeman's Advocate*. It was sustained for nearly a year, encountered Van Buren's proclamation of neutrality, had for a time a large circulation in several of the States on the frontier; but when the expedition under Gen. Bierce failed at Sandwich in 1839, it was discontinued, and Mr. Mackenzie, though doing whatever appeared practical to aid the cause, did not thereafter act with the "hunter's lodges," as they were called, or encourage further expeditions from the United States into Canada. Afterward he was employed as editor of the *Workingmen's Advocate*, at the city of Rochester, for Vick & Company, who published a daily paper in the in-

terests of American workingmen, and when they sold out to Mr. O'Reilly, who established the *Rochester Advertiser*, Mr. Mackenzie was employed for a brief period as local editor and reporter, by Mr. O'Reilly, on the *Advertiser*, but after a short time he concluded to come to Ohio, and there continued his law studies (which he had commenced with Mr. Nicholls, of Lockport,) under Messrs. Bishop & Backus, of Cleveland, Ohio, at which city he was admitted to citizenship and to the bar in 1843, when he removed to Henry County, in northwest Ohio. His first employment was in teaching school, and while doing so he was elected township clerk, and afterward, in October, 1844, prosecuting attorney of Henry County. He resigned this position and removed to Putnam County, in 1845, and purchased the *Kalida Venture*, which he continued to publish for ten years thereafter. It was a Democratic paper of the county, and received support from several other counties that had not then established newspapers. In October, 1846, and again in 1848, and in 1850, Mr. Mackenzie was elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam County. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature from the counties of Putnam and Henry, and served as such. Again in 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam County; and he removed in 1858 to Allen County, and for two years and a half edited and published the *Allen County Democrat*. In 1861, and in 1863, Mr. Mackenzie was elected prosecuting attorney of Allen County, and in the fall of 1865 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Metcalf, and to complete his term of service. Mr. Mackenzie was re-elected judge in 1869, and again in 1873, completing his judicial service in February, 1879. At the close of his judicial career the gentlemen of the bar of Allen, Putnam and Shelby Counties, constituting the part of the subdivision over which he presided, passed resolutions in compliment of his discharge of his judicial duties. Since leaving the bench he has returned to the practice of the law, in company with T. D. Robb, Esq., at Lima, Allen County, where he resides. During nearly all the period of his residence in Putnam County, Mr. Mackenzie was school director at Kalida, and school examiner of the county. He was also, for several years, county school examiner in Allen County, and for the last fifteen years has been one of the city school examiners. In May, 1846, he was married to Lucina P. Leonard, and by her has had seven children—two sons and five daughters—six living. One of his sons, Eugene C., is clerk of the courts in Allen County, and the other, William L., is a practicing attorney at the Lima bar. Mr. Mackenzie still continues the active practice of his profession as a lawyer, and has, during his residence in northwest Ohio, taken an active interest and part in public affairs. He has, since being admitted to citizenship, acted with the Democratic party, and during the war supported actively the preservation of the Union.

JOHN McKIBBEN, inventor and manufacturer, Lima, was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 8, 1819; son of William and Anna (Moore) McKibben, natives of Fayette County, Penn., and Westmoreland, respectively. The families were the descendants of sturdy old Scotch Presbyterian non-conformists, who, in the times of the "wars of persecution" fled to the north of Ireland and to America. Those coming to

America did good service in western Pennsylvania, in the mountain wildernesses, in making settlements, protecting them, and founding churches and schools. William McKibben was twice married, both times in Washington County; his first wife was Polly, daughter of William Ray of Cross Creek, same county. She bore him one daughter, Anna, and one son, Samuel Ray. Anna Moore, sister of James Moore, of Cross Creek, his second wife, bore him six children: Polly, Jane, Sarah, William, Eleanor and John. About 1809 the family, as then constituted, moved into Stark County, Ohio, then in the woods; here John was born. Somewhere about 1790 the father did service "on the frontier" with Capt. Adam Poe, brother of Andrew, of "Bigfoot Indian" memory, on Yellow Creek west of Ohio River, and after Hull's surrender he marched from Stark County to the Northwest with a regiment of volunteers from eastern Ohio. In 1820, when John was a few months old, the family moved to Trumbull County, where the children received most of their schooling, and where the father died in 1834. John learned his trade with Mr. Barnabas Lee, who carried on tailoring business in Poland, then in Trumbull County. In the last summer of his apprenticeship he had one term in Prof. Bradley's select school in Poland. In November, after voting for Gen. Harrison, he came to Lima, his brother William having been one of the pioneers to Allen County, having brought their mother and sister Sarah, later. In the spring of 1841 John rented rooms and brought his mother and sister to Lima; they, with William, wife and one child, having lived together in a new cabin in the woods for a time. The next year Mr. Barnabas Lee wrote to John, his late apprentice, offering him the benefit of a scholarship in Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and money for expenses to take a college course, money to be repaid whenever it suited him; but, situated as he was, with mother and sister, he had to forego the advantages so magnanimously offered by Mr. Lee. During this spring, 1841, his business being dull, John worked with his brother William and John Carlisle, who had Scott's saw-mill, at the river near East Market Street bridge. They left it in his hands, going to their new places near. John McKibben sawed the plank for the first frame bridge at that crossing. Mr. David Tracy was the builder. In 1842-43 he was in partnership, in the tailoring business, with Mr. T. K. Jacobs, who was elected County Treasurer, their shop being transferred to the east room of the Treasurer's office in the, then, new court house, Mr. J. being the first Treasurer occupying that office therein. Mr. McKibben's health failing, with a view to fitting himself for teaching, he attended two terms of Rev. Chaffee's select school in Lima. But July 1, 1845, he accepted a position in J. W. King's "Old Cash Store," then about a year established here, where he remained several years. In 1846 he married Mrs. King's sister, Miss Mary Kendall, daughter of Mr. Simon Kendall, at her father's residence in Suffield, Conn., and to them were born three sons and three daughters: William K., Annie E. (who died at the age of near ten), George F., Mary C., Ida E. and Justin H. William K. was educated at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, and at Rochester, N. Y. While in the latter seminary he was married to Miss Rebecca Collett, of Granville, Ohio, going the next year, as missionary, to Swatow, China, remaining about nine

years. George F. graduated in Lima high school, at Dennison University, being two years before at Rochester, N. Y., with William K., and in Theological Seminary, Morgan Park, Ill.; spending a year in Europe, the fall, winter and spring terms in Leipsic University; he is now professor of modern languages in Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. George, after returning to Granville, married Miss Lizzie Stillwell, of Dayton, Ohio. Mary and Ida graduated in Lima high school, and in the Young Ladies' Institute, Granville, Ohio, are teachers in Lima union schools. Justin H. married Miss Ella E., daughter of Mr. G. Day, of Lima; is secretary of King's Great Western Powder Company, at Xenia, Ohio. Our subject, John McKibben, is the inventor and patentee of several articles of value; his safety bridle and reins are very efficient and humane in operation; his reclining and extension chair a very convenient one; and his automatically locking couplings for vehicles, neck yoke and pole for carriages, etc., are perfect models of simplicity and utility, and may be highly ornamental. There is reason to believe he will realize from these, manufacturing or on sales of patents, sufficient to make him and his amiable wife, now both sixty-six years old, comfortable their old age through. John McKibben, who entered, settled and, in 1837, died upon the land now known as North Lima, was a cousin of our subject.

JOHN MARTIN, dealer in saddles and harness, Lima, Ohio, was born December 19, 1827, in Richland County, Ohio, son of Charles and Christiena (*nee* Menchey) Martin, the former a native of Germany, the latter of New York State. Charles Martin came to Ohio in 1820, settling in Richland County where he remained for a few years; thence removed to Crawford County, subsequently sold his estate there, and went into Huron County, Ohio, and there remained until his death. Mrs. Christiena Martin was twice married, and by her first husband (Mr. Houser) had five children: William, Anthony, Michael, George and Lydia; by her second husband she had five children: Henry, John, Mary, George and Samuel. George was killed in California. Our subject was educated in Huron and Crawford Counties, and began his trade in Huron County, in 1845. He was married to Lucy K., daughter of A. F. Parker, of Hancock County, by whom he has four children: Charles F., Samuel H. (married to Miss Minerva I. Bently), Harry H. and Eva M. Our subject came to Lima in 1878, where he opened a shop and is keeping a complete stock of goods in the saddlery line. He is enjoying a fine trade.

GEORGE H. MEILY, attorney at law, Lima, was born August 28, 1849, in Lima, son of John H. and Catherine (Fisher) Meily, natives of Pennsylvania, former born November 15, 1817, in Lebanon, at one time a weaver of fancy quilts, he was also a practical iron molder, came to Ohio in 1836, located in Mansfield, and there remained ten years, and then moved to Lima, settling on Main Street where now stands the Meily Block. John H. Meily built the first foundry in the county, where the Globe Machine Works now stand. He was subsequently elected clerk of the court, a position he filled six years. He then engaged in the manufacture of brick in Lima, and built the hardware storeroom on the east side of Public Square, and the large brick block on Main Street; he was for a number of years engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, finally, engaging in real estate business until his ultimate retirement from active

life. He died December 25, 1884. His family numbers nine children: Catherine O. (wife of C. S. Brice), L. M., Ann Eliza (wife of C. Y. Freeman), Ringold W., Frances J. (wife of Col. Orr), George H., Harriet A., Mary V. (wife of Dr. Irvin, of Indiana,) and Sarah E. Our subject was educated in Lima, and began the study of law in 1868 in the office of Lamison & Ballard, and was admitted to the bar in the State Court of Ohio, in August, 1871, and to practice in the United States Courts, March 27, 1874, at Cleveland, Ohio. He began practice in Lima in 1878. He was engaged in the construction of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, the Chicago & Atlantic and the Michigan & Ohio Railroads; was also one of the projectors of the Lima & Columbus Railway.

JOHN MELHORN, insurance, Lima, was born February 13, 1819, in York County, Penn., son of George and Hester (Neiman) Melhorn, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were the parents of seven children, two of whom are now living: Caroline (wife of Frank Bull) and John. Our subject came to Ohio in 1840, settling in Champaign County, and in 1854 came to Allen County. He was united in marriage November 3, 1842, with Margaret, daughter of George Bell, and to this union were born twelve children, five of whom are now living: Elizabeth (Mrs. J. D. Foye), Mary C. (Mrs. J. R. Ashton), Annie B. (Mrs. G. S. Vicary), Edgar Lincoln and Minnie Kate. Mr. Melhorn engaged in the shoe trade for fifteen or sixteen years, and also in manufacturing, until his health failed, when he sold out his business. In 1878 he entered the insurance business, and is now representing prominent companies of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Hartford. He was a member of the city council, and was elected mayor, serving from 1855 to 1857. He is a F. & A. M.

CHARLES METZGER, physician and surgeon, Lima, was born in Germany in 1837, son of Daniel and Dora (Snyder) Metzger, who were the parents of four children, two now living: Henerietta (now Mrs. Hagermon) and Charles. Daniel Metzger came to America in 1840-41 and settled in Herkimer County, N. Y., where he remained for ten years; thence moved to Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, and thence to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his days. Our subject was educated in the schools of Ohio, and, in 1858, began the study of medicine with Drs. Sanders and Blair, in Cleveland, Ohio. He then took a course of lectures and graduated at the Western Homœopathic (now the Cleveland Hospital) College. During the late civil war the doctor enlisted, in 1861, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant of same. He came to Lima in 1864, and has since successfully followed his profession. He was united in marriage in 1865, with Clara, daughter of Scott Cunningham, and to this union were born two children: Dora and Fannie. The Doctor is a F. & A. M.

WILLIAM MILLER, butcher, Lima, was born March 27, 1831, in Germany, son of Charles G. and Mary E. (Hofferbert) Miller, of Germany, and who had a family of eleven children, six of whom came to America: Michael, Margaret (now Mrs. Rummel), Eva K. (now Mrs. Wolf), Jacob, Charles and William. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native land, and came to America when fifteen years old with his

brothers, Michael and Jacob. He came to Lima in 1848, subsequently moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there learned the butcher's trade. He was married in Cincinnati to Elizabeth Brothers, by whom he has had eleven children: Daniel B. (married to Mary Dell), Kate (Mrs. Seeley), Fred W., Caroline (deceased), Charles G. (married to Kate Boyd), John L., Pauline, Lewis G. (married to Sarah Stevenson), Rosella, Alexander H., George W. Mr. Miller returned to Lima in 1860, where he has since remained, and is conducting a butcher-shop. He was elected councilman, serving three terms, and in 1873 was elected sheriff, which office he filled four years. Mr. Miller is a charter member of the I. O. O. F.

J. W. MOCK, photographer, Lima, was born in October, 1853, in Fayette County, Ohio, son of John, a farmer, and Mary (Pierson) Mock, and grandson of John Mock, Sr., who came from Virginia in an early day, settling in Fayette County, Ohio, and there remained. Our subject's parents had a family of seven children (six of whom are now living): Martin L., Alfred P., Lavenia C., J. W., John F., Charles E. (died young) and Lonie. These were educated in Fayette County, where the family still reside. Our subject began the photographic business when young, and March 1, 1884, opened out in trim order a gallery, in which he displays the art to good advantage, his portraits proving him to be a first-class artist. Mr. Mock was married, in 1876, to Miss Ada Horney. He is a F. & A. M., a member of the lodge at Washington Court House, Ohio.

JACOB MOSER, undertaker and dealer in furniture, Lima, was born April 13, 1835, in Minster, Canton Berne, Switzerland, son of David and Anna Moser. David Moser, a hatter by trade, came to America in 1853, and settled in Newville, Wells Co., Ind., where he followed farming to some extent. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters: Jacob, Mary (married to Mr. A. Ramseyer, of Lima), Eliza (now Mrs. G. Sourer, of Newville, Ind.), Rosina (now Mrs. Cannen, of Newville, Ind.) and Fred (a druggist of Lima). Our subject was educated in his native land and came to America with his parents. He was a hatter by trade, but for eight years was engaged in the drug trade at Bluffton, Ohio; thence removing to Lima, and here carried on a drug business for five years with J. Myers. Mr. Moser sold his interest in this business in 1884, and has since engaged in the undertaking and furniture trade, under the firm name of Townsend, Moser & Co. Our subject was married, March 11, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Newenschwander, natives of Switzerland, residing in Wayne County, Ohio, and to this union were born four children: Emma (wife of Dr. Stueber, Petersburg, Ill.), Bertha, Calvin and Albert. Mr. Moser is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

ISAAC S. MOTTER, attorney at law, Lima, was born January 19, 1852, at Williamsport, Md., son of Isaac Sr., a farmer, and Mary (Snively) Motter, natives, the former of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, and who had a family of seven children, all now living. Our subject was educated in his native State at Roanoke College, Virginia. He began the study of law at Hagerstown, Md., with Col. George Schley, and was admitted to the bar at Hagerstown in 1876. He came to Ohio in 1881, forming a partnership in Lima with W. L. Mackenzie, a son

of ex-Judge Mackenzie. Messrs. Motter and Mackenzie are enterprising young members of the bar, and seem destined to rank with the prominent attorneys of the city.

GEORGE W. MYERS, miller, Lima, was born January 31, 1846, in Massillon, Ohio, son of Jacob and Catherine (Briarley) Myers, natives of Germany, and who had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living: David, Godfrey, Charles, George W., Catherine and Rosa (Mrs. M. Alden). Jacob Myers was a farmer, and engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock. Our subject, the only member of the family residing in Allen County, came here in 1865. The first few years he was employed by Holland & Baxter in their hardware store; he subsequently acted as agent in the Adams and United States Express offices for sixteen years. He formed a partnership with Mr. Gorton in the Ottawa Mills, August, 1882. Mr. Myers was married in April, 1871, to Miss Mary A., daughter of the late William B. Gorton, a worthy citizen of Lima, the mainstay of the Episcopal Church here, proprietor of the Ottawa Mills, and whose death was deeply lamented by all who knew him. After Mr. Gorton's demise Mr. Myers and his wife's brother-in-law, Mr E. C. Mackenzie (clerk of the court) took charge of the mills; this was in January, 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers were born three children: Harry, Albert and William. Mr. Myers, though comparatively a young man, has good business qualifications, and is well fitted for the position he occupies. He held the office of township clerk for two years (1870, 1871). He is a K. T.

HENRY C. NEFF, foreman of the Lima Paper Mills, Lima, was born June 20, 1846, in Marion County, Ohio, son of John G. and Catherine (Faurot) Neff, natives of Virginia and New York, respectively. John G. Neff came to Ohio in 1832, settling in Marion County, where he remained until 1862, when he moved to Lima, purchasing a farm of B. C. Faurot, where he lived for fifteen years, then he sold and moved two and a half miles west of Lima, on the old Richie farm, which is held by his family to-day. His children, six in number, were Henry C., Howard and Harvey, residents of Lima; Princess, residing in Marion, Ohio; Esther, wife of R. E. Davis, a merchant of Cairo, Ohio, and Alice, wife of Henry Bolton, who died March 26, 1884, leaving one child, Frank. Our subject was married, October 13, 1870, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Michael Mauk, and to this union were born six children: Bert, Blanche, Geraldine, Corbin, Bessie and Katy (latter died when two years old). In 1870 Henry C. Neff became foreman of the paper-mills in Lima, which position he still retains. The mills were established in 1869 and have a capacity of making fifteen tons of straw board paper daily, employing 100 hands. Mr. Neff is a member of Lima Lodge, No. 581, I. O. O. F.

HENRY NEISE, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Lima, was born May 31, 1826, in Lancaster County, Penn., son of Peter and Elizabeth (Shively) Neise, who came to Ohio in 1828, settling in Richland County. Of their family of eleven children, seven are still living: Benjamin, John, Samuel, Henry, Peter, Nancy (Mrs. Lewis, a widow) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Evil). Our subject was educated in the common schools of Richland County. In 1842 he began business for himself, engaging successfully in the shoe trade at Ashland, Ohio, and in the

spring of 1855, he opened a shoe shop and store in Lima, where he has since remained. Mr. Neise was married, in 1849, to Fannie, daughter of Samuel J. Miller, of Richland County, Ohio, and to this union were born the following children: William H., Hiram M., James, John C., Frederick K., Burt F., Etta M. William H. is in business with his father, and is married to Matilda, daughter of J. Myers, and has three children: James H., Grace M. and Carrie E. Mr. Neise is a thorough-going business man. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

PETER O'NEILL, a leading tailor of Lima, was born in April, 1825, in County Carlow, Ireland, a son of John O'Neill who died in Ireland, and whose family consisted of nine children, three of whom are still living: Andrew, residing in Ireland; Mary, now Mrs. Clowery, and Peter. Our subject was educated in his native land and learned the tailor's trade while yet a youth. He was married in 1845 to Bridget, daughter of William Nolan, and four years later came to America, settling in Lima, Ohio, where he reared his children, ten in number, named as follows: Thomas; Lawrence; Mary, married to P. Leveringham; Patrick; Margaret; Theresa (first) deceased; Annie; Bridget, married to John S. O'Connor; Michael, and Theresa (second), married to J. Shanon. Lawrence O'Neill (subject's son), was born November 14, 1848, and was educated in Lima, Ohio. He was married in July, 1874, to Laura, daughter of William Mummaugh, an old settler of the county, and by this union were born two children—Alice and Esther. L. O'Neill was elected marshal of the city in 1882, which office he still holds. He is a thorough business man and a practical blacksmith, having learned his trade in the Dayton & Michigan Railroad shops.

ALBERT OSBORN, merchant, Lima, was born in February, 1836, in Youngstown, Ohio; son of John and Isabel (Duncan) Osborn, natives, the former of Virginia, the latter of Washington County, Penn. John Osborn was a miller in his early days, but in later life took up farming. He came to Ohio in his youth, and became an early settler of Mahoning County, where he married and raised a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are now living: Mary, Rachael, Jane, Harriet, Laura, Henrietta, Marcus L., John H. and Albert. Our subject received his early education in Trumbull County, Ohio, and immediately began business for himself. In the winter of 1856 he married Sarah A., daughter of John and Elizabeth McCorkle, and to this union has been born one son—John M. Mr. Osborn went to Pennsylvania in 1862, and entered into oil commerce, boring wells and speculating in real estate until he had reaped sufficient to warrant him in returning to this county in 1868, and engaging in the queensware trade. This he followed nine years, and then selling out his interest in 1877, he opened his present general grocery and provision store. He is a member of Lima Lodge, F. & A. M.

I. NEWTON PANGLE, liveryman, Lima, was born in Marion Township, this county, November 22, 1856; son of Ferguson B. and Mary J. (Rome) Pangle. His paternal grandfather, Vance Pangle, born in January, 1774, in Virginia, married August 14, 1799, Rebecca Longacre, a native of Virginia, born December 14, 1781. In 1830 they came to Lancaster County, and in 1834 to Allen County, Ohio, and settled in Sugar Creek Township, where Mr. Pangle died September 15, 1835. His

widow remained on the old homestead with her son, Elisha, until 1844, when they removed to Marion Township, where she lived until her death in December, 1880, in her one hundredth year. Her mind was vigorous at the time of her death, and her recollections of pioneer life in the woods of Allen County were vivid and clear. She reared a family of twelve children, all of whom were residents of Allen County. The father of our subject, in the pioneer days, was a buyer of hides and pelts, and subsequently embarked and for several years engaged in the grocery trade at Delphos. In the meantime he built a large warehouse on the banks of the canal, and was an extensive dealer in grain and produce of all kinds. He was also a large owner of real estate. He started out for himself, without means, and by industry, frugality and business tact accumulated a large competency. He died August 5, 1857, at the age of forty years. He had seven children: Francis (Mrs. D. L. Williams), Elizabeth (Mrs. W. P. Davis), Julia (deceased), Ida (deceased), Eliza (Mrs. R. B. Jervis), I. Newton and Ferguson B. Our subject was reared in Delphos, where he received a high school education. He married, November 15, 1878, Anna J., daughter of DeWitt C. and Lena Richmond, of Lima, by whom he has one child—Lena J. After he became of age Mr. Pangle engaged for three years in farming in Marion Township. In 1879 he located in Lima and embarked in the livery business, which he has continued to the present time. He exercises a vigilant supervision over the general work and management of his business, and by his attention to the wants of his patrons has made many friends and built up a large patronage.

H. PARHAM, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, etc., was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 27, 1841; son of Charles and Rebecca (Davis) Parham, the former a native of England, the latter of Wales, and whose parents came to this country when they were young. Charles Parham is a farmer by occupation, and resides in Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio. He has reared a family of seven children (five sons and two daughters), six of whom are now living: Henry, Hiram K., Frederick C., John M., Martha (wife of Nelson Dodge) and Sabina. One son, Albion, was killed at Atlanta, Ga., during the war. They were all educated in the common schools, afterward attending and graduating from Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Penn., and Mt. Union College, Mt. Union, Ohio. Our subject embarked in the hardware trade at Ravenna, Ohio, where he married his present wife April 18, 1868, then Miss Bessie S. Howland (whose ancestors came over in the historical "May Flower," landing at Plymouth, Mass.), moved to Lima, Ohio, the same year, and re-embarked in the hardware business, remaining in the same until the year 1874. Mr. Parham is one of Lima's active business men, is doing a large and prosperous business. Is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; of the Masonic order; also a member of the city council, and chairman of two of its most important committees. The family consists of himself, wife and daughter—Edith May.

ORVILLE L. PARMENTER, patentee and manufacturer of egg boxes, Lima, was born June 10, 1844, in Austinburg, Jefferson Co., Ohio; son of Austin W. and Sarah (Calkins) Parmenter. Our subject came to

Allen County, Ohio, in 1882. He is the inventor of an egg box valuable for shipping purposes, and in October, 1884, a stock company was formed, styled "The Ohio Egg Case Company," the officers being M. Seiberling, president; Morgan Thomas, vice-president; L. Reichelderfer, treasurer; W. E. Gray, secretary; and O. L. Parmenter, manager. The firm, which is considered a safe and reliable one, have leased the paper mill to facilitate their operations, and are doing a large business manufacturing this patent. The enterprise is fast becoming one of the leading industries of Lima. Mr. Parmenter was married, in 1870, to Jennie T., daughter of H. McBride and grand-daughter of Gen. Springer. To this union have been born three children: Henry, James and Bessie.

ISAIAH PILLARS, attorney at law, Lima, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 17, 1833; son of Samuel and Charlotte (Potts) Pillar, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, the latter of Virginia and of English descent. His father, Samuel Pillars, was a carpenter, never rich in this world's goods. During Isaiah's childhood the family lived in Carroll County, Ohio, thence moved to the village of Risden (now a part of Fostoria), Seneca Co., Ohio, where the mother died when our subject was eight years old, and, from that on, his life was that of a poor boy thrown among comparative strangers. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, and by industry and application prepared himself for an academic course, beginning in the Seneca County Academy, then under the management of T. W. Harvey (afterward school commissioner of Ohio), and finishing at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. He read law in the office of his brother, James Pillars (who has since been judge of the common pleas for ten years), was admitted to the bar when not quite twenty-one years old, and commenced to practice at Lima in 1855. In 1862 he was appointed commandant of Camp Lima by Gov. Tod, with the rank of colonel, and under his supervision the Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Eighteenth and Eighty-first Regiments were organized. In 1866 our subject was elected prosecuting attorney of Allen County on the Democratic ticket; was Democratic candidate for Presidential elector in 1868. In 1871 was elected representative in the general assembly, and after serving one term declined re-election. During his legislative term he vigorously resisted a proposed measure for levying a tax for the purpose of railroad construction. The wisdom of his course was afterward sustained by the supreme court that pronounced the measure unconstitutional. He was also author of a minority report in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, a summary of the argument being as follows:

First: That the infliction of death as a punishment for crime is a relic of the laws of revenge and retaliation. *Second:* That crime is not lessened by, and that the protection of society in no way demands, the death of an offender. *Third:* That the infliction of capital punishment does not deter others by way of example from the commission of crime. *Fourth:* That its effect upon society is to debase and blunt the finer sensibilities, and thereby increase the disposition for the commission of crime. *Fifth:* That by it one of the legitimate purposes of punishment, the reformation of the criminal, is wholly defeated. *Sixth:* That by capital punishment the divine right to life is violated under sanction of the

law, the sacred regard for human life destroyed, and many times innocent persons put to death. *Seventh:* That, by the substitution of imprisonment for life for the death penalty, convictions and punishment would be rendered far more certain, and thereby crime would be lessened and all the purposes of punishment be accomplished.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Pillars was elected attorney-general for the State of Ohio by the Democratic party. It will be proper in this connection to state that until 1864 he was identified with the Republican party, but at that time, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he abandoned it, and since has been a warm adherent of Democratic principles. In February, 1856, Mr. Pillars was married to Miss Susan Fickle, of Lima, Ohio. In February, 1870, his wife died and he has since remained a widower. The death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, was a crushing blow, from which he but slowly rallied. He has three children—two boys and one girl: James, Theodora and Stuart. He had another child, Pearl, who died in infancy. Early in life Mr. Pillars developed a passion for books. For years he has devoted himself to collecting rare and old works. In 1871 a fire destroyed many of his treasured volumes along with a valuable law library. In religious belief our subject is a firm believer in the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, and is the author of a written treatise on the life, works and doctrines of that eminent philosopher. Mr. Pillars continues in active practice of the law in the State and federal courts.

W. D. POLING, county auditor, Lima, was born in April, 1843, in Perry County, Ohio, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Short) Poling, the former a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Both the Poling and Short families came to Ohio in an early day, settling in Fairfield County; Benjamin Poling's father coming from Virginia. Benjamin Poling came to this county in the fall of 1845 and settled in Marion Township, where he at present resides. His family numbered five children—two sons and three daughters: Anna M., wife of L. D. Sites; W. D.; Rachel, wife of G. W. Liman; Mary E., and Samuel, married to Emeline Snow. Our subject was married November 18, 1869, to Miss Kisiah, daughter of James Baxter, and by this union were born seven children: Melissa A., Arthur B., Mary E., James B., Bertha V., Rachel A. and Carl B. Mr. Poling was elected to the office of county auditor in October, 1881, and re-elected in October, 1884. He is a member of the K. of P.

W. L. PORTER, coal and oil merchant, Lima, was born September 15, 1832, in Washington County, Penn., son of William and Jane (Langan) Porter, of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of John Porter, who came from Ireland to America in 1770, landing at Baltimore, Md., where he remained for a few years. Our subject's paternal grandmother was born in one of the old Revolutionary forts in Pennsylvania, and his father, William Porter, who was a miller by trade, came with his family to Ohio in 1836, settling in Parkman Township, Geauga County, where he died in 1852. His wife died in 1834 in Washington County, Penn. They were parents of three children now living: Elizabeth, John and W. L. Our subject was educated in Geauga County, Ohio, and began the pursuits of life when a youth. He was for several years successfully engaged

in the patent medicine business. He was twice married, on the first occasion in 1860, to Emma Harley, by whom he had one child—William Harley. Mrs. Porter dying in 1865, Mr. Porter married in 1873, Viella, daughter of B. P. Holmes, one of the early settlers of this county, and by her he has one child—Jane. Our subject came to Lima in 1870 and engaged in the drug business, and in 1872 he sold out his drugs and commenced the coal and oil trade, in which he now does a large business. He is a F. & A. M., a member of the lodge at Lima.

HINCHMAN S. PROPHET, Lima, was born January 26, 1836, in Evesham, Burlington Co., N. J. His parents, John and Catherine (Roberts) Prophet, were English, and came to America about 1829, settling in Philadelphia, Penn. They subsequently lived in the city of New York and at Evesham, N. J. From thence they came to Ohio, about 1838, settling in Columbiana County. Several years later Mr. Prophet, with his family, removed to Morrow County, where he resided to the end of his life. Eight children were born to them: Ann, Henry, Jane, Alfred, Kate, John, H. S. and Elvira, all of whom are living, with the exception of Kate. The subject of this sketch, the only member of the family residing in Allen County, was educated at Cardington, Ohio. When twenty years of age he commenced the study of law under Ross Burns, and completed the study with Judge J. A. Beebe; was admitted to the bar February 2, 1860, in the Supreme Court of Ohio. He immediately commenced the active practice of his profession as a partner of Judge Beebe. Immediately on the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the ranks of the Union Army, and was elected second lieutenant. As the quota of 75,000 volunteers was full, he again enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which had been accepted by the governor, served three months, and was then mustered out with his company. He assisted in the organization of Company B, of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, and resigned in the summer of 1863, by reason of ill health. He was wounded in the second battle of Corinth, in 1862. Returning to Mount Gilead, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment Ohio Militia, and was commissioned by the Governor. He practiced his profession and edited and published a newspaper for five years, and in 1866 was appointed Postmaster under President Johnson. In the fall of 1869, he was elected State Senator from the Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth districts, serving one term. Mr. Prophet removed to Lima in 1872, where he has since been in the constant practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Prophet & Eastman. For a number of years Mr. Prophet has served as the official stenographer of the county. He has served as City Solicitor four years, Prosecuting Attorney four years, and as Mayor of the city two years, declining a renomination. He also served as a member of the Board of School Examiners for two terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Prophet was joined in marriage, December 25, 1867, with Miss Frances A., daughter of Judge J. A. Beebe, and this union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living: Edgar S., Herbert S., and Gracie Alice. Mrs. Prophet is the eldest of eleven children, a lady

of rare abilities and educational attainments. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. LEVI REICHELDERFER, lumber merchant, Lima, was born in March, 1828, in Pickaway County, Ohio. He was early thrown on his own resources, leaving home when a lad, and going among strangers, being subjected to all those vicissitudes, which, though discouraging at the time, tended to develop an energy which otherwise might have remained dormant. In 1849 our subject was married to Saville Binkley, who bore him six children: Austin C., who is now engaged in the Gas Company's office at Lima, Clara E., wife of T.W. Burrows, superintendent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and a resident of St. Louis; Ella N., wife of E. B. Halladay, a dealer in rubber goods at Chicago, Ill.; Laura S., wife of Charles Owen, a lumber merchant of Lima; Minnie M., wife of L. Stamets, a dealer in buggies, carriages etc., Lima, and Merritt D. Our subject's education was mainly the result of his own application and energy, but he gave his children good educational advantages, and they all occupy good positions in society. Mr. Reichelderfer learned the carpenter's trade in youth. He went to Morrow County, Ohio, in 1855, and there cleared a farm. He afterward located at Cardington, and became identified with its growth and improvements, and in 1860 served as commissioner of Morrow County. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and during the late war of the Rebellion, in 1862, organized and was chosen captain of Company C, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and led his company through several engagements under Col. Vance. After the war the captain returned to his home in Morrow County, and in 1873 he came to Lima, where he has since been actively engaged in the lumber trade and other business enterprises; served as infirmary director, and is member of the Ohio Egg Case Company, the Tennessee Marble Company, and is a director of the First National Bank of Lima.

WILLIAM RHODA, blacksmith, Lima, was born March 18, 1857, in Westminster, Allen Co., Ohio; son of Christopher and Mary (Snook) Rhoda, natives of Germany. Christopher Rhoda, who is a farmer, came to America in 1852-53 and settled in Westminster, this county, where he remained eight years; he then moved to German Township where he has resided twenty-five years. His children, four in number, are all living: Louisa, wife of Jacob Newbright; William; Charles and Lewis. Our subject, when seventeen years of age, was put to learn his trade with J. C. Blocker, who is now his partner. He was married, in 1878, to Clara, daughter of Conrad Lemermon, and by her he had three children, one now living: Minnie (deceased), Carrie and Askor (latter deceased). Mr. Rhoda entered into partnership with his former preceptor in the spring of 1884, locating on Union Street, where they are now engaged in making wagons, buggies, etc., and where they make a specialty of repair work and horse-shoeing.

THOMAS M. ROBB (deceased), was born October 25, 1812, in Washington County, Penn., and came in the winter of 1815 to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Guernsey County. The family are of Scotch descent, and date back to the days of religious persecution in Scotland, when their ancestry fled to the north of Ireland; from there emigrating to America. The education enjoyed by our subject was limited, and

when but a lad he learned the printer's trade in Cambridge, Ohio, working at it afterward in Zanesville, Cincinnati and Marysville, Ohio. Being anxious to see his native State, he, in 1830, crossed the mountains on foot into Pennsylvania, and visited Philadelphia and Baltimore. Returning to Ohio, he located in Bellefontaine, where he edited the *Aurora* in 1836 and there remained till 1852. He began the publication of the *Union Gazette* in 1841-42; served as postmaster seven years. Mr. Robb was next appointed clerk of the court of Logan County under the old constitution, and this office he filled until 1851. In the spring of 1852 he moved to Bond County, Ill., and in the fall of the same year came to Lima, where he entered law practice with Charles N. Lamison. In 1856 he was elected probate judge, in which capacity he served six years. In 1862 he was elected mayor of Lima, filling the chair till 1867, when he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, serving nearly two terms. When near the close of his second term he was struck with paralysis, whereupon he returned to Lima. He died in 1879. Our subject was married, in 1835, to Miss Ann Moore, by whom he had eight children: Edward L., Mary Josephine, Thomas B. (deceased), Theodore D., Elizabeth (deceased in infancy), Anna Cornelia, John M. and Frank R. Theodore D. is one of the leading members of the Lima bar, born June 29, 1839, in Bellefontaine, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, as was his father before him. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSIAH B. ROBERTS, farmer and stock-dealer, Lima, was born in Frankford, Greenbrier Co., Va., February 20, 1822, son of William and Hannah (Morrison) Roberts, natives of Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish descent. William Roberts was a carpenter by trade, a son of Thomas Roberts. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Andrew Morrison, was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. Our subject was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools. When eighteen years of age he came to this county with his mother and stepfather (John Perkins), who purchased a farm in Auglaize Township, and with them he resided up to 1844, when he embarked at Westminster in mercantile business, in which he was engaged up to 1852. In 1854 he located in Ottawa Township, this county, on the farm where he now resides, and has since been engaged in farming, besides doing an extensive business in buying and selling stock. Mr. Roberts was married August 6, 1841, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Lydia (Cleps) Winrott, of Auglaize Township, this county. The issue of this union was nine children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood; William, Oliver C., (died March 16, 1877, of disease contracted in the army during the late war), Thomas C., Alton H., Leonora (Mrs. H. H. Holdridge), Viola (Mrs. J. R. Dunlap). During his residence in Auglaize Township, Mr. Roberts served as justice of the peace two terms. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. A. T. ROBERTSON, pastor of the Main Street Presbyterian Church, of Lima, was born September 14, 1849, near Waynesburg, Stark Co., Ohio. His father, Alexander Robertson, was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn.; his mother, Mary (Arbuckle) Robertson, was a native of eastern Ohio. In an early day his parents settled near Waynesburg, Ohio. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living: John, George, Martin, Alexander T., Rebecca J., Ella and Eliza-

beth. James A. and William B. (both of whom served their country during the Rebellion, are dead). Alexander Robertson, who is still a resident of Stark County, Ohio, worked a farm until his children were reared and educated in the country schools; his wife died in 1884. Our subject received his classical education at the University of Wooster, Ohio, and the University of Highland, Kans., graduating at the latter institution in 1875, and at the former in 1877. He pursued his theological course at the seminaries at San Francisco, Cal., and Allegheny, Penn., and graduated at the latter in 1878. He was licensed to preach by the San Francisco Presbytery in 1877, and was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Osage, Mo., in 1879. He came to Lima in the spring of 1883 and took charge of the congregation where he still ministers. Since coming here Mr. Robertson has laid out an addition to Lima, in the northwestern part of the city, which he has improved considerably. He was united in marriage, in 1877, with Laura J., daughter of Rev. Dr. T. V. Milligan, of Steubenville, Ohio, (now of East Liverpool) and this union has been blessed with two children: Helen A. and Lorin M.

DR. CHESTER F. RUNKLE, Dr. S. M. Smith's associate in office, Lima, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1840; son of William and Maria (Johnson) Runkle, natives of that county. William Runkle was a millwright by trade, and was among the early mill-builders of New York State, but afterward followed farming. Of the five children born to this couple three are now living; the father died aged eighty-two, the mother seventy-three. Chester F., the fourth son, received his early education in Albany, and in 1866 began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. W. H. Runkle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the Albany Medical College, New York. He came to Lima in 1872, opened an office and entered upon his profession, and since 1874 he and Dr. Smith have occupied the same office. Dr. Runkle was married August 20, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Talbott. The latter, who has attained the age of eighty-seven years, has been an active contractor and builder, and still looks after his business with an untiring energy. Dr. Runkle and wife have three children: Emma (wife of C. G. Sullivan, of Cincinnati), William and Nathan.

SAMUEL SANFORD, retired physician, Lima, was born July 22, 1823, in Hoboken, N. J., son of Nathan P. and Anna (Hoyt) Sanford, natives of Connecticut. Nathan Sanford came to Ohio in 1833, and settled in Madison County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm on which he lived for many years, and reared a family of six children. He was a carriage and wagon-maker by trade, at which he worked part of the time, but being handy with tools, was a useful man in the community, and turned his hand to everything. He lost his wife, and in 1855 came to Lima, where he spent the remainder of his days. Of his children: William F. located in Madison County, Ohio; Edwin is in Hardin County, Ohio; Abigail is now Mrs. William Farrington. Our subject began the study of medicine, in 1842, in Madison County, finishing in Lima. He came here in 1846, opened a drug store, and in 1849 began the practice of his profession. In latter year he was married to Miss Jane, daughter of William and Jane Scott, old residents of Lima. Mr. Sanford owns a part of the old Lippincott farm, which now forms a part of the city limits,

has several acres of land well-improved, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. His children, six in number, were Charles A., who died aged twenty-nine; Harry; Anna M., wife of J. Y. Marmon; Oniska, married to A. C. Reichelderfer; Samuel and Lewis. Mr. Sanford served as city coroner for some years, also county director of the poor; was appointed postmaster under Pierce's administration; and also filled the office of township trustee.

ISAAC W. SATTERTHWAIT, retired, Lima, one of the early jewelers of Lima, was born March 14, 1829, in Goshen Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, son of Richard and Rebecca (Wright) Satterthwait, natives of New Jersey, and who were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: John, in Urbana, Ohio; Barkley A., in Dayton, Ohio; James M., in Lima; Caroline W., married to E. Bonsall, in Keokuk County, Iowa; Joseph W., near Lima, and Isaac W. Our subject was educated in Columbiana County, and early learned the jewelry trade. In 1850 he opened a store in Lima, where he conducted a successful business until 1883, when he retired, having laid up a nice competence. He was married March 5, 1855, to Martha, daughter of Dr. McHenry, who is the oldest physician and one of the first in this county. To this union was born one child, Cora. Mr. Satterthwait resides on West North Street, enjoying the fruits of his labor.

W. SCHULTHEIS, farmer, etc., Lima, was born October 12, 1824, in Bavaria, Germany; son of George and Catherine (Summers) Schultheis, parents of five children, of whom our subject and his brother John were the only ones to come to America. They arrived in this country in the spring of 1847, and for a year resided in Columbiana and Lancaster Counties, Penn. Our subject then came to Ohio and worked in Cincinnati for one year, thence removed to Fort Wayne, and after some months to Ridgeway, Ohio. He was married in the latter place, in 1850, to Miss Helena Byers, by whom he has four sons: George, John, Charles and Gustavus. After his marriage Mr. Schultheis established a tannery, between Horden and Newport, which he sold later, then returned to Ridgeway, where he remained for four years. He then bought a tannery in Anglaize County, forming a partnership with William Kingsley, which continued seven years, when our subject sold his interest and engaged in business with his brother, John, and Mr. Swabb, but after a year bought out Mr. Swabb's interest and later his brother's, now carrying on the entire tannery alone, the business amounting to \$40,000 annually. Mr. Schultheis, who is a thorough business man, has also a well regulated leather store in the city where his sons (who are practical tanners) are handling and shipping hides, their business being most extensive, doing a considerable Kansas trade.

OLIVER B. SELFRIDGE, proprietor of handle factory, Lima, was born September 5, 1825, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; son of Neal and Martha (Hillman) Selfridge, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. Neal Selfridge came to Ohio in 1833 and settled near Richmond, Jefferson County, where he remained for five years, but in 1838 he moved to Cadiz, Ohio, and there died. Of his family of nine children four are now living: Charlotte (Mrs. Hugh Smith, residing in Iowa), Cassandra (married to Ellis B. Pugh, is residing in McArthur,

Ohio), John (residing in Indiana), and Oliver B. Our subject, as were also the other members of the family, was educated in the common schools of Ohio. He was married April 17, 1849, to Eliza, daughter of Electa Camp, both being natives of Ohio, and by this union there were four children: Martha F. (wife of W. H. Standish, formerly a merchant of Lima), Charles C., Oliver B., Jr., and Nellie E. The subject of this sketch came to Lima in 1864, in the capacity of traveling salesman for a New York house. He became, subsequently, cashier of the Merchants National Bank, which position he resigned in June, 1883, to enter the firm of Selfridge, Woods & Co.; the same year he bought the interest of his partner, and is now principal proprietor of the handle factory, which is one of the leading industries of that place, giving employment to many persons. Mr. Selfridge is an enterprising business man and a popular citizen. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the Commandery of K. T.

O. B. SELFRIDGE, Jr., editor of the *Democratic Times*, Lima, was born April 7, 1855, in Millersburgh, Holmes Co., Ohio, son of Oliver B. and Eliza (Camp) Selfridge, the former being the senior partner in the Lima Handle Factory. Our subject is the third in a family of four children, and although comparatively a young man, is full of business life. He was educated in Lima, and began his business career in the *Gazette* office as an apprentice in 1872, and served there three years, at end of which period he entered the office of the *Allen County Democrat*, then edited by H. B. Kelley. Here he remained four years, and in 1879, in company with E. B. Halladay, opened the office of the *Democratic Times*, which paper he now edits and publishes, publishing both daily and weekly editions, the former being the only Democratic daily newspaper published in the Fifth Ohio Congressional District, the strongest Democratic district in the State. Mr. Selfridge has since added an extensive book bindery, together with a blank-book manufactory, to his newspaper enterprise, and in 1880 he built a handsome stone-front building on North Main Street to accommodate his business. He was one of the incorporators of the Merchants' National Bank, of Lima, and is the junior member of the firm of O. B. Selfridge & Co., extensive handle manufacturers of this city. He is also identified with several other business enterprises in Lima. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the K. of P. at Lima.

DANIEL J. SHULER, chief of fire department, Lima, was born October 30, 1841, in Allen County, Ohio; son of Daniel and Hannah (Kennedy) Shuler, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and whose parents came to Ohio in a very early day. Daniel Shuler came to Allen County in 1833, and settled in what is now Perry Township, when the underbrush was the thickest. He was a farmer, helped to clear up the country, purchasing a farm on which he lived until he had reared his family of six children, when he removed to Lima. He was accidentally caught between two trains passing each other at Lima and killed, in March, 1872. He had been twice married, and by his first wife (the mother of our subject) had the following children: Valentine (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. Krebs), Sarah (Mrs. Munma), Daniel J., Mary (deceased), and William. All of these children received their education in the schools of Allen County. The father was married on second occa-

sion to Elizabeth Mowery, by whom he had one child—Emanuel W. Our subject was married February, 1866, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Henry and Mary Sherman, and by this union there were six children: Walter (deceased), Cloyd, Charles, Ferdinand, Harry and Ray. Our subject has been chief of the fire department of Lima for three and a half years, and has also filled all the other offices of same. At the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted for three months in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, subsequently re-enlisting in the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served three years and was mustered out in 1864, when he returned to his home in Lima.

O. W. SMITH, attorney at law, Lima, was born March 7, 1834, in Marion County, Ohio; son of John H. and Elizabeth (McNeal) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and English descent, respectively. John H. Smith came to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Marion County as a farmer and stock-dealer, and raised a family of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are now living; of those deceased, John H. was accidentally killed by the kick of a horse, when a man grown, and Edward was scalded to death accidentally. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Marion County, Ohio, afterward taking a six years' term, and commenced reading law about the time of his leaving school, in June, 1864. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1867, under the supreme court, and came to Lima, November 28, 1868.

SALATHIEL M. SMITH, M. D., Lima, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1845, son of William and Isabel (McKee) Smith, natives of Ohio, and a grandson of John McKee, who served in the war of 1812, and was an early settler of Ohio. Our subject, the youngest of nine children, received his early education in the schools of Stark County, Ohio. During the war of the Rebellion he served the Government as a telegraph operator. He began the study of medicine in Jefferson County, under Dr. George Saltsman; took a course (one term) of lectures in Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Medical Institute, in 1870. Dr. Smith is a man of good proportions, and of prepossessing appearance. He first practiced his profession in Belmont County, Ohio, thence went to Wheeling, but after a time located in the oil regions of Venango County, Penn., moving from there to Indiana, thence returning to Ohio, and in 1874, settling in Lima. In 1877, he took a special course of study in the eye and ear department of the Chicago Medical College, and has since that time confined himself to the special practice of otology and ophthalmology. The doctor was married in July, 1865, to Mary J. Barney, a native of Greenup County, Ky., by whom he has three children: Talless V., Charles E. and Sydney. He is F. & A. M., a member of the Lodge at Seville, Medina County, Ohio.

WALTER H. STANDISH, merchant, Lima, was born in January, 1841, in Lima, Ohio; son of Henry and Amanda (Beemus) Standish, natives of New York State. Henry Standish settled in Allen County, Ohio, in 1821–22, as papers summoning him to appear at a general muster, in 1823, are in his son's possession. Being a farmer, he first located in Amanda Township, but afterward removed to Lima, and lived a retired life, the interest of his money being sufficient to maintain him and his family, eight in number, six of whom attained maturity: Melvina (Mrs.

Maltby), Louisa, Walter, Angeline (deceased; was Mrs. Hadsell and left one child, Lula), F. M. and Nancy. Our subject was educated in Lima. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in 1861, in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three months, then returned home, but subsequently entered the navy, under Admiral Porter, and served thirteen months in the Mississippi Squadron. He then retired, and later took a trip to Knoxville, Tenn., where he engaged as a clerk for two years, in a dry goods store. He came back to Lima, in 1865, and clerked here in a dry goods store for one year, and then went to Toledo, where he remained five years. Returning to Lima, in 1877, Mr. Standish opened a store and engaged in selling dry goods till lately, but has now sold out, and is settling up out-standing claims. He is junior warden No. 14, Knights Templar, Shawnee Commandery, Lima, Ohio. Mr. Standish was married February 12, 1872, to Florence, daughter of O. B. Selfridge, by whom he has two children: Harry and Miles.

ALBERT G. STEWART, attorney at law, Lima, was born November 17, 1827, in Dundaff, Susquehanna Co., Penn., son of Ezra and Sarah A. (Brown) Stewart, natives of Connecticut, and who came to Ohio in 1824, thence moved to Pennsylvania, and subsequently returned to New Haven, Huron Co., Ohio, in 1840, of which county Ezra Stewart was associate judge for a number of years. In 1861 Ezra was elected a member of the Legislature, and served two terms. He died at Plymouth, Ohio. His children were nine in number, six of whom are now living: O. F., in Shelby, Ohio; Edwin E., in Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Sophia W., Portello, a widow, residing in Lima; Ellen, wife of A. Cleland, in Shiloh, Richland Co., Ohio; Albert G., and Charles W., in Plymouth, Ohio. Our subject, the fourth born, received his early education in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio. He commenced the study of law in 1855, with John W. Beekman, and was admitted to the bar at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1857, and began the practice of his profession in Huron County, where he remained for two years. He then moved to Buffalo, and commenced a mercantile life, continuing in the produce business there for ten years. He removed to Hillsdale, Mich., in 1868, and for ten years was interested in the produce business there. In May, 1878, he came to Lima, again resumed the practice of law, and opened an office, and in November, 1883, formed his present partnership with C. F. Bryan, and they are now doing business under the firm name of Stewart & Bryan. Mr. Stewart was married in New Haven, Huron Co., Ohio, September 16, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of J. W. Johnston, of Huron County, and by this union there are three children: Frank M., president of the First National Bank at Hillsdale, Mich.; Charles F., cashier in same bank; and Edmund E., who was fifteen years of age October 1, 1884, and is living with his parents, attending school.

J. B. SUNDERLAND, county treasurer, Lima, was born July 22, 1848, in what was then Allen County, now a part of Auglaize County, Ohio, son of James and Jemima (Baker) Sunderland, natives of this county, and grandson of Dye Sunderland, who came to this county in 1820, and was one among the earliest settlers. James Sunderland had seven children, six of whom are now living: Henrietta, wife of C. Welsh; Charles P., married to May J. Byrd; Mary E., wife of R. H.

Horberson; Mercy, wife of Charles Hover; Amanda J., wife of E. McBride; and J. B. Our subject, who is the eldest in the family, was educated in this county and brought up to farming life. He was married, May 5, 1870, to Emma P., daughter of John F. Tone, natives of New Hampshire, and who came from Delaware County, Ohio, in 1856, and settled in this county. To our subject and wife have been born three children: James F., Harry B. and Lula M. He was elected treasurer of the county in October, 1883, which office he now holds.

ROBERT W. THRIFT, United States examining surgeon for pensioners, Lima, was born February 1, 1823, in Fairfax County, Va. His father, James Thrift, whose ancestors were from the north of Ireland, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. His mother, whose maiden name was Sina Ball, was descended from an English family of that name. His father and uncle were in the land service in the war of 1812. As there were no public schools in Virginia at that time, young Robert W. Thrift was educated at a private and select school. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, and began the study of medicine under Drs. Bealmere & Ball. In 1847 he commenced to practice his profession at Kalida, Putnam Co., Ohio, continuing there for thirteen years. During 1851-52 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1852. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, though a native of Virginia, he immediately responded to the call of the Government, and was appointed to a captaincy. When surgeons were called for, however, he offered his services, was examined and accepted, and then resigned his captaincy, May 3, 1861, to enter the United States Army as a surgeon, continuing as such until September, 1864. During this period he filled the position of surgeon-in-chief of the Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps; Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and medical director of the general hospitals at Danville, Ky. Returning to Kalida in 1865, he resumed his profession, and remained there two years. In February, 1867, he removed to Lima, where he is at present. In 1876 he was elected to the chair of the professorship of the diseases of women and children, in the medical college at Fort Wayne, Ind., and is now an *emeritus* professor in that institution. In July, 1877, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensioners, and still continues to hold that position, being president of the Lima Board. On May 1, 1854, the doctor was married to Miss Angerona Rice, born May 1, 1834, in Ashland County, Ohio, daughter of Clark H. and Catherine Rice, of Kalida, and a sister of Gen. A. V. Rice, who represented the Fifty-first Ohio District in Congress. Mrs. Thrift's sister Julia is the wife of Hon. Joshua R. Seney, of Toledo, Ohio. Dr. R. W. Thrift has a family of three daughters and one son: Flora R., Kate R., Robert W., Jr., and Julia. Of these Robert W. is now cashier of the First National Bank of Lima, of which Dr. Thrift is a director.

WILLIAM TIMBERLAKE, county recorder, was born November 14, 1825, in Knox County, Ohio; son of Charles, a saddler by trade, and Elinor (Cramer) Timberlake, natives, the former of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio at an early day, settling in Mt. Vernon, Knox County, and in 1830 moved to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1850

to Louisville, Ky., where they died. They were parents of five children: Elizabeth (wife of William Wolfington, of Louisville, Ky.), William, Henry (deceased), Edward (deceased), and John R., a practicing physician in Louisville, Ky. Our subject was married April 28, 1853, to Josephine, daughter of Charles Snyder, by whom he has one daughter, Ella. Mr. Timberlake came to Lima from Dayton, Ohio, in 1862; was elected county recorder in 1881, re-elected in 1884, and is filling this office at the present time.

W. W. TIMMONDS, editor *Allen County Democrat*, Lima, was born July 3, 1844, in St. Marys, Mercer Co., Ohio; son of George W. and Catherine (Boyer) Timmonds, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who were married at Dayton, Ohio, settling in St. Marys. They were parents of ten children, six of whom are now living: James F., Frances (married to B. Linzee), Susan (married to B. Robuck), Maria (married to Chas. W. Williamson), Charles U. and W. W. George W. Timmonds was a tailor, and worked at his trade in his early days. While yet a young man he came to Ohio, and in 1846, removed to Celina, Mercer County, and the same year was elected sheriff of the county, serving four years, and again in 1862 was elected to the same office. In 1866 he, in company with D. J. Callen, bought the *Mercer County Standard* from A. P. J. Snyder, and published it one year, when they sold it back to the former owner. Our subject began the printer's trade in his father's office, and finished under Mr. Snyder. He afterward went to Sidney, Ohio, but one year later removed to Portland, Ind., where he purchased the *Portland Democrat*, which he published for ten years. In 1881 he sold this paper, and removed to Lima, purchasing the *Allen County Democrat*, which he now edits, his office being located in the Harper Block, near the court house. He was married in 1866 to Miss Juliette Harney, of Celina, Ohio, by whom he has four children: Nettie L., Charles F., Louise and Carrie. Mr. Timmonds is a prominent publisher of this county; in politics he is a staunch Democrat.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND, attorney at law, Lima, was born in 1851, in Allen County, Ohio; son of Charles M. and Catherine (Barry) Townsend, the former of New York, the latter a native of Ireland. Charles M. Townsend came to Allen County in 1850, and resided in Jackson Township two years. He then returned to New York, and again, in 1859, came to this county, settling in Bluffton, where he remained three years, and in 1862 came to Lima, where he now resides. He was formerly a commission merchant, and now is the proprietor of the celebrated Townsend medicines, which are so extensively advertised throughout the world. Our subject received his education in the Lima schools, and early in life commenced the study of law, and continued the same while traveling through the country with a first-class company of vocalists, giving concerts and lecturing in the interest of the Townsend medicines. This was from 1868 to 1874, when he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio. Soon after he was elected a justice of the peace in Lima, filling the office with satisfaction to the public for three years, after which he was elected mayor of Lima for five years, and it was during his administration and through his personal diligence that the fair city was purged of the tramp nuisance, and other evils. Mr.

Townsend formed a law partnership with Gen. Pillars, which continued two years, and in 1878 entered into partnership with Frank E. Mead, under firm name as at present existing. Our subject was elected prosecuting attorney in 1881, an office he still holds. He became general attorney for the Construction Company of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, and after the railroad was taken out of the hands of the Construction Company, became attorney for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company of Ohio. He is now a director of the Lima & Columbus Railroad, and proprietor of the newly (1883) laid out village of Harrod on this railroad, which bids fair to become a lively town. Our subject was married November 11, 1880, to Ida E., daughter of Daniel Rumble, of Allen County, Ohio, and three children have been born to this union.

SAMUEL H. TREAT, life insurance, Lima, was born October 18, 1826, in Fremont, Ohio; son of Samuel and Jane (Taylor) Treat, the former born in New Jersey, December 6, 1791, the latter in Washington County, Penn., in 1792. Samuel Treat, a prominent lawyer and farmer, was twice married, first in 1820, at her father's house in Maysville, Ky., to the lady who became our subject's mother, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Robert Wilson, and by this union had three children: John C. and William S., who were born in Kentucky, and Samuel H. He came to Ohio in 1821, and remained in Chillicothe for a few years, thence removed to Delaware, Ohio. He lost his first wife in Sandusky, November 1, 1826, and September 27, 1827, married Lydia Souder, by whom he had four children, three now living: Jane E. (now the widow of H. Clark, residing in Charlotte, Mich.), John and Lydia A. (wife of L. Bennett, of Grand Rapids, Mich.). Samuel Treat died February 14, 1855. Our subject received his education at Berea and Delaware Universities, and learned the harness-making trade. He has taught school for thirteen years, having had charge of the high schools of Fremont, Ohio, for five years; Green Springs, two years; then taught for a time at Tiffin, Ohio, with Col. De Wolf (now of Toledo), and finally took charge of the schools of Melmore, Seneca County, for five years. He then worked at his trade one year (in 1865), after which he traveled two years, lecturing in the interest of the Good Templars, and establishing lodges in different parts of Ohio. He is deputy supreme president of the E. A. U. of O.; a K. T.; a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married March 2, 1854, to Martha A., daughter of Daniel and Catherine Heffnor, of Maryland, and by this union has two children: Rollin J. (sculptor) and Reyno H. (dry goods merchant in Lima, married to Miss Emma F. Howard, have one child—Howard H.). Mr. Treat came to Lima in 1867, and engaged in the insurance business, which he has since followed, representing well-tried mutual life insurance companies of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. WALDORF, postmaster, Lima, was born December 20, 1849, in Brookfield, Trumbull County, Ohio; son of Asa B. and Jerusha E. (Wilmot) Waldorf, natives of Massachusetts. Asa B. Waldorf was born in 1834, in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He married in that year Miss Jerusha E., daughter of Ransom Wilmot by whom he had four children, two now living. He came to this county in 1852, and commenced the practice of law, becoming a leading man in the Republican ranks.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Lima, and afterward attended the Philips Academy of Exeter, N. H. Returning to this county he entered into the stationery trade which he carried on for a few years. He was married November, 1872, to Mary R., daughter of B. P. Holmes, and by this union have been born two children: Kate R. and Burton H. Mr. Waldorf was appointed postmaster of Lima, in May, 1877, re-appointed December 15, 1881. He is a F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, merchant, Lima, was born in May, 1820, in the town of Wern Llanbrynmair, Wales; son of William, Sr., and Mary (Thomas) Williams, who were parents of six children: Mary (deceased), Jane (deceased), Catherine, Hannah (deceased), John and William W. (the two last mentioned being the only ones of the family to come to America). Our subject came to this country in 1848 and settled at Gomer, Allen County, Ohio, where he carried on a small grocery store for several years. In 1859, he removed to Columbus Grove, and here carried on business nine years, adding a stock of dry goods to his groceries. He came to Lima in 1868, where he has since been in business. When the Harper Block, one of the neatest and most artistic buildings in the city was completed, in 1885, Mr. Williams leased a double store and enlarged his stock, making one of the finest displays in his line in the county. His family reside in the country on a farm of 400 acres, well stocked and improved. Mr. Williams has been engaged in business in Lima for nineteen years. He is a man of ordinary stature and unassuming manners, full of business energy. He is partner in a large marble works in Tennessee, and does a heavy business at both places. Mr. Williams was married September 12, 1852, to Hannah Arthur, also a native of Wales, and by her has five sons and two daughters: Elizabeth; Mary; John; William, married to Miss Ellen, daughter of William R. Evans of Sugar Creek Township, this county (have two children—Elizabeth and Lillie); Thomas; Edward, and George.

A. R. WILLIAMS, dyer and renovator, Lima, was born August 30, 1847, in Sandusky County, Ohio; son of David and Rebecca (Stewart) Williams, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who came to Ohio in a very early day when the Indians were numerous; they reared a family of eight children: Sarah, Angeline, James and Alexander (twins), Eliza, Stephen, Rebecca and Hannah. Our subject was educated in the schools of his native county, and was a long time acquiring the process of dyeing fabrics. He was united in marriage, January 8, 1879, to Ella Jacobs, of Fremont, Ohio, by whom he has two children: Jessie and Frederick. Mr. Williams came to Lima in September, 1873, and opened the establishment on West North Street, where he is doing a good business.

JACOB WISE, merchant, Lima, was born June 4, 1838, in Niederhochstadt, Germany; son of Abraham and Fannie (Yoachim) Wise, who were parents of eight children: Regina, Michael, Rose, Jacob, Yedda, Lena, Edward, and one deceased in infancy. The father died in Germany; the mother and two sons still reside there. Our subject was educated in his native land, and began business at Cleveland, Ohio. He was married in 1868, to Helen, daughter of Jacob Lichtenstadter, of

Cleveland, and by this union has three children ; Dora, Albert and Sanford. Mr. Wise came to Lima in 1865, bought the stock of Levi Jacobs, and opened out a clothing store, where he has the latest style of goods.

D. A. WORLINE, baker and confectioner, Lima. Mr. Worline succeeded Williams & Phillips in the present business in 1880, therefore he is but fairly established. He has succeeded in building up a lucrative trade, and as a business man is well and favorably known. Mr. Worline is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, where he was born in 1833. His parents were David and Mary A. (Tipton) Worline, former of whom was born in Berks County, Penn., and came to Ross County in 1813, then in about 1819-20, settled in Delaware County, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life ; latter settled in Marion County, Ohio, and also died in Delaware County. Their living children are Albert, Rebecca, wife of Fred Denler, and D. A. Our subject enlisted in the Union Army, in 1861, serving seven months in the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He has been engaged mostly in milling and farming. He was married in this city, in 1866, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of David Heffner, one of the early pioneers of the county, and three children were born to this union, all now living : Arthur, Effie and Herbert.

GARRETT WYKOFF, retired, Lima, was born July 21, 1831, in Butler County, Ohio : son of Rulef and Desire (Marshall) Wykoff, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Virginia. Rulef Wykoff was born in 1796, and came to Ohio when twenty-one years of age, entering land and settling in Butler County, where he remained the balance of his days. He reared a family of nine children, five of whom are living : James, Arthur, Rulef, Mary A., married to J. Currier, and Garrett. Our subject was educated in his native county, and there learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he labored for twelve years. He came to Lima in the fall of 1852, opened a shop where he manufactured wagons and did blacksmithing. He also bought and sold real estate, and was a successful business man, but is now living a more retired life, attending only to his own real estate. Mr. Wykoff was married, in 1854, to Miss Annie E., daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Strayley.

SAMUEL S. YODER, probate judge, Lima, was born August 16, 1841, in Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio; son of Yost and Nancy (Hostetter) Yoder, and grandson of Abraham Yoder, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and who came to Ohio in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Yost Yoder were married in Ohio, and had a family whose names appear below. The father died in 1849, near Winesburg, Holmes County, Ohio, and his widow (who is now deceased) then married Tobias Miller, having one son by her second husband, who is also deceased. The children raised by Mr. and Mrs. Yost Yoder were Moses F., Jacob T., Joslyn Z., Noah W., Samuel S., Aaron Y. Miller, Rachael, Tina, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine and Anna (two last named deceased). Noah W. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He assisted in organizing Company G, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and had command at the battle of Stone River, where he received seven wounds, losing a leg. He afterward became a member of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served as such until the close of the war, but while on his way to visit a patient (he being a physician) was accidentally drowned. Moses F. was also a soldier

during the Rebellion, having enlisted in Company G, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized by his brother Noah W., and was mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. Jacob T. was a member of the Second Ohio Light Artillery, in Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, and died at Milliken's Bend, La. Our subject was also a soldier in Company G, Hoffman's Independent Battalion, which afterward became a part of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward commissioned second lieutenant. At close of the war he returned to Holmes County, Ohio, and there finished the study of medicine, which he had begun before the war, took a course of lectures at the Kentucky Institute of Medicine before the war, and after at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. Mr. Yoder was married October 6, 1870, to Minerva E., daughter of Abner Maxwell, of Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio, and to this union were born four children: an infant (deceased), Leon (deceased in infancy), Early D. and Elsie A. Our subject was member of the council and mayor, and practiced medicine at Bluffton, this county, to which place he came in 1877, and there continued until he was elected to fill the office of probate judge in 1881. Judge Yoder is a member of Bluffton Masonic Lodge, No. 432, of which he was the first elected master, and was master for nine years. He is now a member of Ottawa Chapter, Lima Council, Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, K. T., Lima, Ohio, and a member of Mi-a-Mi Grand Lodge of Perfection, Northern Light Council, P. of J., Fort Industry Chapter Rose-Croix, Valley of Toledo, also Ohio Consistory of S. P. R. S. 32°, Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of all the degrees in the I. O. O. F., and of Mart Armstrong Post, G. A. R.

ADAM ZIMMERMANN, Jr., brewer, Lima, was born July 22, 1846, in Baden, Germany; son of Adam and Catherine (Detterer) Zimmermann, who came to America from Germany in 1863. They had a family of seven children: Bertha (wife of H. Duval, residing in Auglaize County, Ohio), Mary, Louisa, Lewis, Michael, Henry and Adam, all living except Mary. Adam Zimmermann, Sr., died in 1872; his widow still lives in Lima. Our subject was married in 1873, to Miss Henrietta K. Collier, of Hardin County, Ohio, and by this union has one child, Charles H. Adam Zimmermann, Jr., commenced business with Joseph Wolf, afterward engaged with his brother-in-law, and finally in 1878, along with his brother Lewis, established what is now known as the Lima Brewery, located on the railroad near the river, in the eastern part of Lima, where they conduct a brisk business.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. BEDFORD, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 26, 1846; son of Samuel and Mary A. (Murray) Bedford, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1849. He was reared in Bath Township, and educated in the common schools. He was married December 19, 1876, to Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Rogers) Ditzler, of Perry Township, this county, and the issue of this union is one child—Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Bedford are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject has filled several of the minor offices of Perry Township where he located in 1881. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES BIDDINGER, farmer, P. O. South Warsaw, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 7, 1831; son of Samuel and Rebecca (Boyd) Biddinger, natives of Ohio, who settled in Auglaize Township, this county, in 1837, where they cleared and improved a farm, former of whom died in 1883, at the age of seventy-six years. They had eleven children: James, Mary J. (deceased), Henry W., Edward (deceased), Sarah A. (wife of W. W. Creps), Bridget (wife of I. N. Smith), Armstrong E., Catherine (wife of O. H. Wiswell), Ellen (wife of John Schooler), Hugh N. and Samuel T. (deceased). Our subject's paternal grandfather, Henry Biddinger, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and his maternal grandfather was James Boyd, a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Auglaize Township, this county. Our subject was reared in Auglaize Township, this county, where he received a limited education in the common schools. He resided in that township up to 1875, when he located in Perry Township on the farm he now occupies. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted October 15, 1861, in Company H, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He re-enlisted in February, 1865, in Company H One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was in the battles of Shiloh and Florence, and went through the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. Mr. Biddinger was married May 9, 1875, to Mrs. Sarah E. Franklin, widow of J. H. Franklin, and daughter of George and Elizabeth (Fassett) Schooler, of Perry Township, Ohio. By this union there are three children: William A., Orrin L. and Rebecca E. Mrs. Biddinger's paternal grandfather, John Schooler, was a pioneer of Knox County, Ohio, and her maternal grandfather, Arthur Fassett, was a native of Ireland, also a pioneer of Knox County, Ohio. Mr. Biddinger has served one term as township trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

JESSE L. BOWDLE, farmer, P. O. South Warsaw, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 26, 1810; son of Joseph W. and Lucretia (Brown) Bowdle, former a native of Maryland, latter of Delaware. They were pioneers of Ross County, Ohio, settling there in 1800, and moved

thence to Hardin County, in 1831, where they cleared and improved a farm, and lived and died. They reared a family of ten children: James B., Jesse L., Rebecca C. (deceased), Nelson (deceased), Thomas, Milton W., Priscilla (deceased), Isaac N. (deceased), Ann and William. Our subject was reared in Ross County, Ohio, and educated in the district schools. He came to Hardin County with his parents in 1831, and was married September 10, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Williams) McCoy, pioneers of Auglaize Township. The issue of this union was eight children: Miriam (wife of Andrew Ice), Thomas H., Sarah L. (wife of Jacob Vorhis), Priscilla A. (wife of A. J. Chapman), Almira J. (wife of George Beach), Alonzo F., Franklin W. (deceased), and Azuba C. (deceased). Mr. Bowdle settled in Wayne Township, now Auglaize County, in 1835, and cleared and improved a farm there on which he resided up to 1852, when he bought the farm he now occupies in Perry Township, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He has twenty grandchildren living, and five deceased, also one great-grandchild. Mr. and Mrs. Bowdle have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over fifty years. In politics he was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its organization.

ANDREW J. CHAPMAN, farmer, P. O. South Warsaw, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 22, 1833, son of Lewis and Catherine (McTaggart) Chapman, both natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Perry Township, this county, in 1837, locating on the southwest quarter of Section 25, which they entered, and on which they made some improvements. The father died there in 1845, at the age of forty-four years; the mother died at the residence of our subject in November, 1880, in her eighty-second year. They had five children: Andrew J., John H., and three deceased in infancy. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Henry McTaggart, of Pennsylvania. Andrew J. was but four years of age when his father came to this county. He received a limited common school education in Perry Township, and lived at home with his mother until he was thirty-three years of age, when he located on the farm where he now resides, a part of which he cleared, making all the improvements in buildings, etc. At the time of his purchase his farm was low and wet, but by a system of draining, he has made it one of the finest in the township. Mr. Chapman has been twice married, his first wife to whom he was married, May 3, 1866, being Lillie C., daughter of Alexander E. and Jane (McCoy) Kew. His second wife was Priscilla A., daughter of Jesse L., and Elizabeth (McCoy) Bowdle, of Perry Township, to whom he was married May 9, 1869. By this union there are six children: Harley W., Effie W., Laura L., Sarah E., Jesse G., and Bessie. Mr. Chapman was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company D, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged, April 27, 1863. He re-enlisted, May 4, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio National Guards, and was at Washington, D. C. during Early's raid, and in several skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in August, 1864. Mr. Chapman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected for twenty-five years. He is a breeder of thorough-bred Poland-China hogs, and his farm is a model of thrift

and neatness. He has served as treasurer of the township, and was appraiser of real estate in 1880. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM R. COLVIN, farmer, P. O. South Warsaw, was born in Clark County, Ohio, June 7, 1834, son of James and Elizabeth (Hardesty) Colvin, natives of Virginia, and who settled in Auglaize Township, this county, in 1837. His maternal grandfather, Henry Hardesty, was among the first settlers of Auglaize Township, this county, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived and died. James and Elizabeth Colvin had two children: William R. and Henry J., the latter deceased. James Colvin died when our subject was about four years of age, and his widow married Thomas Hanthorn, by whom she had seven children: Elizabeth A. (wife of Daniel Rowllins), Thomas E., George L., Emeline (wife of John Crumrine), Belle (wife of George Swallow), Howard and Alice (wife of James Frost). Our subject was reared in Perry Township, this county, where he received a common school education. He was married, January 20, 1855, to Mary A., daughter of Benjamin M., and Martha (Hanthorn) Daniels, early settlers of Perry Township. By this union there were four children: Harmon M., Jerome A., Fanny and Harry. After his marriage Mr. Colvin located in Lima, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for several years, and where he served as city marshal for years. After the expiration of his office (as city marshal) he engaged in the grocery business with his son, H. M. Colvin, for two years. He was in the late war of the Rebellion. In the fall of 1883 he located in Perry Township, on the farm where he now resides. He is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Republican.

ROSS CROSSLEY, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 23, 1818, son of Joseph and Mary (Wright) Crossley, who settled in Bath Township, in 1832, locating on the farm now owned by George French, where they resided about a year, when they removed to Perry Township, and there lived and died. Joseph Crossley was a Baptist minister, and served as justice of the peace of Perry Township, this county, for several terms. He had ten children: Sally (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Eliza (deceased), Julia A. (deceased), Huldah, Joseph (deceased), Reynolds, Ross, James and William (deceased). Our subject was fourteen years of age when his parents came to Allen County, and has resided in Perry Township since 1833. He was married January 9, 1844, to Phebe, daughter of Henry and Joan (Davis) Apple, and who has resided in Perry Township since 1832. By this union there were twelve children, of whom ten are now living: Lavina (wife of Robert Hill); Elizabeth A. (wife of Joseph Tapscott); Henry, Isaiah S., Cloyd J., Miner C., Viola L., Elmer E., Armenta and Eddie E. Mr. Crossley settled in 1847 on his present farm, most of which he has cleared and improved. He was a manufacturer of brick for several years, and the last he made (in 1854) were used in the construction of his present residence, built in 1855. He is one of the substantial farmers of Perry Township; starting in life poor, he has by his own exertions accumulated a fine property. He has never been an office seeker; in politics he is a Democrat.

LEONARD CRUMRINE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born on the farm where he now resides in Perry Township, this county, March 12, 1847;

a son of Martin and Catherine (Broshes) Crumrine, who settled in Perry Township, in the spring of 1835, clearing and improving the farm now occupied by our subject. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, son of Christopher Crumrine; his mother was a native of Perry County, Ohio, a daughter of Leonard and Margaret (Hetrick) Broshes. They were married in 1830, and reared a family of seven children: David (deceased), Leah, wife of Joseph Sellers; Catherine, wife of Christopher Martin; Margaret (deceased), Mary, wife of Isaac McLain; John; and Leonard. The father died in 1860, in his fifty-third year, the mother resides with our subject on the old homestead, now in her seventy-sixth year. Our subject was reared on the old homestead where he has always resided. He was married February 4, 1869, to Tamar, daughter of Hiram and Emma (Ulrey) Burns, early settlers of Perry Township, and now residents of Lima, this county. The issue of this union was eight children: Alva, Harry (deceased), Emma, Lawrence, Carrie, Cliff, Maggie, and Willie. Mr. Crumrine is a representative farmer. He has neither held office nor sought it; in politics he is a Democrat.

FRANCIS Y. DAVIS, farmer P. O. Lima, was born in Orange County, Vt., October 29, 1827, a son of Francis and Lydia (York) Davis, who moved from Coshocton County, Ohio, and settled in Perry Township, this county in 1845, where they cleared and improved a farm. Our subject's father was twice married, and by his first wife, *nee* Lydia York, he had eleven children, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Roxana (deceased), Francis Y., George E. and Fanny (deceased); his second wife was Elizabeth Gilbert, of Logan County, Ohio. Francis Davis served in the war of 1812, was at Plattsburg, and after an honorable discharge, received 160 acres of land from Congress for his services as a soldier. He lived in Perry Township, this county, up to 1863, when he removed to Defiance County, Ohio, and there resided until his death; he died in March, 1875, at the age of eighty-seven years and twenty-four days. Our subject was reared in Coshocton County, Ohio, from six years of age. He was educated in the common schools, and early in life taught school during the winters. After he became of age he followed brick-making as an occupation, two years. He then bought a farm on Section 3 in Perry Township, this county, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided up to 1864, when he removed to Section 16, on an eighty acre tract, part of which he also cleared and improved. In 1882 he located on the farm of 160 acres he now occupies on Section 19, same (Perry) Township. Mr. Davis was married May 5, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Rufus and Nancy (Dawson) Coats, who settled in Wayne Township (then Allen County), in 1836, and removed to Perry Township in 1842. By this union there were nine children: Lydia, wife of Jefferson Shade, Ira E., Albert E., William F., Clara B., Charles, L., Harmon C., Daniel E., and an infant daughter (deceased). Mrs. Davis' parents reared a family of nine children, of whom three besides herself are now living: Aurilla, wife of Henry Parker; Lucinda, wife of B. L. Underwood; and Albert—(two brothers were in the late war of the Rebellion; Albert, who was a colonel in the regular army several years, served his country two terms of five years each, a part of which was in the late

war, and Rufus E., who died in Andersonville prison). The father of Mrs. Davis was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Rosella Jacobs, by whom he had four children, of whom two are now living: Martha Jane, wife of William Perrill and Rosetta, wife of Fred Cribbley. Two half brothers of Mrs. Davis, Daniel and Charles W. Coats, were in the late war. The former was a captain in the Union Army during the war, and later moved to Arkansas and became editor of the *Madison Arkansas Free Press*. He was a member of the convention to form a constitution for that State, and was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Republican district in which he resided at the time of his death in 1869; the latter died of disease contracted in the army. Our subject was also in the late war, having enlisted in September, 1861, in Company D, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in the battle of Shiloh, where he was paralyzed by the explosion of a shell, and was discharged on that account in July, 1862. He re-enlisted in September, 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in the battle of Kingston, N. C., and several skirmishes, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Mr. Davis is a leading farmer of Perry Township. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB DITZLER, farmer, P. O. Westminster, was born near Lancaster, in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 20, 1826; son of Daniel and Catherine (Ice) Ditzler, former a native of Greenbrier County, Va., and latter of Pennsylvania, who came to Allen County in 1836, settling in Perry Township, on the farm now owned by W. W. Creps. Daniel Ditzler entered the land, which, with the assistance of his sons he cleared and improved, and here he died in 1844, in the forty-seventh year of his age; his widow died in 1874, at the age of eighty-four years. They reared a family of five children: Jacob, Samuel, Elizabeth (wife of Benjamin Royer), Frederick and Catherine (wife of W. H. Biddinger). Our subject was reared in Perry Township, this county, from ten years of age, and was educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Levi Saint, of Lima, Ohio, for three years, to learn the tanner's trade, serving his time and remaining with him for five years. After this he embarked in business with J. J. Maus, of Westminster, this county (where they carried on a tannery), for four years, and then sold his interest in the business. In 1852, he went to California, where he was engaged in mining for five years. In 1858, he returned to Perry Township, this county, and purchased the farm where he now resides, on which he has made all the improvements in buildings, etc. Mr. Ditzler has been three times married, first in 1859, to Angeline, daughter of Eli and Mary Stevenson, of Perry Township, this county, and his second marriage was in 1863, with Maria, daughter of Miles and Mary McElroy, of Perry Township, and by her he had one child: Daniel L. His third wife, to whom he was married in 1865, was Mrs. Maria Littlefield, widow of Daniel Littlefield, and daughter of Edward Corlin, of Richland County, Ohio. The issue of this union is two children: Thomas and Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Ditzler are members of the Universalist Church. He has served his township as justice of the peace one term and has held other minor offices. He is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Democrat.

SAUL FAULKNER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Mad River Township, Champaign County, Ohio, February 24, 1811, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Collins) Faulkner, the former a native of Virginia, the later of Kentucky. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native county, where his parents had settled in about 1804. In 1833 he came to Lima, and worked on a farm by the month for a part of two years. In 1836 he settled in Perry Township, this county, on a farm where he now resides, which he cleared and improved, and where he has lived forty-nine years. Mr. Faulkner has been twice married, on the first occasion, February 1, 1835, to Mary, daughter of John and Phebe (Lorgent) Fitzpatrick, of Champaign County, Ohio. The issue of this union was six children: Lewis E., George W., John H. (deceased), Phebe A., wife of Minor Harrod; Silas, killed at the siege of Vicksburg during the late war of the Rebellion; and Elizabeth F., wife of Frederick Ditzler. March 21, 1855, our subject married his present wife, Sarah, daughter of John and Rachel (James) Berryhill, of Bath Township, this county, and by this union there were three children: Mary E. (deceased), an infant daughter (deceased), and Sarah A. Mr. Faulkner is a substantial farmer and a worthy citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM FAZE, farmer, P. O. Westminster, was born in York County, Penn., January 30, 1823, son of Nicholas and Cordelia (Zahn) Faze, natives of Germany, who settled in Perry Township, this county, in 1833. Our subject was reared in Perry Township from ten years of age. His educational advantages were limited—six months' attendance during his boyhood in the district schools, and three months when twenty-five years of age comprising all his schooling. In 1843 he went to Berkshire County, Mass., where he worked in a paper-mill at Mill River for seven years; then located at Great Barrington, where he worked at the carpenter's trade eight years. He was married May 19, 1850, to Betsey, daughter of Killian and Margaret Smith, of Great Barrington, Mass. The issue of this union was twelve children, of whom seven survive: Ida (wife of Clint Beiler), Nelson F., Flora D. (wife of W. G. Kerr), Cora, William, Mary and Pearl. In 1858 Mr. Faze returned to Allen County, and for several years lived in Perry, Lima and Monroe Townships, locating, in 1867, permanently in Perry Township, on the farm where he now resides, on which he has made considerable improvements. His sister Mary, his brother Peter and himself are all the members of his father's family now living in Allen County. Mr. Faze is one of the enterprising farmers of Perry Township. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES FRANKLIN, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., April 29, 1812; son of Thomas and Hannah (Sibley) Franklin, who settled in Perry Township, this county, in 1831, locating in what is a part of the corporation of the city of Lima, where they cleared and improved a farm upon which they resided for many years. They had a family of eleven children: Eli (deceased), John (deceased), Clarissa (deceased), James, Thomas, William, Elisha, Joseph (deceased), Harriet (deceased), Cynthia A. (deceased) and David. Our subject was reared in Warren and Miami Counties, Ohio, and in 1833, settled in Perry Town-

ship, this county, on the farm where he now resides, comprising eighty acres of land, which he cleared and improved; he also owns another farm of sixty acres near by, which he has also cleared and improved. He was married December 11, 1834, to Sarah, daughter of George and Nancy (Shepherd) Hawthorn, of Perry Township, this county, by whom he had nine children: Benjamin, Sarah A. (wife of John W. Bond), Elizabeth J. (wife of Henry Garrison), Thomas J. (deceased), Emeline (deceased), George W., Joseph, J. Shepherd, Alice A. (wife of Peter Zurmeahly). His youngest son, J. Shepherd, who resides with him on the old homestead, was married December 30, 1874, to Laura, daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Moninger) Dixon, of Shawnee Township, this county (they have two children—Gertrude and Leonora). Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are also his wife and son, who reside with him. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Franklin started in life with but \$5 in his pocket, and by industry and frugality has accumulated a fine property.

SAMUEL D. FRENCH, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, July 10, 1823; son of William and Elizabeth (Davison) French, who settled in Bath Township, in 1834, purchasing eighty acres of land in that township, and eighty in Perry (now owned by our subject). William French died of consumption in 1836, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a native of Washington County, Penn., son of Alexander French, a pioneer of Trumbull County, Ohio. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Benjamin Davison, formerly of Cumberland County, Penn., and a pioneer of Trumbull County, where he settled in 1800. William French had eight children: Ann (deceased wife of John Rankin), Elizabeth (deceased), Samuel D., David (deceased), John (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), George, Newton (deceased). Our subject was eleven years of age when his parents came to this county, his father dying shortly after his settlement. He, being the eldest son, along with his mother, managed the farm, most of which he cleared and improved. His education was received in the common schools, and comprised but three months' attendance after his coming to Allen County. He was married April 23, 1847, to Margaret T., daughter of William and Hannah (Morrison) Roberts, formerly of Kentucky, and early settlers of Auglaize Township, Allen County. By this union there were four children: Lois A. (deceased), William (killed when seventeen years of age by mules he was taking to water), Elizabeth, and Leola (wife of Jesse Growdon, have two children—Lois A. and Samuel D.). Mr. French resided in Bath Township up to 1847, when he removed to the southern part of his farm, in Perry Township. He has always lived on the old homestead farm, where his father settled in 1834. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the substantial farmers of Perry Township.

JOHN HARDIN, farmer and manufacturer of lumber and drain tile, P. O. South Warsaw, was born in what is now Auglaize County, Ohio, January 31, 1840; son of Jesse and Mary (Brentlinger) Hardin, the former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Ohio, and settled in Union Township (now in Auglaize County), in 1837, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. Their children, numbering eleven,

were John, Martha (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Martin (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Lucinda (Mrs. S. D. Focht), Anna (Mrs. Joseph H. Lusk), Frank P., Melissa (deceased), and Maryette (Mrs. Dr. Peter Van Trump). The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Hardin, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer of Knox and Auglaize Counties, Ohio. His maternal grandfather was Daniel Brentlinger, an early settler of Auglaize County. Our subject was reared in Union Township, Auglaize County, and educated in the common schools. He was married, September 14, 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of Cadwallader and Sally (Lepley) Jacobs, of Perry Township, Ohio, by whom he has six children: Frank P., James, Willett, Eli, Baxter and Sally. In 1863 Mr. Hardin settled in Perry Township, and in 1866 located on the farm where he now resides, most of which he has cleared and improved. In the spring of 1881 he embarked in the lumber trade, and has since done an extensive business in that line, manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of hard wood lumber, grained lumber, and fence posts. He also in the spring of 1881, in company with G. Jennings and D. L. Umbaugh, entered into the manufacture of drain tile, and in 1884 they turned out nearly \$6,000 worth. In politics Mr. Hardin is a Democrat.

HARRISON HEFFNER, farmer, P. O. Westminster, was born in Auglaize Township, this county, September 11, 1854; son of Gabriel and Rachel (Strausser) Heffner, early settlers of Auglaize Township, this county. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Susannah (Worline) Heffner, pioneers of Ross County, Ohio, formerly of Berks County, Penn.; his maternal grandfather was Daniel Strausser, a native of Pennsylvania, and also a pioneer of Ross County, Ohio. The children of Gabriel Heffner were nine in number: Taylor, Maggie (wife of Phelan Stevick), Harrison, Clara, George, Ada, Anna and Annie (twins), and Frank. Our subject was reared in Auglaize Township, and educated in the common schools. May 15, 1879, he married Clara, daughter of Brice and Mary (Perdue) Blair, early settlers of Jackson Township, and by this union there is one child, Earl. After his marriage Mr. Heffner engaged in farming in Perry Township, on the farm where he now resides. He is a Democrat in politics.

DAVID HEFNER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Berks County, Penn., June 22, 1804; son of Isaac and Susannah (Worline) Hefner, pioneers of Ross County, Ohio. His father died in that county, his mother in Perry Township, this county. From twelve years of age our subject was reared in Ross County, where he received a limited education in the common schools. He was married, in April, 1828, to Frances, daughter of Daniel and Christiana (Strausser) Frederick, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Ross County, Ohio. The issue of this union was nine children: Susannah (wife of John Gillespie), Amos, William, Mary, Sarah (wife of Levi Brentlinger), Albert, Isaac, Jane (deceased), and Rebecca (wife of David Worline). Mr. Hefner settled in Perry Township in 1840, locating on the farm where he now resides. His farm comprises 320 acres of land, all of which he has cleared and improved. He is one of the leading farmers of Perry Township, and a worthy citizen. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has always been a staunch Democrat.

ISAAC HEFNER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Perry Township, this county, November 20, 1841, and is a son of David and Frances (Frederick) Hefner, who settled in Perry Township, this county, in 1840. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Susannah (Worline) Hefner, pioneers of Ross County, Ohio, and his maternal grandparents, Daniel and Christiana (Strausser) Frederick, were also pioneers of Ross County. Our subject was reared in Perry Township, this county, and educated in the common schools. He was married July 30, 1865, to Nancy O., daughter of Dr. Brice and Rebecca (Perdue) Blair, of Jackson Township, this county. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 23, 1862, and served in the Georgia and Alabama campaigns under Sherman, receiving an honorable discharge at Cleveland, Ohio, July 9, 1865. After this he returned to Allen County, and engaged in farming, and has resided on his present farm in Perry Township since 1882. He is a representative farmer and worthy citizen. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES C. HULLINGER, farmer, P. O. Westminster, was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 13, 1810, son of Christopher and Mary (Crabb) Hullinger, who settled in Auglaize Township, this county, in 1840, and there lived and died. Natives of Virginia, they came to Ross County, Ohio, while it was a territory. They had eleven children: Daniel, James C., Jacob (deceased), Jeremiah, John, Nancy (Mrs. William Stevenson), Margaret (Mrs. Isaac Shannon), Harriet (Mrs. Daniel Hill), Priscilla (Mrs. John Bayliff), Elizabeth (deceased), and Charles (deceased). Our subject was reared near Springfield, Ohio, where he was educated in the schools of his day. He came to Allen County in 1836, locating in Auglaize Township, where he rented a farm for three years. In 1840 he settled in Perry Township, on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared himself, making all the improvements in way of buildings, etc. He has been twice married, on first occasion, in 1828, to Susannah, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Hamilton) Shannon, of Springfield, Ohio. By this union were born eleven children: Christopher (deceased), Jacob D. (deceased), Eli, John, Samuel, James W., Thomas, Henry, Mary (Mrs. S. R. Bailey), Margaret (deceased), Samantha A. (deceased). Mr. Hullinger married April 26, 1857, for his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Snyder) Binkley, formerly of Perry County, Ohio, but who settled in Jackson Township in 1850, and the result of this union has been seven children: Sarah (deceased), Emanuel (deceased), Elijah, William, Lemuel E., Francis M. and an infant son (deceased). Mr. Hullinger and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, which is located on his farm, and was erected chiefly by him. In politics he is a Republican.

CADWALLADER JACOBS, farmer, P. O. South Warsaw, was born in Deerfield Township, Warren County, Ohio, July 22, 1813, and is a son of Jehu and Elizabeth (Critzler) Jacobs. His paternal grandfather was John Jacobs, of Pennsylvania, a farmer by occupation, whose father came from England to America with William Penn. His maternal grandfather was Adam Critzer, a man of large property, a miller by

occupation, and a prominent citizen of Dauphin County, Penn. Our subject was reared in Warren County, Ohio, where he received a limited education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he started in life for himself, and in 1837 he navigated the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers on a flat-boat as a coaster, selling all kinds of goods at different points on those rivers, which occupation he followed for five years, and during that time there was a period of nine months in which he never slept on land. After he quit boating he returned to Ohio and settled in Perry Township, this county, on the farm he now occupies, the most of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married September 1, 1842, to Sally, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Morrison) Lepley, of Perry Township, this county, by whom he has had five children: Eli B. (deceased), Elizabeth (wife of John Hardin), John P. (deceased), Nancy L. (wife of William Baker), and James A. Mr. Jacobs resided in Perry Township up to 1864, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained three and a half years, then returned to Perry and has here lived ever since. In 1827 he was elected to the office of commissioner of Allen County, a position he held for two successive terms. He has also filled various offices in his township. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

JAMES A. JACOBS, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 4, 1833; son of John P. and Elizabeth (Hazard) Jacobs. His father was a native of Warren County, Ohio, born June 3, 1806, and a son of Jehu and Elizabeth (Kreitser) Jacobs, who settled in Warren County, Ohio, in 1802, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. The great grandfather of our subject was John Jacobs, a native of Montgomery County, Penn., of Quaker parentage, and of English descent, his ancestors having come to America with William Penn. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was a pioneer of Miami County, Ohio, where he located in 1812, and resided until his death at the age of ninety-five years. The wife of Jehu Jacobs was a daughter of Adam Kreitser, a native of Germany, and a resident of Cumberland County, Penn. The children of Jehu were six in number: Elizabeth (deceased), Samuel (deceased), John P., Ann (in Auglaize County, Ohio), Cadwallader and James J. (in Auglaize County, Ohio). The maternal grandparents of our subject, John and Elizabeth (Miller) Hazard, were natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., and pioneers of Warren and Clinton Counties, Ohio. John P. Jacobs was married in 1829, and reared a family of four children: Elizabeth (deceased), James A., Phebe D. (wife of William Harrod), and Ann (wife of John Harrod). He settled in Union Township, now Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1834, and his was the seventh family to locate in that township. Clearing and improving a farm there, he resided on it up to 1858, when he settled in Perry Township, this county, where he also cleared and improved a farm, residing thereon until the death of his wife, which occurred in 1880, since when he has lived with his son James A. Our subject was reared in Auglaize County, Ohio, and educated in the common schools. He was married, April 17, 1856, to Martha J., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Rumer) Bitler, of Union Township, by whom he had six children: Elwil (wife of F. M. Bacome), John C., Samuel D., Charles D., William H.

and Olive O. In 1858 Mr. Jacobs settled in Perry Township, this county, on the farm where he now resides, all of which he cleared and improved. He is one of the leading and enterprising farmers of the township; has held the office of justice of the peace one term, and served in several other minor offices; in politics he is a Democrat.

MILTON LONES, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 8, 1823, and is a son of John and Mary (Spar) Lones, natives of Virginia, and pioneers of Columbiana and Crawford Counties, Ohio. They settled in the latter county in 1834, clearing and improving the farm on which they lived and died. They had a family of nine children, of whom two have been residents of Allen County, Ohio. Aaron J. located in Perry Township in 1859, where he resided until his death; he died in June, 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. Our subject resided with his parents until forty years of age. In 1865 he located in Perry Township, this county, on what is now known as the "Osman Farm," on the Bellefontaine Pike, where he resided nine years. He then removed to Lima, living there two years and a half, when he returned to Perry Township, and located on the farm he now occupies. Mr. Lones was married, in 1854, to Mary, daughter of Enoch and Rebecca (Gordon) Knoble, of Crawford County, Ohio, by whom he has one child—Charlotte. Mr. Lones is one of the leading and representative farmers of Perry Township. His first vote for president was cast for Henry Clay, and he has voted at every presidential election since. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but has been a stanch Republican since the organization of the party.

ELI MECHLING, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Perry Township, this county, October 1, 1836; son of Joshua and Sophia (Weimer) Mechling, who settled in Perry Township in 1836. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Perry County, Ohio. They settled on Section 18, and cleared and improved a farm, a part of which is now owned and occupied by our subject. They had nine children: Harriet (wife of J. Brentlinger), Eli, Hannah (wife of George Ridenour), William L., Elizabeth (deceased), Simon A., Maria (wife of William T. Kimes), Martha and Sophia (wife of E. V. Ridenour). Joshua Mechling died December 17, 1879, aged seventy years and thirteen days. His widow is still living at the old homestead at the age of seventy-four. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Mechling, of Westmoreland County, Penn., and a pioneer of Perry County, Ohio, where he settled in 1812. His maternal grandfather was Gottfried Weimer, a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided, and was educated in the common schools. He was married, March 22, 1866, to Sarah, daughter of John and Lydia Ridenour, of Perry Township, this county, by whom he has had two children: Lewis L. (deceased), and Milton A. Mr. and Mrs. Mechling are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has been clerk of Perry Township two terms. In politics he is a Democrat.

REUBEN V. MEELY, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 4, 1849, son of George and Margaret (Stock), Meely; the former, a native of Germany, was born May 11, 1799,

and died June 11, 1881; the latter was born in Troy County, Penn., June 22, 1807, and died at the age of sixty-nine years. They located in Richland County, Ohio, in 1845, and in 1852 settled in Union Township, Van Wert County, Ohio, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. They had eleven children, of whom eight grew to manhood and womanhood: Christina (wife of M. M. Rittenhouse), William, George, Charles, Elizabeth (wife of Andrew Callahan), Margaret (wife of Lorenzo Staley), Reuben V. and Levi A. All the sons, except our subject, were in the late war, Levi A. dying at Nashville, Tenn. Our subject was reared in Van Wert County, Ohio, from two years of age, and was educated in the common schools; he served an apprenticeship at the painter's trade which he followed for eight years. Since 1875 he has been principally engaged in farming. He was married, October 18, 1876, to Harriet, daughter of Levi and Louisa, (Marshall) Atmur, who settled in Perry Township, Allen County, in 1848. By this union there are two children: Vergie E. and Iona A. Mr. Meely located in Lima in 1881 and removed to Perry Township, on the old Atmur farm homestead, in 1883. During his residence in Union Township, Van Wert County, he served two years as township clerk, and was at one time nominee for county recorder. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY C. NEELY, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Bath Township, this county, May 17, 1840; son of William and Matilda (Snodgrass) Neely. William Neely settled in Bath Township in 1827, locating on the farm now owned by J. R. Cunningham, which he cleared and improved, and afterward exchanged for a farm in German Township, this county, on which he removed and resided until his death. He was twice married, his first wife being Ruth Paulin, of Greene County, Ohio, by whom he had ten children, two now living: Elizabeth (wife of Jeremiah McLain), and Melinda (wife of S. H. Greer). His second wife was Matilda Snodgrass, of this county, by whom he had seven children, three now living: Henry C., James H. and Arthur. Our subject was reared in Bath Township, this county, and educated in the common schools. He was married May 30, 1860, to Margaret, daughter of William and Catherine (Miller) McComb, of Putnam County, Ohio, by whom he has six children: Anna (wife of George Shade), John, William, Harry, Burton and Calvin. After his marriage Mr. Neely bought the old homestead in Bath Township, this county, where he resided three years, when he sold out and bought the Satterthait farm in Bath Township, living there until 1870, when he located in Perry Township, on the farm he now occupies, a part of which he has cleared and improved. Mr. Neely served five years in the Ohio military service, and was honorably discharged. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE H. RANKIN, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Auglaize Township, this county, May 11, 1846; son of John and Ann (French) Rankin. His paternal grandfather, George Rankin, was a native of Virginia, who settled in Perry Township, this county, in 1839, locating on Section 4, on a part of the farm now owned by Thomas C. Roberts, which he cleared and improved, and afterward removed to Section 15, where he lived until his death; he died in July, 1881, in his eighty-

fourth year. He had eight children who grew to manhood and womanhood: John (deceased), Maria (wife of James Tapscott), William (deceased), Mary (deceased), Joshua, Eliza (wife of A. R. Krebs), Charlotte (wife of Adam Stoops), Isabella (wife of Joseph Neeley). The maternal grandfather of our subject was John French, who settled in Bath Township, this county, in 1834. John Rankin had five children: William (deceased), Perseba (deceased), George H., Lyman, and an infant daughter (deceased). He was in the stock business in Westminster, this county, for several years prior to his death; he died August 1, 1850, at the age of thirty years. Our subject was reared in Perry Township, this county, where he received a common school education. He was married September 24, 1867, to Celinda, daughter of James L. and Nancy (Crane) Williams, of Perry Township, this county, formerly of Kentucky; by this union there were five children, of whom two are now living: Minnie and Alvin. Before his marriage Mr. Rankin worked at the carpenter's trade, but afterward embarked in farming, in which he is at present engaged, and has resided on his present farm since the spring of 1882. He and his wife are members of the Disciples Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

PETER RIDENOUR, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 22, 1817, son of Isaac and Lydia (Cotterman) Ridenour, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1834, locating on Section 8, in Perry Township, clearing and improving the farm now owned by Samuel Collins, and there they lived and died. They had thirteen children, of whom ten are now living: Peter, Samuel, Catherine (wife of N. J. Locke), Anna (wife of Peter Verbrecht), Eliza (wife of John Wesby), Mary (wife of H. J. Apple), James, Lovey (wife of Peter Imler), Sarah (wife of George Blubaker), and Henry. The subject of this sketch was married in March, 1854, to Mrs. Lydia Bowell, daughter of John and Eve Losh, of Perry Township, by whom he has four children living: William, Lucy (wife of Douglass Coats), Delilah (wife of Frank Satters), and Alferetta. Mr. Ridenour cleared a farm in Perry Township, on Section 21, comprising forty-six acres, which he still owns, and on which he settled in 1855. Here he lived until 1872, when, on account of the death of his wife, he went to reside with William Ehling, Jr. Our subject is one of the oldest settlers now living in Perry Township, this county. In politics he has always been a stanch Democrat.

THOMAS C. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Westminster, Auglaize Township, Allen County, Ohio, April 14, 1853, son of Josiah B. and Margaret (Winrot) Roberts. He was reared in Ottawa Township, this county, from two years of age, and educated in the Union school of Lima, residing with his parents until twenty-six years of age. He was united in marriage June 18, 1879, with Elizabeth I., daughter of William and Amanda (Ballard) Moore, of Lima, this county. The issue of this union is one child, Florence M. In 1879 Mr. Roberts located in Perry Township, on the farm where he now resides, on which he has made all the improvements in buildings, etc. He is one of the enterprising young farmers of Perry Township. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH SELLERS, farmer, P. O. Cridersville, Auglaize County, Ohio, was born in Franklin County, Penn., March 9, 1828, and is a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Winyard) Sellers, natives of Pennsylvania, who

settled in Allen County, Ohio, in 1837, clearing and improving the farm now owned by their son, William. They had nine children; Joseph, John, Henry, Samuel, William, Catherine (deceased), Susan (wife of J. Walton), Eliza (wife of Miles Lowry), and Harriet (wife of Charles Carter). Our subject was ten years of age when his parents came to this county. He was educated in the common schools and lived with his father until twenty-four years of age. He was married in 1852, to Leah, daughter of Martin Crumrine, an early settler of Perry Township, this county, by whom he has six children: Daniel, David, William, Eliza (wife of George A. Beeler), Margaret (wife of George Mosher), and Franklin. Mr. Sellers located, in 1853, on the farm where he now resides, most of which he has cleared and improved himself. He is a leading farmer of Perry Township and one of its enterprising citizens. He has held the offices of trustee and treasurer of the township for several terms. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

NATHAN D. STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Westminster, was born in Perry Township, this county, March 14, 1842, and is a son of William and Nancy (Hullinger) Stevenson. His paternal grandfather, Francis Stevenson, was a pioneer of Clark County, Ohio, and later of this county, settling in Auglaize Township in an early day, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he lived and died. He reared a family of eight children who grew to manhood and womanhood: William (deceased), John, James, Eli, Elias, Joseph, Kate and Betsey. The father of our subject was reared in Clark County, Ohio, and settled in Perry Township, this county, in 1842, on the farm now occupied by his widow, which he cleared and improved, and here he lived and died. He had a large family of children, of whom five are now living: Nelson; Nathan D.; Maria, wife of James Wonnell; Samantha, wife of John Allison; and George. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Christopher Hullinger, was a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Perry Township. Our subject was reared in Perry Township, and educated in the common schools. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in July, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in twenty-three engagements, and honorably discharged in July, 1865. He was married, December 5, 1867, to Catherine A., daughter of Nelson Basle, of Auglaize County, Ohio. They have no children. Mr. Stevenson is a Republican in politics. He is an enterprising citizen of Perry Township.

ELI J. STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. South Warsaw, was born in Perry Township, this county, on the farm where he now resides, September 2, 1848; son of John and Susannah (Brentlinger) Stevenson, the former a native of Kentucky, latter of Pickaway County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Francis Stevenson, a native of Kentucky, settled in Auglaize Township in 1830, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he lived and died. He reared a family of eight children: Elizabeth, James, John, Eli, William, Jesse, Elias and Catherine, all now deceased. John Stevenson, the father of our subject, was reared in Kentucky, where he was born January 15, 1806. He was twice married, his first wife to whom he was married March 6, 1825, being Anna

West, of Champaign County, Ohio, and the issue of this union was six children : Rachel, wife of John Ream ; Mary, wife of John Miller ; Francis M., James I. (deceased), Sarah J. (deceased), and Anna, wife of Jacob Hollar. For his second wife he married, August 14, 1836, Miss Susannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hofines) Brentlinger, early settlers of Auglaize County, Ohio, and by this union were born eight children: Lucinda (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), John (deceased), Silas W. (deceased), William, Eli J., and Jefferson P. (latter deceased). John Stevenson settled in an early day in Perry Township, this county, on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, all of which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until his death in 1854. He was assessor of what is now Allen and Auglaize counties for three terms before the counties were divided, and was township assessor of Perry for several years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; in politics a Democrat. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, where he has always resided. He was married, November 26, 1871, to Catherine, daughter of James and Mary (Naus) Carter, of Auglaize County, Ohio, by whom he has four children : Susannah, Mary J., Andrew F. and Cuba M. Mr. Stevenson has served his township as trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH TAPSCOTT, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Perry Township, this county, on the farm where he now resides, December 11, 1850 ; a son of James S. and Maria (Rankins) Tapscott, natives of Warren County, Ohio, the former born January 23, 1808, the latter October 19, 1822. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Joseph Tapscott, was a native of New Jersey. His maternal grandparents were George and Wealthy A. (Tunget) Rankins, formerly of Virginia, who settled in Perry Township in 1839, clearing and improving a farm. James S. Tapscott, the father of our subject, settled in Perry Township in 1848, clearing and improving a farm on which he resided until his death. He died May 9, 1884, in his seventy-seventh year. He had four children : Joseph, Ann (deceased), James (deceased), and an infant daughter (deceased). Joseph, the only survivor of this family, has always resided on the old homestead. He was married November 26, 1872, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Ross and Phebe (Apple) Crossley, of Perry Township, by whom he has four children : Jessie, Augusta, Mulford and William. Mr. and Mrs. Tapscott are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is one of the pushing, enterprising young farmers of Perry. He is one of the present board of township trustees. In politics he is a Democrat.

REUBEN WHITE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Bath Township, this county, November 7, 1837, son of Adam and Rebecca M. (Walton) White. His paternal grandfather, Adam White, Sr., was a native of Germany, and a pioneer of Brown County, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Joseph W. Walton, was a native of New York, who settled in Bath Township in 1827, clearing and improving the farm on which he lived and died. Adam White, the father of our subject, a native of Kentucky, settled in Bath Township in 1827, on the farm now owned by S. G. Clements, Esq., which he cleared and improved, and there lived and died. He was the first county treasurer of Allen County, then comprising what

are now the counties of Allen, Auglaize and Mercer. His total collections at that time did not amount to the salary he received for his services, he receiving \$20 more from the state than he had collected. He was justice of the peace of Bath Township for many years. His children, nine in number, were Susan, wife of Jonas Lehman; Gilbert (deceased), John (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Deborah A., wife of John Lehman; Lydia (deceased), Reuben, Nancy (deceased), and Jessie (deceased). Our subject was reared in Bath Township, where he received a limited school education. He was married, August 21, 1858, to Ann E., daughter of Walter and Laura (Bassett) Edgecob, of Bath Township, by whom he had eleven children: Sarah A., wife of John F. Whiterall; Ida E., wife of Daniel Fetter; Kirby, Laura, Albert (deceased), Walter E., Oscar E. (deceased), John E., Cary M., Willis A. and Rebecca. Mr. White served in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted October 1, 1861, in Company E, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, and in many other engagements, and was honorably discharged at Rome, Ga., October 3, 1864. Mr. White resided on the old homestead in Bath Township up to February 26, 1878, when he removed to his present farm in Perry Township, where he now resides. He is a thorough, practical farmer and a worthy citizen. He is treasurer of Perry Township; in politics he is a Republican.

EDWARD WONNELL, farmer and stock-dealer, and postmaster at South Warsaw, was born in Perry Township, this county, April 10, 1836; son of William and Sarah (Stiles) Wonnell, who settled in Perry Township in 1835, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Woodstock, Vt. His paternal grandfather was William Wonnell, a native of Delaware, and his maternal grandfather was Jonathan Stiles, a native of Vermont, and among the first settlers of what is now Auglaize County, Ohio. Our subject was reared in Perry Township, this county, where he received a limited education in the common schools. He was married December 23, 1858, to Mary J., daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Turner) Smith, of Auglaize County, this State, by whom he had seven children: Sarepta A., wife of A. A. Thomas; Emma, deceased; Callie, wife of James F. Kerr; Willie, deceased; Eva I., Alva M. and Nellie G. After his marriage, Mr. Wonnell engaged as solicitor for several publications, an occupation he followed up to 1861, when he embarked in general mercantile business in South Warsaw, continuing in the same up to 1883. In the meantime he purchased the farm he now occupies, comprising over 200 acres of the best land in the township. Since 1877 he has been a breeder of short-horn cattle, all registered in the American Herd Book and Ohio Short-horn Record; is also a breeder of Poland-China hogs and Hambletonian and Clydesdale horses. Mr. Wonnell was in the 100 day's service during the late war of the Rebellion, going out in May 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio National Guards. He was soon after detailed as nurse and assistant hospital steward at Fort Reno, and was honorably discharged December 15, 1864. May 29, 1862, he was appointed postmaster at South Warsaw, which position he has held continuously to the present time. He served as secretary of Allen County Agricultural Society one year, declining

re-election; was a member of the Board of Agriculture for six years, and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of the Farmers' and Mechanics' County Fair Association, of Ada, and has always taken an active part in the promotion of agricultural interests. Mr. and Mrs. Wonnell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.



RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

GODHARD ALTHAUS, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Switzerland, February 7, 1836. His father, John Henry Althaus, and his grandfather, Rudolph Althaus, were physicians. His great-grandfather, Ulrich Althaus, a farmer and dairyman in Germany, was born in 1705, and lived to be ninety-three years old. Our subject possesses portraits of all these ancestors. His mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Gagesil, was also a native of Switzerland. Godhard Althaus was the tenth in a family of twelve children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He came to America in 1854, traveled in the West for two years, and in 1859 settled in Allen County, Ohio. In 1859 he was married to Elizabeth Steiner, whose parents were natives of Switzerland, her father a farmer; and to this union were born John, Barbara, wife of Martin Grismore; Jacob, Johanna, Elizabeth, Mary, Maggie and Albert. Our subject, who has made farming the business of his life, is the owner of a well-improved place, comprising fifty-five acres. Mr. and Mrs. Althaus are members of the Mennonite Society. He has been school director of this township. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN C. AMSTUTZ, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 12, 1825; son of Christian and Anna (Burkhalter) Amstutz, natives of Switzerland, who came to America and settled in Wayne County about 1824, former a farmer. They reared a family of six children (three sons and three daughters), of whom John C. is the eldest. Our subject received a common school education in Putnam County, Ohio, where his parents moved when most of the county was a wilderness. He used to drive the oxen over the wheat to thresh it, and, when it was ready, had to go many miles to a mill to have it ground. He worked from the time he was large enough to do anything, and can remember when Richland Township was almost covered with woods. He has been thrice married. The children by his first wife (*nee* Anna Amstutz to whom he was married March 2, 1848) were Abraham (deceased), and Fannie, and those by his second wife (*nee* Mary Ann Habegger, to whom he was married February 17, 1853) were Isaac (deceased), Jacob and Anna (twins) both now married, and Elizabeth (deceased). Mr. Amstutz was married to his present wife (*nee* Anna Kaufman, February 15, 1861), and to this union were born eleven children, nine now living: Catherine (married), Lydia, Peter, Lena, Christian, Sarah, Noah, Gideon and Ida; Mary and Josephine (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Amstutz are members of the Mennonite Church. Our subject has had to make his own way in the world. He owns eighty acres of land which he has cleared and improved, himself. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN U. AMSTUTZ, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, is a native of France, born August 28, 1829, and is next to the youngest of the four children of Ulrich and Barbara (Clay) Amstutz, the former a Frenchman, the

latter a native of Switzerland. Ulrich Amstutz, a farmer by occupation, came to America in 1833, settling in Wayne County, Ohio, and was one of the pioneers of Allen County, coming here in 1837. Our subject acquired his education in the district schools of Richland Township; learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it for a time, but has farmed for many years, and now owns 331 acres of land. He was married, in 1854, to Fannie, daughter of Ulrich Neuschwander and brother of Michael Neuschwander, who was the first German settler in Richland Township, this county. To this union were born the following children: David and Samuel, married and farming in this county; Christian, a student, school teacher and the author of a Sabbath school singing book, which has a fair sale; Barbara, Adam, Ulrich, Amos and Ephraim. They are members of the Mennonite Church.

SAMUEL AMSTUTZ, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, July 29, 1858, of German parents. His father, Christian U. Amstutz, was a farmer, a school teacher, and a pioneer of Allen County, where he now owns 331 acres of land. Our subject was the third in a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. He grew to manhood on the farm, attended the Richland Township school, and has farmed all his life; now resides on one of his father's farms in Richland Township. He was married, in 1881, to Elizabeth Gerber, by whom he has one child, Paulina. Mr. and Mrs. Amstutz are members of the Mennonite Church. In politics he is Democrat.

CHRISTIAN B. AMSTUTZ, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 20, 1837; son of John and Fannie (Lehman) Amstutz, natives of Switzerland, who came to America when young. His father lived in Pennsylvania two years, thence went to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was married and commenced farming, and in 1849 settled in Putnam County, Ohio. He reared ten children, of whom Christian B. is the seventh. Our subject was reared on a farm, received his education in Wayne and Putnam Counties, and early in life taught both German and English schools. He has spent most of his days, however, farming in Allen County, where he now resides, owning a well improved farm of 155 acres. He was united in marriage, in this county, in 1859, with Catharine, daughter of Christian and Barbara (Hilty) Lugibihl, natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Amstutz were born fourteen children, ten of whom are now living: Christina, Caroline, Elizabeth, Mary, Menno, Susanna, Christian, Edwin, Helena and Levina. Our subject and wife are members of the Mennonite Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

PETER B. AMSTUTZ, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 6, 1846, and is the youngest of twelve children born to John B. and Fannie (Lehman) Amstutz, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1818, settling first in Pennsylvania, but who subsequently moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1850 came to this county. Our subject was reared on the farm, and taking advantage of good schools improved his time, obtaining a good education both in German and English. He then learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked several years and also operated a saw-mill for five years. He is now devoting his time to farming, having eighty acres of land. He has been twice married, first in 1870 to Elizabeth Lugibihl, who died in 1873

leaving one child, Dina. Just ten years to the day after the marriage of his first wife, he married Leah Gerber, which union has been blessed with one son, Amos. Mr. and Mrs. Amstutz are members of the Mennonite Church. This church has an insurance society for protection against fire, and our subject is the secretary of this society. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN AMSTUTZ, JR., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, February 7, 1846, son of John and Elizabeth (Steiner) Amstutz, who were of German descent. John Amstutz, Sr., is living, at the advanced age of seventy-four years, in Richland Township, this county, of which he has been a resident for over half a century, and in which he has filled nearly every office of public trust. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Christian Steiner, the first Mennonite preacher in Richland Township, and who organized the first Mennonite Church in this county. Their family consisted of twelve children, six of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and who are now living and prospering. John Jr., the fifth born, was raised on the farm and wisely chose the occupation of his father, making agriculture the business of his life, and he is now the owner of eighty acres of land. He was united in marriage, in 1871, with Sarah Klinger, of German descent, and a daughter of Adam and Eva (Hoffart) Klinger. To this union were born the following children, Lona, Paulina, Philip (deceased), and Albert William. Mr. and Mrs. Amstutz are members of the German Reformed Church, in which he has served as trustee. He has been one of the school directors of Richland Township; is a member of the I. O. O. F.; politically, he is a Democrat.

G. W. BAILEY, farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 15, 1834, son of William and Lydia (Neuschwander) Bailey, also natives of Virginia, of English and Irish descent, former a farmer. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. He settled in Richland Township, this county, and engaged successfully in farming. He was married, in 1852, to Malinda, daughter of Dr. Jacob Driver, and to this union were born twelve children, all of whom are now living: John P., an attorney at law in Ottawa, Ohio; P. R., a law student, now engaged in the insurance and loan business at Lima, Ohio; Mary, a teacher, wife of John Luke; Jacob W., a telegraph operator; Daniel M., a school teacher and general agent; Jennie, wife of A. G. Kenney; and Nancy E., Alice, Charles, Sadie, Melvin and Edward at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey take much interest in their children, four of whom received collegiate education, five teaching school. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the German Baptist Church. *Our subject is an industrious man and now owns a well-improved farm in Richland Township, this county.

A. BALMER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bluffton, is a native of Richland Township, this county, and was born March 9, 1843. His parents, Peter and Mary (Stauffer) Balmer, natives of Switzerland, came to Wayne County, Ohio, and were there married. In 1849 they came to this county and settled on a farm here. They were parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, nine of whom are now living. Our subject, the fifth born, was reared on the

farm, attended the school in Richland Township, and worked at the carpenter's trade. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Anna, daughter of David Beeler, by whom he had three children: Calvin, Amanda and Andrew. Mrs. Balmer died in 1875, and two years later our subject married Jennie Beeler, a cousin of his first wife and a daughter of John Beeler. To this union were born three children, two now living: Sarah and Ella. Both wives were of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Balmer are members of the German Reformed Church, in which he has served as deacon. Mr. Balmer is one of the trustees of Richland Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

B. BALMER, farmer and stock-raiser, Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, February 15, 1847; son of Peter and Mary Ann (Stauffer) Balmer, natives of Switzerland, and who were parents of thirteen children, twelve growing up, nine of whom are now living. Our subject, the seventh child, was reared on the farm, acquired a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked four years, farming, however, being the principal business of his life. He is the owner of eighty acres of land, on which he now resides. He was married in 1871 to Elizabeth Lugibihl, the fourth born in the family of nine children of John W. Lugibihl, a farmer, and an early settler of Allen County. Her parents were German, and most of their family now reside in this county. To our subject and wife were born the following children: Emma, William, Peter and John. Mr. Balmer is a member of the German Reformed Church, his wife of the Mennonite Society. He has served as a school director. In politics he is a Democrat.

REV. JOHN BARNHARD, retired minister and farmer, P. O. Richland, was born in Maryland, February 20, 1821, eldest son and second in the family of David (a farmer) and Margaret (Walker) Barnhard, who were of English and German descent. They raised two daughters and two sons. Our subject was reared on the farm, and, not having ever had the privilege of attending school, educated himself. He was married when twenty years old to Nancy Lambert, a native of Germany, where her parents were also born, and the children by this union were as follows: Melvin Z., Virgil F., Leonadas Q., Philena M., Sylvester W. (The first three named served in the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion.) They also raised and adopted John T. Huber, who is now a telegraph operator at Beaver Dam. Mrs. Barnhard died in 1860, and in 1861 our subject married Amanda C. Jennings, by whom he has one child, John Williams Wesley. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhard are members of the Methodist Church. He has been a local preacher, and was engaged in farming for a number of years. He lived in Knox County, Ohio, from 1829 till he came to Allen County, in 1856, and has since resided here. He owns a well-improved farm in Richland Township, which he rents, however, and is now living a retired life on his property in Beaver Dam. In politics Mr. Barnhard is a Republican.

JOHN C. BASINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putman County, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 5, 1834; son of Christian and Catherine (Lugibihl) Basinger, natives of Germany, who came to America when young. His father, a farmer, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-five, died in 1882. They raised a family of fifteen

children, of whom John C., the third, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the schools of Richland Township, this county. Our subject has been a farmer all his life, and now owns a first-class farm in Richland Township, consisting of 160 acres, whereon he resides. He was married, in 1859, to Elizabeth Wixel, a native of Germany. Their children are Theophilus, Christian, Noah, Leah (deceased), and Caroline. They have an adopted daughter—Maggie Flatt. Mr. and Mrs. Basinger are members of the Mennonite Church.

REV. DAVID P. BASINGER, minister and farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, August 14, 1841. His parents, Christian, Jr., and Catherine (Lugibihl) Basinger, were natives of Germany, the father, a farmer by occupation, being a son of Christian Basinger, Sr., who came to America in 1824, settling in Virginia, where he lived for ten years, and then moved to this county, in 1836. Here the father of our subject lived, from the time he was nineteen years of age until his death, which occurred April 21, 1876. David P. was the eldest of twelve children, nine of whom attained maturity. He was reared on the farm, early attending the common schools but, later, academies in Findlay and Lima, and then taught school for six years in Allen and Putman Counties. He also worked at carpentering for a time. He was married in 1867, to Mrs. Barbara Amstutz, daughter of Peter Schumaker, an early settler and prominent farmer of this county (by her first marriage she had two children: Peter D., a school teacher, teaching German and English, and Abraham C., a farmer). To Mr. and Mrs. Basinger were born the following children: Nahum, Joel, Noah, Lydia, Julia, David and Reuben. Mr. Basinger was ordained a minister of the Reformed Mennonite Church, in 1882. He is an earnest and devoted follower of the Great Master, and allows no personal concern to stand between him and his duty to God. He has been also engaged in farming, during his life, and is owner of a well improved farm in Richland Township.

PETER P. BASINGER, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born on the farm where he now resides in Richland Township, this county, June 3, 1857; son of Christian, Jr., and Catherine (Lugibihl) Basinger, natives of Alsace, Germany (then belonging to France). Christian Basinger, Jr., a farmer by occupation, was born in 1817, and when seven years old, his parents came to America and settled on a farm in Virginia, where they remained for ten years, thence moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, and after a few years to this county. The family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Our subject, the eleventh in the family, grew to maturity on the farm where he now resides, receiving his education in the township schools. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Mary Alice Lower, a daughter of Samuel Lower, a farmer, and Catherine (Baer), who were natives of Wayne County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Basinger have been blessed with three children: Catherine Olive, Samuel Alfred and Isadore. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Mennonite Church.

NOAH C. BASINGER, farmer and school teacher, P. O. Bluffton, of German descent, was born in Richland Township, this county, June 15, 1860, youngest son and twelfth in the family of Christian and Catherine (Lugibihl) Basinger. Our subject was reared on a farm in his

native township and here obtained the rudiments of his education, subsequently attending the high schools at Bluffton and Ada, and Hayesville College. He then taught for several terms, but subsequently engaged in farming, which has been his principal occupation. Mr. Basinger owns a half interest in the farm, comprising 140 acres, where he and his brother Peter P. now reside. He is not a church member. In politics he usually votes the Democratic ticket.

SAMUEL BASSETT, farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in Allen County, Ohio, October 23, 1848, son of Lewis and Sarah (Edgecomb) Bassett, of English descent, and natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, the former of whom came to Allen County, Ohio, over half a century ago, and was a farmer all his life. They reared a family of eight children. Samuel, the eldest, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in this county, and early in life commenced to teach school. During the late civil war he enlisted in 1864, in Company I, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was engaged in the battle of Atlanta, and participated in other battles and skirmishes. He was discharged at the close of the struggle, and returning home worked at the carpenter's trade for a time, then commenced farming. He is now the owner of two farms. Mr. Bassett was married in 1868, to Mary, a daughter of D. L. Whip, a retired farmer of Beaver Dam, and to this union were born six children: Otis, Rossie, Sadie, Louise, Clarie and Samuel. Mr. Whip was born in Maryland, December 31, 1822, son of George and Sarah (Barnett) Whip, who were of German descent; he has been twice married, Mrs. Bassett being the fourth in a family of six children by his first wife; Mr. Whip's present wife's mother, aged eighty-five, and his own mother, aged eighty-six, are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he is class leader. In politics he is a Republican.

J. T. BATES, proprietor of stone quarry, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Allen County, Ohio, April 27, 1837, son of Elijah and Nancy (Chandler) Bates, natives of Virginia, the former of English descent, who had been a farmer all his life, and the latter of Irish descent. Our subject, the sixth in a family of eleven children, was reared on the farm, receiving his schooling in the log schoolhouse in Bath Township, this county, and worked on the farm until he was twenty-seven years old. He then went to Lima, Ohio, and worked by the day for a time. In 1874 he came to Bluffton, and opened a stone quarry, which he has conducted successfully to the present time. Mr. Bates was united in marriage in 1860, with Miss Susanna Bope, whose parents were Germans (her father, George Bope, was a farmer in Allen County). This union has been blessed with six children: William H. (a telegraph operator in Colorado, and who learned telegraphy at Bluffton under Myron Rounsavell, who is the agent here for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad), Tempa J., Nannie May, Elijah H., Bertha B. and John Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics; has served as supervisor and township trustee of Richland.

GEORGE BENROTH, proprietor of saloon, Bluffton, was born in Germany, September 1, 1844; son of Charles and Anna (Scheller) Ben-

roth, former by trade a cooper. Our subject received a good education in the common schools of Germany, and there learned the cabinet-making trade, at which he worked till he came to America, in 1865, settling at Bluffton. After engaging at his trade here for two years, he opened a furniture store which he carried on till 1881, when he sold out and commenced a saloon and lunch room business; he also sells tobacco, and has a good trade. Mr. Benroth was united in marriage, in 1867, with Miss Anna, daughter of Rev. Ulrich Steiner, a Mennonite minister; she is a native of Allen County, Ohio. This union has been blessed with eight children: Edward, Ferdinand, Rosa, Mary A., Pauline, Albert, Emma and Minnie. Mr. Benroth is a Democrat in politics.

THOMAS J. BENTLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Bluffton, was born in the eastern part of Ohio, July 14, 1822; son of John and Nancy (Patten) Bentley, of English descent. John Bentley, a native of Massachusetts and a farmer by occupation, died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Nancy Bentley, born in Maryland, died aged seventy-six years. During the last ten years of their lives they made their home with our subject. Thomas J., the fifth in a family of six children, was reared on the farm, receiving a limited education in the common schools of Ohio, and early in life learned wagon making at Youngstown, Ohio. In 1852 he came to Hancock County, subsequently returned to Allen County, and settled in Bluffton, where for four years he carried on a wagon shop. He then purchased a farm, and has since engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits, owning now 160 acres where he resides, in Richland Township. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Bentley has been twice married, first in 1845, to Miss Barbara Fusselman, by whom he had the following children: W. S., a farmer; Edward; Ella, wife of N. Carney; Rozelia; Agnes and H. G. Mrs. Bentley died in 1863, and in 1865 our subject was married to Mrs. Rachel M. Ault, of English descent, widow of Philip Ault, who was a member of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and lost his life in defense of his country. They were parents of seven children, all married: Nancy E., Rosanna, Matilda, Theodocia and R. S.; Elijah and Wellington are deceased. Mrs. Bentley's grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. Her father, Elijah Perkins, a wealthy farmer, whose parents died when he was a child, has been very successful in business, possessing at one time 800 acres, and is at present owner of 600 acres of well-improved land in Richland Township; he is ninety-eight years old, and his wife ninety-two years.

T. H. BIERY, butcher, Bluffton, was born August 16, 1844, in Lehigh County, Penn.; son of John (a farmer) and May (Kimerer) Biery, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom T. H. is the youngest. Our subject received a common school education, and early learned butchering, in which business he has continued all his life. He came to Bluffton, this county, in 1875, and opened a butcher shop and meat market, and has continued here ever since, meeting with more than average success. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah Wasser, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, and to this union were born eight children: William, Lew, Felix, James, John, Milton, Charles and Stillman. Mr. Biery is a mem-

ber of the German Reformed Church, his wife of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

PETER BIXEL, P. O. Bluffton, is a representative farmer, and was prominent among the early settlers of Allen County. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 28, 1833; son of Peter and Fannie (Diller) Bixel, natives of France and Switzerland, respectively, and who came to America when young. They were married in Holmes County, and had a family of twelve children, of whom Peter is the fourth; they came to Allen County in 1845, and settled on a farm. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Putnam and Allen Counties, and wisely chose farming as his life occupation, as his father and grandfather had done before him. He has been very successful, and now owns 200 acres of well improved land. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Fannie Suter, a native of Putnam County, Ohio, and of French descent, and this union has been blessed with thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living: Christian, David, Maggie, Peter, Anna, Fannie, John, Mary, Elias, Samuel and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Bixel are members of the Mennonite Church, of Richland Township. Our subject takes a just pride in his children, and has carefully educated them. He has served ten years as school director of his township. In politics he is a Democrat.

R. F. CAHILL, grocer, Bluffton, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., December 2, 1831; son of Richard and Sarah (Foulk) Cahill, the former born in Maryland, and of Irish descent, the latter a native of the Keystone State, of German lineage. His father, a physician, came to Ohio, where he followed his profession for many years, and in 1858 settled in Bluffton, same State, and here practiced. Our subject, the third in a family of seven children, received a common school education in Wayne County. His first business enterprise was buying and shipping live stock. On coming to this county he entered into partnership with H. Waltz, who is now in the commission business in Buffalo, N. Y. After the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Cahill continued in the stock business alone until 1876, when he embarked in the grocery business, which he has carried on with more than average success ever since. He employs four clerks and enjoys a good trade. Mr. Cahill was married, in 1859, to Miss Carrie Alexander, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. John Alexander, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who was also a politician, a Democrat, and who at an early day served as county recorder of Allen County. Mr. and Mrs. Cahill have two children: Lulu B. and Harry Lee, who is clerk in the store when not attending school. Mr. Cahill went to California in 1850, returned in 1851, but the same year went back to the gold fields of that State, where he remained for about two years. In politics he is a Democrat.

H. J. CALL, life and fire insurance and real estate agent, and traveling ticket agent for the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, with headquarters at Bluffton, was born in Erie County, Ohio, July 28, 1842; son of D. C. and Eliza (Grenolds) Call, of English descent, and natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. D. C. Call is a minister of the Disciples Church, and has lived in Allen County since 1874; of his six children H. J. is the second. Our subject received his education in the

common and high schools, and at Oberlin College. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted, in 1861, in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting as Second Sergeant; was discharged in 1863, re-enlisted in Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the war closed. He then went to Ottawa, Putnam County, Ohio, and embarked in the grocery business. In 1866 he came to Bluffton, this county, and engaged in the manufacture of oil barrels, in company with J. C. Powell. Subsequently selling out his interest here, he went to Lima, where he carried on the same business; afterward returned to Bluffton, and for a time engaged in a similar pursuit, but in 1879 he commenced the insurance business, and now represents eight fire and life companies, and is also in real estate business. Since 1882 he has also been traveling ticket agent for the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Call was married, in 1865, to Miss N. J., daughter of Hon. James Hogland, ex-congressman from Holmes County, Ohio. Mrs. Call is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Call has served as trustee of Richland Township; is a Democrat in politics; a F. & A. M.

JOHN CHARLTON, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., September 9, 1809; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McClain) Charlton, the former, a farmer, of Irish descent, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch lineage. Our subject, the eldest in a family of four children, received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for eighteen years. He came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1849, and bought his present farm comprising seventy-four acres of land, which he has since improved. He was married in 1828, to Elizabeth Kemp, a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., and of Irish descent. She died in 1883. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the eight children born to this union only four are now living; Ellen, wife of Isaac McHenry; Jane, wife of Mr. Russell; Martha, wife of Mr. Bernhard; and Mary, who is single and keeps house for her father. Mr. Charlton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics.

J. ROSS CLARK, physician, Bluffton, was born at Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, January 8, 1827, the only son of Miller and Rachel (Corns) Clark. Our subject's maternal grandmother, of German origin, was a resident of Valley Forge, at the time Gen. Washington and his soldiers wintered there. The doctor's father, a farmer by occupation, came to Ohio in 1798, and here he was reared among the rural scenes of farm life. He was of Irish descent, but of a family who came to America in an early day, his uncle, Abraham Clark, being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. At the age of eighteen years our subject commenced teaching, an occupation he followed with success for fifteen years. During this time he studied medicine, and after he had fitted himself for the profession he abandoned teaching and immediately commenced to practice, first in Wyandot County, Ohio, then at Mount Blanchard, subsequently at Beaver Dam, this county, where he remained five years, and finally, in 1867, came to Bluffton where he has been in regular practice ever since. The doctor has been

twice married, and is father of six children, four by his first wife: Marshall, Cynthia, Lowell and Lillie, and two by his second wife: Rowena Mabel and Roscoe. Our subject is a Republican in politics; has never held any public office. He is a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association.

L. C. CRIBLEZ, proprietor of saw-mill and lumber dealer, Beaver Dam, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, January 15, 1833. His father, Victor Criblez, who came to America in 1836 and settled in Ohio, was a shoe-maker and carpenter, and worked at these trades until he came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1846; he reared a family of nine children. Our subject, the eldest, was educated in the common schools of this county and worked at the carpenter's trade until thirty-five years of age. In 1879 he built the saw-mill at Beaver Dam with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, and is now employing from four to six men in the same. He was married, in 1862, to Rachel, daughter of John Jennings, an early pioneer of Allen County. Mrs. Criblez was born in Ohio and is of English descent. The children born to this union are Jehu, William and L. C. Mrs. Criblez is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Criblez has constructed several saw-mills, and now owns 100 acres of land, besides a half interest in the mill, and town property at Beaver Dam. He is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Democrat.

N. W. CUNNINGHAM, editor and proprietor of the *Bluffton News*, Bluffton, was born at Lima, Ohio, February 24, 1856; son of Col. James and Martha (Kennedy) Cunningham, natives of Ohio. His father, who came to Allen County in 1832, first settled on a farm, but was afterward a merchant at Lima, and held almost every office in the county from supervisor to State senator. Our subject, who is the youngest of the eleven children born to his parents, learned the printer's trade in the *Democrat* office at Lima, which was then conducted by D. S. Fisher, and there remained four years. In 1875 he established his present paper in Bluffton. He was married at Durango, Col., in 1882, to Miss Eva A. Ballard, formerly a teacher of Bluffton Schools.

CHARLES S. DAY, of the firm of Day & Hilty, proprietors of grocery and bakery, Bluffton, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, January 31, 1861; son of R. B. and Mary (McBride) Day, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York, who were parents of two children, of whom our subject is the elder. His father enlisted during the late war of the Rebellion, in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in battle in 1864. Charles S. received his schooling in his native county and came to Bluffton, Ohio, when sixteen years old, and for six years was engaged as a clerk, the first two years with R. F. Cahill, the last four with Vernon & Steiner. He was married, June 5, 1882, to Catherine Keim, to which union has been born one child—Hallie. In politics Mr. Day is a Republican.

HENRY DILLMAN, grocer, Bluffton, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, February 27, 1841, and is the sixth in the family of seven children of Peter and Elizabeth (Bame) Dillman, natives of Germany. His father came from his native land to America and settled on a farm in Jefferson County, Ohio, and there Henry was reared. Our subject received his education in Hancock County, living with his parents until he attained his

majority, when he went to Springfield, Ohio, and lived there one year, and came to Bluffton, clerking for two years for Philip Tranch. In 1869 Mr. Dillman embarked in the grocery business, in which he has continued successfully ever since. He is now the owner of a business room, three houses and lots in Bluffton. He was united in marriage, in 1875, with Miss Emma Helms, a daughter of Joseph Helms, a pioneer and prominent farmer of Hancock County, Ohio. To this union have been born five children: Maud, Harley, Budd, Charles and Toney C. Mrs. Dillman is a member of the Methodist Church at Bluffton. In politics Mr. Dillman is a Democrat.

M. K. EDGECOMB, retired farmer, Beaver Dam, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 11, 1826, son of Uriah and Elizabeth (Doud) Edgcomb, of English descent, and who came to Allen County in 1831 or 1832, settling in Bath Township. Their family consisted of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and five now living in this county. The father, who died at the advanced age of eighty years, was a farmer, and made his home for many years with his son, M. K., previous to his death. Our subject, the ninth in the family, was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He has been very successful in life, has engaged in farming most of the time, and now owns a farm in Richland Township and property in Beaver Dam. He operated a threshing machine during the falls and winters from 1844 to 1858, and now keeps a hotel in Beaver Dam. He was married, November 18, 1847, to Hannah E., daughter of Jacob Everitt, a farmer and an early settler of Allen County, this State, and of English descent. Their children are Madison, married and farming, G. W. and William. Mr. and Mrs. Edgcomb are members of the Disciples Church, in which he is elder and of which he has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM Mc. FENTON, retired farmer P. O. Bluffton, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 25, 1815, son of Robert and Jane (McCrea) Fenton; the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, in early years a carpenter, but in later life a farmer; the latter born in Ireland. They settled on a farm in Richland Township, this county, in 1836. Our subject, the fourth in their family of nine children, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the pioneer log schoolhouse. He has made farming the occupation of his life, and is the owner of eighty acres of land in Richland Township, this county, on which he now resides. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Jane Hatch, born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1837, a daughter of Gardner and Harriet (Dudley) Hatch, who were natives of Maine and of English descent, former a farmer in Hardin County, Ohio. This union was blessed with five children: Emma Jane (deceased), William James, Lizzie May, John McCrea and Charles Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are members of the United Presbyterian Church, in which he has officiated as elder. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as trustee of Richland Township. Mr. Fenton worked hard in early life, and by prudent management of his resources has succeeded in accumulating enough of this world's goods to keep him comfortable in the declining years of his life.

JOHN FENTON, a prominent pioneer of Allen County, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, July 11, 1825; son of Robert and Jane (Mc-

Crea) Fenton, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively, the former of whom, of English descent, a farmer by occupation, enlisted in the war of 1812, though he did not see active service. John Fenton and his twin sister (now Mrs. James D. Bentley) are the youngest in a family of eight children. When ten years of age our subject accompanied his parents to this county, and was here reared on the farm, attending the log schoolhouse near by, and has made farming his life avocation. He was a dutiful son, attending to the wants of his parents who lived with him until they died—his father in 1852, aged seventy five years, and his mother in 1855, aged seventy-one years. He was married in 1849, to Isabella Outhwaite, who was born in England in 1830, a daughter of George and Isabella (Swan) Outhwaite. Mr. Fenton came to this township forty-eight years ago, before Bluffton was incorporated, and when the country was almost a wilderness. During the late civil war he enlisted, in 1863, in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving till the close of the struggle. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have an adopted son, Frederick George Fenton, a farmer of this county. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bluffton. He is a Republican in politics.

CHRISTIAN GEIGER, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born in Switzerland, November 16, 1835; son of Peter and Anna (Welty) Geiger, also natives of Switzerland, former of whom came to America in 1837, settling on a farm in Richland Township, and raised a family of eight children. Christian, the youngest, was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and has made farming the business of his life. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of eighty acres of land. He was married, in 1858, to Anna, daughter of Peter Thut, a native of Switzerland and a pioneer of Allen County. To Mr. Geiger and wife were born Elizabeth (wife of Albert Shutz, a farmer in this county), Elias (a farmer), Emma (at home), Mary and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger are members of the Mennonite Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK GEIGER, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, October 17, 1838; son of John and Barbara (Welty) Geiger, natives of Switzerland, who came to America in 1835, and settled on a farm in Riley Township, Putnam County, Ohio. They were parents of seven children, three boys and four girls, all of whom are now living and prospering. Our subject, the sixth born, was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and early in life learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He is of a mechanical turn of mind, and a first-class workman. In 1853 he completed the first pipe organ in Richland Township, which is still in use. Farming, however, has been the principal business of his life, and he is now owner of 116 acres of well-improved land in Richland Township. Mr. Geiger was married, in 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hilty, a prominent farmer of Allen County, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Switzerland. To our subject and wife were born ten children: Amos, Paulina, Calvin, Menno, Katie Ann, Emma, John, Isaac W., Lavina and Lillie May. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger are members of the American Mennonite Church, in which he is a deacon.

CHRISTIAN GERBER, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 6, 1823, only child of Ulrich (a farmer) and

Elizabeth (Leatherman) Gerber, natives of Switzerland, and who came to America in 1822, settling in Wayne County. Our subject received a common school education, and has been a farmer all his life. He is now the owner of a well-improved farm, comprising 116 acres of land, in Richland Township, where he has resided since 1852. He was united in marriage in 1854 with Mary, daughter of John Basinger, a farmer and an early settler of Allen County, Ohio, and of German descent. Their children are Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Amstutz; Leah, wife of Peter B. Amstutz; David, farming on the home farm, and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Gerber are members of the Mennonite Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. D. GOBLE, a member of the Bluffton Tile Company, Bluffton, was born in Alabama, September 15, 1849, son of John and Catherine E. (Isbel) Goble, natives of Pennsylvania; former of Scotch-Irish descent, a Presbyterian minister, who came to this county in 1866; latter of English origin. They were parents of six children, of whom A. D. is the next to the eldest. Our subject was educated at Hayesville Institute, and chose for his occupation the drug business, in which he continued but one year, however. He then went West, remaining for four years, then ran an engine ten years, and in 1874 came to this county, embarking in his present business in 1884. He was married in 1872 to Rachel J., daughter of Jacob Dilley, a farmer residing at Beaver Dam, Ohio. They are of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Goble have had four children: Otis, Lewis C., Irma Zoe and Harley. Mr. Goble is a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

REV. PETER GREDING, D. D., farmer and minister, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in Thusis Graubunden, Switzerland, February 28, 1837; son of Peter and Barbara (Pernisch) Greding, also natives of Switzerland, where the former died, leaving a widow with two children, Peter being the younger. Mrs. Barbara Greding came to America with her family in 1858, and settled in Milwaukee, Wis. Our subject received a good education in his native land, graduating from the Cantonal College, in Chur, in 1856. After coming to America he studied the English language and theology in Heidelberg College and Seminary, Seneca County, Ohio, where he was afterward a professor. He is a member of the Reformed Church in the United States, was ordained a minister in that denomination in 1859, and the same year came to Allen County, Ohio, where he established the first German Reformed Church at Lima, and organized the Emanuel's congregation at Riley Creek. He has been the means of having several churches built in different parts of the country since he was stationed in Ohio, and is actively engaged in ministerial duties, filling the pulpit regularly. The farm on which he now resides, and which he operates, comprises 133 acres of land. Our subject was married in 1860 to Miss Anna, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Matter, also natives of Switzerland. They have following named children: Lydia, wife of J. Scott; Jennings, a farmer and school teacher; Calvin; Emma; Bertha; Clara; Amelia; Leander, and Hulda.

JOHN GRISMORE, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Pennsylvania, August 26, 1812. His parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Kerchner) Gris-

more, were natives of Germany; the father was a farmer, but not very successful, for he died a poor man leaving a family of ten children. Our subject, from childhood, had to practice economy. He learned the tailor's trade which he followed for seventeen years. He was united in marriage, in 1837, with Catherine Weaver, of German descent, and who was born November 8, 1816, in Butler County, Ohio, daughter of Henry Weaver. To this union were born nine children: Sarah (deceased), Henry, Mary Ann, George, Elizabeth and an infant son (deceased), Harriett, Phebe Ann, and Martin. Mrs. Grismore, a member of the Lutheran Church, died in 1880. Mr. Grismore has been a resident of Richland Township, this county, since 1842 and has done more to increase its prosperity than any other man here. He first bought sixty eight acres of land, to which he added by subsequent purchases, until at one time he owned 630 acres. He has been industrious, economical and very successful, financially, and by judiciously investing his money has now a comfortable competency. He is a Democrat in politics.

MARTIN GRISMORE, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, May 17, 1861, son of John Grismore, a wealthy retired farmer and pioneer of Allen County. Our subject received a common school education and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, being owner of the farm on which he now resides. He was married, in 1882, to Barbara, daughter of Godhard Althaus, also a farmer here. Mr. and Mrs. Grismore have two children: Viola May and Harry Lee. Mr. Grismore is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES GUSTWILLER, manufacturer of carriages, buggies and wagons, Bluffton, a native of Germany, was born January 9, 1850, son of Sebastian Gustwiller, also a carriage-maker, and who came to America locating in New York, subsequently moving to Detroit, Mich., where he followed his trade till 1860, when he came to Allen County, Ohio, remaining here till 1862; he then went to Henry County, same State, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1882. Of the six children born to his parents, Charles is the eldest son. He received his schooling in this county, worked with his father at carriage-making, and in 1871 came to Bluffton, working for different parties until 1875, when he went into business on his own account. He was united in marriage, in 1873, to Sarah E. Cahill, a sister of R. F. and a daughter of Richard Cahill, M. D. (deceased). They have two children: Lulu B. and Richard Clair. In politics, Mr. Gustwiller is a Democrat. He is secretary of the R. A. at Bluffton.

SIMON HERR, harness and saddlery, Bluffton, an enterprising business man of this town, is a native of Allen County, Ohio, born April 17, 1851; son of Christian and Catherine (Mosser) Herr, who came to Ohio from Germany, their native land, over half a century ago, spending many years in this county. Of their seven children six grew to manhood and womanhood. Our subject's father, who learned and followed weaving in Germany, devoted his entire attention to farming after coming to America; he died in this county in 1856. Simon Herr was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of this county. He learned the harness-making trade, and has successfully carried on this business in Bluffton since 1870. He has also at different times en-

gaged in selling sewing machines, wagons, buggies and carriages. Mr. Herr is owner of sixty feet front on Main Street, occupied by business houses, which he made still more valuable by building, in 1884, the Herr's Opera House, which is one of the finest places of entertainment in this part of Ohio, having a seating capacity for 500 persons, folding chairs, raised floor, stage 40x22, four dressing rooms, good scenery etc. Our subject was married at Lima, Ohio, in 1876, to Maggie Tremains, also a native of Ohio, of English descent, and to this union were born Bertha, Anna, Jessie, and one deceased. Mrs. Herr is a member of the Disciples Church.

NOAH HILTY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, March 4, 1852; son of Peter and Elizabeth (Neuschwander) Hilty, natives of Switzerland. Peter Hilty, a farmer by occupation, was born September 8, 1821, and was the third in the family of five children of Peter and Fannie (Lugibihl) Hilty, natives of Switzerland, and who came to America in 1826, settling on a farm in Wayne County, Ohio. Our subject's father was reared on the farm and attended the log schoolhouse, and came to Allen County in 1838, settling in the wild woods. He was married in 1842, and to this union were born ten children: Isaac, John, Barbara, Catherine, Benjamin, Noah, Mary, Peter B., Samuel and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hilty are members of the Mennonite Church; he has served as school director of this township. Noah Hilty was reared on the farm, received a common school education, and worked for four years at the carpenter's trade, but is now a farmer and stock-raiser, owing sixty acres of land. He was married in 1876, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Moser, a Mennonite minister, and of German descent. Their children are Elam, Elizabeth (deceased), Elmer, Dora and Edmond. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Hilty are also members of the Mennonite Society.

J. HILTY, of the firm of Day & Hilty, proprietors of grocery and bakery, Bluffton, was born in Allen County, Ohio, August 7, 1859. He was educated at Bluffton, Ohio, and learned the harness-maker's trade, at which he worked for six years. In company with Charles S. Day he purchased the grocery and bakery in 1884. They are both good tradesmen, doing a cash business, and aiming to handle only first-class goods.

J. GUY HONNELL, physician and farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, Ohio, was born in Greene County, Penn., January 9, 1831, son of William and Eleanor (Pratt) Honnell, of French and German descent, former a farmer by occupation, being a native of Virginia; they were parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Our subject, the sixth in the family, was reared on the farm, attending the common school of the home district and at Sidney, Ohio, until he was sixteen years old. He then commenced teaching in the winter and attending school in the summer, and while at college he paid his own tuition and board and bought his own clothing. He was in school most of the time until he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered the office of Dr. Robert Johnson & Son, where he studied medicine for two years, then commenced to practice in Montra, Shelby Co., Ohio, following his profession there till 1855, when he came to Allen County, Ohio, and here he has practiced ever since. The doctor is well known,

and at one time had an extensive practice, having had as many as 100 calls in one day, many of whom he was compelled to turn away. He has never been a rigid collector, was always liberal to the poor, and though he has been very successful, is not wealthy. He is owner of 200 acres of valuable land. Dr. Honnell was married in 1855, to Amelia C., daughter of Rev. Ezra W. and M. S. (Stiles) Clark, former a Baptist minister, of English and German descent. Their children are Stella, wife of Henry S. Shull; Carrie V., wife of H. C. Hobart, of Cleveland, Ohio; Annie, wife of J. Marshall; Jessie, at home; Eugene Guy, eight years old, the only son, also at home with his parents. The doctor is a Presbyterian of the Calvinistic type. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a prohibitionist of the ultra stamp, always claiming that alcohol, in all of its forms, is more sedative than stimulant, and the use of it is not necessary in the treatment of disease.

LEWIS W. HUBER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Allen County, Ohio, October 29, 1848, son of William and Sally Ann (Cunningham) Huber. William Huber was born in Batavia, Germany, in 1818, second of the five children (all boys) of Jacob Huber, a blacksmith, who married Barbara Maier, and came from Germany to Pennsylvania in 1832, and after working at his trade there for two years came to Bluffton, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. Our subject's father is a very wealthy farmer, and has lived in this county since 1835; his wife was a native of Virginia; they reared a respectable family, of whom Lewis W. is the eldest. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He has made agriculture the principal occupation of his life, and now owns a well-improved farm of seventy-five acres in Richland Township. Mr. Huber was married in 1873 to Matilda Girod, whose parents were natives of France. To this union was born four children, three now living: Maud, John and Orville. Mr. and Mrs. Huber are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

LEWIS JENNINGS, miller, Beaver Dam, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 20, 1828, son of James and Elizabeth (William) Jennings, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh and English descent, the former of whom was a pioneer farmer of this county, having moved here with his family over forty-eight years ago. Lewis was the eldest son of eight children, and had only a few weeks' schooling, as there were no schools in Richland Township for ten years after the family settled here, but he studied at night, after working hard all day, fitting himself to be a teacher, and taught school for several winters in this county. He was married in 1852, to Ann McKee, who bore him the following children: Hiram (deceased), James B., Anna, John M. This wife died in 1860, and our subject then married, in 1861, Mary A. Everett, a native of this county, and of English descent. The children born to this union are Francis M., B. F., Alfred, Clara, George, Kittie May and Jasper W. W. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as trustee and steward. He is a Republican in politics; has been trustee of Richland Township. Our subject owns a well-improved farm, and made farming and stock-raising the business of his life till in 1882, when in company with

C. C. Woodard he built the flouring-mill at Beaver Dam. This mill is in a first-class condition, having six double sets of rollers and one of buhrs, costing him \$18,000. Mr. Woodard sold his interest in 1884, and the business is now conducted by Lewis Jennings & Sons.

O. S. LANGAN, banker, Bluffton, a native of Ireland, was born December 19, 1839, son of Thomas Langan. He received his literary education in Ohio, and took a commercial course at Pittsburgh, Penn., graduating in 1861. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he promptly answered the call for men and enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being soon after appointed corporal, then sergeant, was then promoted to orderly sergeant, and subsequently to sergeant-major of the regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, taken prisoner and held on the battle field for ten days—when he was exchanged and sent to hospital at Nashville, thence to Camp Dennison, where he remained till the expiration of his term of service. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1866 was married, in Findlay, Hancock County, to Miss Ella Mungen, and to this union were born the following children: William I., Belle, Merle and Glen. Mr. and Mrs. Langan are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Langan has been very successful in his business enterprises. He served as corporation treasurer and as a member of the school board. He is a F. & A. M.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Bluffton, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 25, 1815, son of Henry and Leah (Hill) Lewis, the former of whom was a laborer. Our subject grew up among strangers, and the man with whom he lived put him to chopping wood as soon as he was able to handle an ax, keeping him at it and allowing him but one-half a day's schooling, depriving him at same time of sufficient clothing, so that until he was sixteen years of age our subject never wore a hat, and had but two pairs of shoes until he made them for himself. But he was hale and hearty, almost as fleet-footed as a deer, and he claims he could catch a rabbit in a fair race. The Indians were numerous here at that time, and young Lewis won a wager of \$78.50 by outstripping a famous Indian runner; he also threw the champion wrestler of this race. In 1840 he climbed the liberty pole in Van Wert, height seventy-five feet, and cut the ropes used in raising it. William Lewis was never a very large man, 170 pounds being his greatest weight, and forty inches his chest measure. He was noted as a wood-chopper, cutting and cording, on one occasion, 100 cords of wood in twenty-two days. In his lifetime he has cleared 217 acres of land with his own hands, and has cradled six acres of wheat in one day. He became an expert marksman, carrying off many prizes in shooting matches, and one summer he killed eighteen deer and a bear. Mr. Lewis came to Allen County in 1832, and for a long time engaged in cutting and clearing timber lands, but in later years has been manufacturing brick. He comes of patriotic stock, his grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and his father in the war of 1812. During the late war of the Rebellion our subject enlisted in 1862, in Company B, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was injured by a wagon falling on him at the second battle of Bull Run, and was discharged on account of disability. After coming

home, however, his health improved, and in 1865 he re-enlisted, serving till the close of the war, but has never been able to do much hard labor since. Mr. Lewis was married in 1842, to Sarah Myers, of Van Wert County, Ohio; a daughter of Henry Myers, a farmer, and their children are as follows: James B. (also a member of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry), Mary J. (wife of C. E. Bowen, of Dayton, Ohio), William J. (a stonemason, married and residing at Bluffton), and George H. (interested with his father in the manufacture of brick, and who was born September 24, 1851, in Bluffton, Ohio, and married in 1875 to Elizabeth Conrad, have three children, Gertrude A., Bertha May and Hallie Edith). William Lewis and his sons are Republicans in politics. Our subject has been financially successful, and now owns five acres of land in Bluffton, four houses and lots, and a small farm in Hancock County, Ohio. He has been elected to public offices of trust in this county. He is well liked and is familiarly known as "Uncle Billy."

G. A. LIGHT, druggist and physician, Beaver Dam, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 7, 1860, son of Amos, a farmer, and Elizabeth (Wells) Light, natives of Ohio and of German and English descent. They reared a family of four children. Our subject, the eldest, acquired his education at Amalthea University, at Westerville, Franklin County, and Putnam County, Ohio. He studied medicine three years with Dr. H. T. Breckhill, and practiced with him for six months. In 1882, he commenced business on his own account, opening a drug store at Beaver Dam, where he still continues. Dr. Light has had to make his own way in the world, and prior to studying medicine, was for a time clerk in a dry goods store, and also taught school for nine terms. He was united in marriage in 1882, with Miss S. F., daughter of Samuel Morr, a farmer. Her parents were Pennsylvania Germans. To this union was born one child—Roy Austin. The doctor and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a F. & A. M. In politics a Democrat; in 1884 he was elected justice of the peace.

BENJAMIN P. LUGIBIHL, farmer, stock-raiser and breeder of fine horses, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, August 31, 1849. His father, David Lugibihl, was born in 1819, son of Christian and Catherine (Steiner) Lugibihl, natives of France, who came to America in 1824, and settled on a farm in Holmes County, Ohio. They reared a family of seven children, of whom David was the sixth. Our subject's father came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1836, settling in Richland Township, where he has lived ever since, and is among its wealthy farmers; he was married three times, his first wife being Catherine, daughter of Christian Geiger; they were married June 18, 1840, and their children were Mary, Regina (deceased wife Christian Basinger), Elizabeth (deceased wife of Peter B. Amstutz), and John (deceased). He was married (the second time) August 19, 1848, to Anna Sutter (*nee* Amstutz), widow of John Sutter, and their children were Benjamin P., Jacob and Fanny. August 17, 1865, he married, for his third wife, Anna Lederman. Benjamin P. was educated in the common schools of his native township and has successfully engaged in farming. He was married in 1875, to Catherine, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Stettler) Shif-

ferly, natives of Switzerland. The children born to this union were Rhoda, Walter, Huldah (deceased). Mrs. Lugibihl was a school teacher before her marriage. Our subject and wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been school director for six years and has served his township two terms as trustee.

JAMES McPEAK, a successful physician of Bluffton, was born in Ireland, October 21, 1844, son of Samuel and Mary (Brown) McPeak, natives of Ireland. Samuel McPeak, an iron molder by trade, came to America in 1846 and settled in Cincinnati. Our subject, the second in a family of six children, attended the graded schools and also a private school in Cincinnati. During the late civil war he enlisted, in 1861, in Company C, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was private, and at the close of his three years' service, was appointed aide, with rank of captain, to Col. Greenwood, who was then inspector-general. At the close of the memorable struggle, our subject returned home and commenced (in 1866) the study of medicine in Cincinnati, in the office of Dr. S. B. Tomlinson, where he remained three years. He then entered the Ohio Medical College, graduated in 1870, and same year was appointed district physician and surgeon of Cincinnati, and was thus employed for two years; he then engaged in regular practice there for three years, and was at two other places before he came here in 1882. Dr. McPeak was married August 29, 1871, to Eliza White, who was born in Cincinnati, of Irish descent, and a daughter of Robert White. Their children are Blanche, Robert Samuel and Maggie. Dr. McPeak and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder.

JAMES H. MARSHALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Beaver Dam, was born in Pennsylvania, April 9, 1823; son of J. H., a farmer, and Jane (Patterson) Marshall, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish and German descent, respectively, and who had a family of ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. James H., the eldest, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the log schoolhouse, and has made farming the business of his life. He came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1842, and engaged in clearing, and helped make the first roads in his part of the township. His farm, then in the woods, is now well improved, and comprises 112 acres of land. Mr. Marshall has been twice married; first time, in 1846, to Nancy, daughter of John Steele, and a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. To this union were born seven children: Mary (wife of Jacob Zeiders), Jane (wife of R. Campbell), J. H., Sarah (wife of Samuel Stewart), Cyrus A., Margaret (wife of F. Miller) and John. Mrs. Marshall died in 1859, and in 1860 our subject married Susan, daughter of James and Maria (Shrieves) Vanmeter, who were of Irish and German descent. The children born to this union are Robert, Alice, George and Estella L. Mr. Marshall is a Presbyterian; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

CYRUS MARSHALL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Cranberry, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., June 22, 1826, a son of James Hayes Marshall, a farmer. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. Our subject, the fifth in a family of ten children, was reared on the farm, acquiring a common school education. He was united in mar-

riage, in 1850, with Mary, daughter of Samuel Reed, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and of English descent. To this union were born four children: James H. and Margaret Alice (both deceased); John R. (who has been a school teacher, but is now a prominent farmer of this county), and Albert H. (also a farmer)—they both graduated from the normal school at Ada, Ohio, are married and own their farms. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Presbyterian Church at Rockport, Ohio, which he helped build, has been a member thirty-three years, and is now trustee in same. In politics he is a Republican. Our subject came here by wagon in 1851, and settled in the woods on the farm where he now resides, comprising 150 acres, which his father, who never lived here, however, had previously entered. He put up a cabin, and began clearing his farm, sending the grain he raised to the mill at Delphos. By industry he has accumulated a comfortable competency, and now owns two well-cultivated farms, comprising 160 and 154 acres, respectively. He has been engaged in buying and selling live stock, making a specialty of sheep, and now has 450 head of Spanish merinos.

W. H. MOHLER, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., August 8, 1846; son of Henry and Anna (Howser) Mohler, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English descent, the latter of German lineage. His father was a farmer, and lived many years in Ohio. Our subject was raised on the farm, attending the district school, and has made farming the business of his life. He came to Allen County in 1880, and bought the farm of eighty-seven acres where he now resides. He has been twice married; first, in 1870, to Harriet Quabill, who died in 1883, leaving two children—Ettie and Jesse. His second wife, whom he married in 1884, was Miss Katie Keim, born in Hessen, Germany, December 19, 1856, and whose father, Jacob Keim, came to America in 1866, settling in Richland Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Mohler are members of church, the former of the Dunker's sect, and the latter of the Evangelical denomination. Our subject is a neat farmer, and takes just pride in educating his children. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. MOORE, physician and surgeon, was born in Luzerne County, Penn.; son of Elijah and Sarah (Moss) Moore, who reared a family of eleven children, of whom William W. is the sixth. His father, a carpenter and farmer, was in good circumstances until he moved to Ohio, when misfortunes overtook him, at which time the health of William W. became poor, and his father, fearing that the labors of farm life would be too hard for him, gave him his time at the age of fifteen years, advising him to acquire an education, telling William when he needed help to call on him. Accepting his father's advice, our subject managed to secure sufficient means to enter the academy at Norwalk, Ohio, where he pursued a course of study for about three years. He next devoted himself to the study of medicine with Drs. Cole and Cook, at Monroeville, Ohio, during two years. He then commenced the practice of medicine at Rockport, Ohio. Having spent some two years in the practice of medicine, he next went to Cleveland, and attended the Western Reserve Medical College until finding his funds somewhat exhausted; he then left college and located at Decatur, Adams Co., Ind., where he practiced medicine thirteen years. He subsequently went West, but, his health failing, he came to Allen

County in 1873, locating at Beaver Dam, and in 1882 moved to Bluffton, where he still pursues the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Moore has been successful as a physician, and though he has met with some business reverses, sustaining heavy losses, he is yet in fair circumstances, and owns some real estate in Bluffton and also in Lima. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat until 1864, since which time he has identified himself with the Republican party.

THOMAS MURRAY, retired farmer, Bluffton, a prominent early settler of Allen County, was born at Congress Lake, Stark Co., Ohio, February 12, 1820; son of John and Charity (Friest) Murray, natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch and Irish lineage, and who were parents of thirteen children, ten of whom attained maturity—seven sons and three daughters. His grandfather, Thomas Murray, was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. His father, who was a farmer, at the time of his death had sixty-four grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren, many of whom are now living. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the subscription school, held in a log-house, in Mahoning County, Ohio, where his parents lived for many years; has followed agricultural pursuits nearly all his life. He came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1848, settling in Bluffton, where he followed farming and was among the first to make cheese. He afterward kept hotel for ten years, but at present is living a retired life in comfortable circumstances. He owns lands in Ohio and in the West, and considerable town property. He manages all his business himself and has made all he now owns by his own industry. Mr. Murray has been twice married, first in 1844, to Julia A. Osborn, who died in 1863. Their children were A. J., the eldest daughter, wife of A. G. Kibler, a prominent merchant in Bluffton, Ohio; Elizabeth F., wife of Joseph Miller, of Bluffton; Marietta, at home; Alexander, on a farm of 250 acres belonging to his father, in Kansas, and Cynthia A., at home. Mr. Murray was married, on second occasion, in 1864, to Mrs Nancy (Vanmeter) Marshall, widow of Robert Marshall, a pioneer farmer of Allen (then Putnam, County, Ohio, by whom she had six children, five now living: Calvin, a farmer; Viana Amethia, widow of Mr. Young, now residing in Bluffton; James F., married and farming in Kansas; C. C., a railroad man, Chicago, Ill., and Nancy L., at home. Mr. Marshall died in 1855. By his second marriage Mr. Murray has one son—William B. Our subject was a Democrat in politics until the Kansas trouble, since when he has been a Republican. He served as township trustee in an early day, and many years on the school board. He has never taken a drink of whisky, never been sick a day in his life, and has never sued any one for debt or been sued himself, although he has done a large amount of business.

F. MARION MURRAY, physician and druggist, Bluffton, was born in Bluffton, Ohio, January 17, 1855; son of Joseph A. and Nancy (Dray) Murray, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-German descent, the latter of Ohio, of English-Irish lineage. His father, a wagon-maker by trade, has been a resident of Bluffton since 1851. Our subject, the sixth in a family of eight children, received his literary education in the

schools of his native town, and here commenced to work in a drug store when but thirteen years old, and continued clerking for over four years. He then went to Key West, Fla., being appointed steward and apothecary of the United States Marine Hospital, a position he held for four years, and during this time he studied medicine and pharmacy. He subsequently entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he graduated in 1876; at the same time attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1877; and, in 1878, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately after graduating in medicine he began practicing in the city, whence he moved to Lenni, Delaware Co., Penn., where he continued in active practice until he came to Bluffton in 1883, and here followed his profession till the latter part of 1884, when he became a partner with A. Hauenstein in the drug business. The doctor was married, in 1880, to Amanda Kirby, by whom he has two children: Jessie and Marian. Mr. and Mrs. Murray are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee. He has had a longer medical training and has secured more diplomas than any other physician in Allen County. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association; the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; an honorary member of the Florida Medical Association; D. D. G. M. of the I. O. O. F., and is a Master Mason.

MICHAEL NEUSCHWANDER, farmer, Bluffton. Among the early pioneers of Allen County and the first German families in Richland Township was the Neuschwander family. Michael, our subject, the youngest of five children, was born June 11, 1823, on mid ocean, his parents being on their way from Switzerland to America. They located the same year (1823) in Wayne County, Ohio, where they remained for ten years. The father, a cooper by trade, engaged in farming after coming with his family to Allen County, Ohio, in 1833. They settled on the farm where our subject now resides, camping out for three weeks until a temporary cabin covered with brush was erected. The wolves were numerous at that time, and a fire was kindled at night in front of the cabin to frighten them away. On one occasion, Daniel, our subject's elder brother, was chased by them, and, though in great peril, managed to effect his escape by urging on his horse. Deer and other game were plentiful. The Indians, who were camped near the settlers, proved themselves to be good neighbors, and were always friendly to the family. Later the father built the log-house which is still standing. Our subject was married in Richland Township, in 1845, to Fannie, daughter of John Geiger, a pioneer of Putnam County, Ohio, and the children born to this union are John S., Mary, Anna, Joshua, Amos E., David and Sarah. Mr. Neuschwander and wife are members of the Reformed Menonite Society. He is owner of a fine farm of 200 acres with first-class improvements.

J. S. NEUSCHWANDER, proprietor of farm and market garden, Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, November 28, 1849, son of Michael and Fannie (Geiger) Neuschwander. His father, who was a farmer the latter part of his life, was born *en route* from Switzerland to America, his mother was a native of Switzerland. They

came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1833, and settled in Richland Township. They reared a family of seven children—four sons and three daughters. Our subject, the eldest now living of this family, was reared on the farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He was married, in 1882, to Fannie Bender, who was born in Fulton County, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Switzerland, her father a farmer. To this union was born one child: Effie Pearl. Mr. Neenschwander and wife are members of the Reformed Mennonite Church. Our subject is now engaged in raising garden truck, berries, etc., for the market. He owns seventy acres of land, ten acres being laid out in town lots.

ISAAC N. NEUENSCHWANDER, farmer, P. O. Columbus Grove, Putnam County, was born January 1, 1845, son of John and Barbara (Basinger) Neuenschwander, natives of Switzerland, who immigrated to this country with their parents when quite young, and settled in Wayne County, Ohio. His father is now a wealthy influential farmer of Hancock County, Ohio. Our subject, the youngest in a family of four children, lost his mother when he was but five months old, and was raised by Christian Basinger on a farm. At the age of nineteen years he commenced to teach school during the winters, farming in the summers, which routine he followed for six years. He was married, April 16, 1869, to Catherine, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lugibihl) Geiger, natives of Switzerland. To this union were born the following children: Emma, Jacob, Caroline, Elias, David, Elizabeth, Lydia and Luella. Mrs. Neuenschwander is a member of the Mennonite Society. Mr. Neuenschwander is owner of eighty acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat.

ELIAS NEUENSCHWANDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Allen County, August 14, 1848, son of Isaac and Mary (Steiner) Neuenschwander. He was reared on the farm, acquiring a common school education. He was married, in 1873, to Annie Neuenschwander, who bore him one child—Emma. This wife dying in 1876, our subject married, on second occasion, in 1879, Christene Welty, a daughter of Frederick Welty, a farmer, who is a native of Switzerland, and to this union were born Sarah, Rhoda, Alice and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Neuenschwander are members of the Mennonite society. In politics he is a Democrat. His father, Isaac Neuenschwander, a pioneer of Allen County, came here in 1836; he was born in Switzerland, March 24, 1821, son of John and Catherine (Furrey) Neuenschwander, also natives of Switzerland, and who came to Wayne County in 1826, first settling on a farm there, but later moving to Allen County, traveling with an ox-team, and taking fourteen days to make the journey. John Neuenschwander died September 12, 1838, his widow in 1853. Isaac, father of our subject, was their sixth child, and as there was a scarcity of schools here at that time, his whole attendance comprised but five weeks, and he grew to manhood inured to toil; he was married, in 1847, to Mary, daughter of John Steiner, a farmer and early settler of this county; he and his wife commenced housekeeping in a very primitive way; their cabin and bed were made of logs, and their table and cupboard of clapboards; in those days he had to take his grain to the mill at Sidney, Ohio, and at times had to wait fifteen days for his grist. The children born to this pioneer couple were as follows: Elias, our subject; Lydia,

wife of Job Steiner, farmer; Samuel and David, married, and farming in Putnam County, Ohio; Susannah, wife of Jacob Lugibihl; Elizabeth, wife of David Sutter, Philip, married, and farming in Putnam County; Gideon, deceased April 7, 1885; Amos, at home, and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Neuenschwander are members of the Mennonite society. He is a director of Richland Township; politically a Democrat. For years he owned 400 acres of land, but lately divided the property among his children, and at present he has 211 acres himself.

J. H. PATTERSON, merchant, Bluffton, was born in West Virginia, July 1, 1837, son of Enoch and Mary (Moore) Patterson, who came to Ohio in 1838; the former, a farmer by occupation, born in old Virginia, of Irish descent; the latter, a native of Ohio, of English lineage. Of their three children J. H. is the eldest. Our subject received a common school education in Mercer County, Ohio, and early in life commenced clerking in a dry goods store. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he promptly enlisted, in 1861, in Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was orderly sergeant of the company. He was discharged on account of disability, but soon regaining his health, he re-enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and when the company was organized was elected second lieutenant, being soon afterward promoted to first lieutenant. He participated in Shiloh and other battles. After his discharge he returned to Ohio and farmed for two years, then engaged in mercantile trade at Mendon, Mercer Co., Ohio, and in 1875 moved to St. Mary's, opened a store, and also engaged in the grain business, in which he still continues. In 1881 Mr. Patterson opened a dry goods store at Bluffton, this county. He was married, in 1866, to Mary J. Balliet, who bore him the following children: Emma, James and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He held most of the township offices in Union Township, Mercer Co., Ohio; is commander of Post 83, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES PHILLIPS, farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 11, 1823, son of William and Polly (Walker) Phillips, natives of Maryland, and of German and English descent. William Phillips served in the war of 1812; he was a farmer, and came to Ohio in 1818, settling on a farm in Harrison County, but six years after moved to Knox County, and here James, who is fifth in a family of twelve children, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the county schools. Our subject chose farming as an occupation for life. He came to Richland Township, this county, in 1851, and settled on the farm where he now resides, when the woods were almost impenetrable. But he went to work with a will, and the result of his labor is to be seen in his well-improved farm, where he is happily surrounded by an industrious and respectable family. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in politics; has held most of the township offices of trust, and has served four terms as assessor. He was married, in 1845, to Mary, daughter of Barnett and Sarah (Gettis) Hughes, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch and Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born the following children: Levi, Sanford P., Allen, Nelson, Wilson S., Sarah E. (wife of E. Huber), John Alfred, James A., all of whom were raised to manhood and

womanhood. The six eldest are married and doing well. Mr. Phillips served as a soldier for a short time in the Union Army during the late war of the Rebellion.

ALLEN PHILLIPS, senior member of the firm Phillips Bros., Beaver Dam, was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 23, 1848; son of James and Mary (Hughes) Phillips. He was reared on the farm and attended the Lima High School and also a school in Ada, Ohio. He sold his farm in 1881 and opened a general merchandise store at Beaver Dam, which business he and his brother W. S. now carry on. Mr. Phillips was married, in 1872, to Sarah Ellen, a daughter of Walter and Laura (Bassett) Edgecomb, and a sister of Mrs. W. S. Phillips. She is a member of the Disciples Church, Mr. Phillips of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a temperate man. He usually votes the Democratic ticket; has been mayor of Beaver Dam, and is now member of the town council. He is secretary of the I. O. O. F. The father of Allen and W. S. Phillips is a prominent farmer and an early settler of Richland Township, this county.

W. S. PHILLIPS, merchant, junior member of the firm Phillips Bros., Beaver Dam, was born in Richland Township, this county, February 27, 1855; son of James and Mary (Hughes) Phillips, and was reared on the farm in Richland Township. He was married, April 18, 1880, to Elsie Maria, daughter of Walter and Laura (Bassett) Edgecomb. Their children are Alfred and George Allen. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, his wife of the Disciples Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

J. W. POGUE, of the firm of Pogue & Miller, blacksmiths and manufacturers of wagons, carriages, etc., Bluffton, was born near Indianapolis, Ind.; son of John and Melinda (Ferguson) Pogue, the former of French and the latter of English descent. His father, a carpenter, was twice married, and reared four children, three by his first wife, of whom J. W. is the youngest. Our subject received his education and learned the blacksmith trade in the city of Indianapolis; then went to Illinois and settled in Paris, Edgar County, and there carried on business for five years, when he sold out and bought a place, which he farmed till 1866, when he came to Crawford County, Ohio, settling in Bucyrus and working at his trade there till 1883, when he came to Bluffton, Ohio, and embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1858, to Emma D., daughter of Hon. Henry Babcock of Indianapolis, Ind., and of English descent. The children born to this union are Ada, Frances E., Minnie, Emma, and Roy Ellsworth; of these Frances E. was married in 1883 to L. J. Miller, born in Ohio, January 23, 1855, son of Leonard (a cooper) and Frances (Gabe) Miller, and to this union was born one child—Earl W. Mr. and Mrs. Pogue are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a class leader. In politics he is a Democrat.

LEWIS ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in the Empire State, June 3, 1827, son of Sylvester and Charity (Lewis) Roberts, who were of English descent and natives of New York. His father, a farmer, was three times married, and had nine children by each of the first two wives; had no children by his third wife. Our subject, the

seventh child by the first marriage, was reared on a farm, and has lived in the county forty-nine years; has been a farmer all his life, and is owner of 188 acres of land in Allen County. Mr. Roberts was married in 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Anna (Aldridge) Rumbaugh, the former a farmer by occupation, of German descent, the latter of Scotch-Irish lineage. To this union were born the following children: Samuel (married to Sarah J. Parker), Electa (married to John Nicolet), Lafayette, Roxanna (deceased), Sylvester (married to Dor-B. Weaver), Lewis Freman, Albert F. and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the First Disciples Church; in politics he is a Republican.

A. J. ST. JOHN, manufacturer, Bluffton, was born in Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., August 26, 1836; son of Smith and Emily (Handford) St. John, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent, former a farmer. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education. At seventeen years of age he commenced the manufacture of oars and handles in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he remained till 1865, when he went to Logansport, Ind., and here he engaged in the manufacture of walnut lumber for two years. He then bought a tract comprising 300 acres of land in Warren County, Penn., and after working the timber into lumber went to Erie City, Penn., where he bought a planing-mill which he operated till 1879. In 1881 he came to Lima, Ohio, and same year moved to Bluffton and erected his present mill, where he employs about twenty men the year round. In 1884 he manufactured and shipped 40,000 sucker rods for oil wells, also 200,000 fork and hoe handles. Mr. St. John owns 400 acres of land in Ohio, besides his manufacturing establishment, and a substantial residence on Main Street in Bluffton. Politically he is a Democrat, and in politics as well as in business he is outspoken and pronounced. He was united in marriage, in 1862, with Miss Helen Trimmer of Ashtabula County, Ohio, of English descent, and to this union were born three children, two sons and a daughter: Guy, Zoe and Mac.

JOHN SCHIFFERLY, farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in Switzerland, May 26, 1819, and there received a common school education. His father, a farmer, immigrated to America in 1833, located in Wayne County, Ohio (having in his possession at that time only \$23.90), and in 1836 settled on the farm where his son, John, now resides, in Richland Township, Allen (then Putnam) County, and here died in 1861. Our subject, the youngest in a family of three children, was raised in the woods, and followed clearing and farming in early life. He was married in 1848 to Christine Swartz, a native of Germany. Her father was a pioneer farmer of Hancock County, Ohio. To this union were born eleven children, eight now living: Gideon, married, and farming in Hancock County, Ohio; John W., a farmer, whose wife died in 1883, leaving one child; Jacob D., married to a tinner in Beaver Dam; Mary, wife of J. E. Lugibihl; Willie E., a tinner in Beaver Dam; Frederick, at home; Sarah E., and Margaret E. Mrs. Schifferly is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject, who now owns 152 acres of good land and a house worth \$2,000, started with but forty acres of heavily timbered land, on which he built a cabin, and has by his own exertions accumulated a handsome competency.

JACKSON SHULL, house plasterer, P. O. Beaver Dam, a native of Ohio, was born November 25, 1826, son of Frederick Shull, who laid out the town of Beaver Dam. Our subject received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen learned the mason's trade, which he has made the business of his life. He was married March 27, 1856, to Julia Ann Allison, of German-Irish descent, and who was born in 1832, in Allen County, Ohio, daughter of Alexander Allison, a pioneer farmer of this county. Their children are Cora, Zoe (deceased) and Lula. Mr. Shull is an independent thinker, well read, and posted on all the questions of the day. He is not a member of any church. He is owner of town property and a good farm of 159 acres adjoining Beaver Dam. He was appointed postmaster of Beaver Dam in 1856, serving two years. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH SHULL, notary public, collector and justice of the peace, Beaver Dam, was born at Mount Eaton, Wayne Co., Ohio, July 4, 1833; son of Frederick and Catherine (Packler) Shull, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Frederick Shull, a soldier in the war of 1812, was by turns a hotel keeper, merchant, farmer and miller, and was among the pioneers of Allen County, Ohio; he laid out the town of Beaver Dam, and built the first flour-mill in the village; he had a family of fourteen children by his first wife and three by his second, Joseph being the eighth child by the first wife. The father died in Allen County in 1865. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. He worked in the mill until he was twenty years of age, when he attended school in town for four months. Then he taught in the town and country schools for ten years. Three years of this period were spent in Illinois and three years in Beaver Dam. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted, in 1861, in the Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in 1862. He was married in 1863 to Mary J. Carlile, also a teacher, and a daughter of Hector Carlile, a farmer, and Elizabeth (Woods) Carlile, who were of English and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Shull both taught school the first year after their marriage. Their children are H. F., C. E., H. J. and Cloyd. Mr. Shull has been an active business man. He carried on a dry goods store from 1859 to 1861, then engaged in the drug business, which he sold out in 1882, since when he has been notary public, collector and money loaner. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE SOLOMON, carpenter, contractor and farmer of Beaver Dam, and trustee of Richland Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 8, 1828, youngest in the family of fourteen children of Paul and Catherine (Philipey) Solomon, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Paul Solomon, who was a farmer, came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1837, settling on the farm where our subject now lives. He died here in 1839, his widow in 1867. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended a district school, and at the age of eighteen learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked most of the time since. He was married, in 1860, to Catherine, daughter of Minor and Mary (Bemer) Loyd, who were natives of Maryland, and of German descent. Her father, a farmer by occupation, came here in 1840. To Mr. and Mrs. Solomon were born two children: James (now in Kansas) and George H.

Mrs. Solomon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a Democrat in politics; has been a member of the school board of Richland Township several terms, and is now trustee of said township. In 1864, during the late civil war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served one hundred days. He is owner of a farm in Richland Township, this county.

MOSES STAGER, Bluffton, who is prominent among the representative farmers of Allen County, was born in the Keystone State, December 4, 1828. His parents, Frederick and Rebecca (Fensler) Stager, of German origin, were natives of Pennsylvania; they had a family of nine children, of whom Moses is fifth. His father, who was a farmer, never succeeding in gaining much of this world's goods. Our subject received but a limited education, and early in life learned the tailor's trade in Pennsylvania. After working for ten years with but average success, at his trade, he commenced farming, came to Ohio in 1856, and in 1860 to Allen County. Here he rented a farm for seven years, and then purchased it. He has been successful as a farmer, and now owns 187 acres of land, with good improvements and well-stocked. Mr. Stager was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary Ann Weichrich, daughter of German parents. Their children are John (married, and farming in this county), Emma (wife of Philip Carbauch), William (also engaged in farming in this county), David (at home), Mary Ellen (at home) and Sarah. Mr. Stager has served as township trustee and school director. Politically he is a Democrat.

HORACE W. STEARNS, grocer, Bluffton, was born at St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio, December 19, 1848; son of Rufus and Sarah Ann (Carpenter) Stearns, natives of Ohio and Vermont, respectively, and of English descent. Rufus Stearns, who was a physician, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, practiced for many years in Ohio; he reared a family of six children, of whom Horace W. is next to the youngest. Our subject received his education at St. Mary's graded schools and Ada normal school, and at the age of eighteen began teaching school, an occupation he followed in four counties, Ohio, for thirteen years. During this time he was for two years in the grammar department of schools in Celina, Mercer County, one year as assistant superintendent of St. Mary's Union School, and lastly, in 1881, in Richland Township, this county. Mr. Stearns embarked in the grocery business at Bluffton in 1882. He has been twice married, on first occasion, in 1878, to Nettie Bruner, who bore him one child—Ada Lou; the mother died in 1880. Mr. Stearns' second marriage, in 1882, was with Hannah, daughter of Robert Watkins, and to this union was born one child—Otis. Mr. Stearns is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

REV. C. P. STEINER, farmer and minister, P. O. Cranberry, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 19, 1832, son of Peter D. and Fannie (Steiner) Steiner. His parents, natives of France, moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1824, and settled on a farm. His father, who was a minister of the Mennonite society (the family history shows that there has been a minister in the family for the past five generations), started in the world a poor boy and when he died, in 1854, owned 650

acres of land. Our subject, who is the third in a family of eleven children, came to this county in 1855, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was married, in 1855, to Magdalena Glosser, who was born in Virginia, of German parents, and died in 1856. Mr. Steiner then married, in 1861, Barbara, daughter of Rev. John Thut, and to this union were born Paulina, Meno S., Jennie, Nancy, Josiah, Sarah, Aaron (deceased), Albert, Reuben and Elvina. They are members of the Mennonite Church. Mr. Steiner was ordained a minister of the American Mennonite Church in 1871. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

H. C. STEINER, butcher, Bluffton, was born in Baton Rouge, La., April 24, 1850, son of John J. and Margaret (Kloetze) Steiner, natives of Switzerland, former of whom, a commission merchant and importer of foreign wines and liquors, became very wealthy. Our subject, the eldest of a family of four children, received a classical education in Switzerland, graduating from Neuchatel College in 1866. His father then sent him to England, where he studied the English language at college in the city of Hull, till his father's failure and death. In 1867 he came to New Orleans, La., where his uncle lived, intending to continue the study of the English language, but this uncle died the same year, of yellow fever, and H. C. was thus thrown on his own resources when but seventeen years of age. He then went to Canada, and there learned the butcher's trade in Toronto. Mr. Steiner was married, in 1878, to Estella, daughter of Theophilus Charpie, now farming in this county. Her parents were born in France. Mr. Steiner moved from Toronto to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade till 1868, when he came to Allen County, Ohio, went into business on his own account, butchering and buying and shipping live stock, and has been successful, financially. A Democrat in politics, he has been sent to county and State delegations, and has served as a member of the advisory committee of his party. He has served as, and is now, a member of the town council, and has been township trustee of Richland. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES F. STOCKLER, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Germany, October 13, 1834, only son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Brakel) Stockler. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and gave him good opportunities for obtaining an education in his native land. In 1854 our subject immigrated to America, and after remaining in New York a short time came to Franklin County, Ohio, thence moved to Champaign County, and was there married, in 1859, to Claracy Henkle, who bore him the following children: Albert E., Ida May (wife of Saint Boyd, a farmer), Emma (wife of Robert Hall), Elizabeth, Henry (deceased), Mollie, Frank, Nanie, Joseph and Ross. Mrs. Stockler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the late civil war Mr. Stockler enlisted, in 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1864 re-enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, serving as a non-commissioned officer. In 1869 he moved to this county and bought his present farm, where he has resided since 1870; the farm comprises fifty-five acres of good land, the result of his own exertions, and which he has greatly improved. Our subject is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Republican.

G. W. SWANY, farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam, was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 19, 1836, son of Israel and Susannah (Doty) Swany;

the former a farmer, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, came to this county in 1846; the latter was a native of New Jersey, of English lineage. Their family consisted of eight children. G. W., the third born, was reared on the farm on which he has spent the greater part of his life, receiving a common school education. He worked at saw-milling for a time, but farming and stock-raising has been his chief occupation. He was married April 25, 1868, to Isabella, daughter of Samuel Swearingen, a farmer of Allen County, and by her he has had six children, three now living: Samuel I. Frank and Laura E. Mr. Swany is a Democrat in politics.

ABRAHAM THUT, farmer, P. O. Bluffton, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, November 24, 1839, son of Rev. John and Christina (Bechtel) Thut, the former born in Switzerland, the latter in Pennsylvania, of German descent. Rev. John Thut, a carpenter and farmer, came from his native land to Holmes County, Ohio, when a young man, and was there married; then came to Allen County in 1847, settling on a farm in Richland Township; he was a Mennonite minister for many years, and died in 1867. Our subject, who is the fifth in a family of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, was reared on the farm, acquiring his education in the common school. He is the owner of 100 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Thut was married in 1866, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Steiner, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and of German descent. Their children are Reuben, Enos, Noah, Malinda, Mary Ann, Timothy, John and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Thut are members of the American Mennonite Church.

WILL A. TRIPLETT, artist, Bluffton, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 26, 1860, son of Peter and Nancy (Conaway) Triplett. His father, of German descent, is also a native of Licking County, where he is engaged in farming; his mother, a native of Ireland, was brought to America when but a child. Our subject was reared on a farm, attending the district school and high school at Newark, Licking County, until eighteen years of age, when he learned the art of photography, an occupation he has since followed. He first opened a gallery in Plain City, Ohio, thence went to Troy, Ohio, but not finding a suitable room for his studio, he came to Bluffton in 1881, and opened his art gallery in a large, beautiful room in the Herr Block. Mr. Triplett is a fine artist, wonderfully attached to his profession, polite and courteous in his manner to his patrons, and sends out first-class work. He was married in 1880, to Miss Mabel Spooner, of Plain City, a daughter of Stephen Spooner, and of English descent. Their children are Morris and Ray. Mrs. Triplett is a member of the Methodist Church.

REV. J. V. UPDIKE, Bluffton, was born in Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, January 23, 1850, the only child of J. V. and Maria (Lincoln) Updike, natives of Ohio, former of whom, a merchant and farmer, died in 1849 (before J. V. was born). Our subject received his literary education in his native town, and early in life became a member of the Church of God, and when but eighteen years of age was licensed to preach the gospel. When twenty years of age he received a regular appointment to preach at West Unity, Williams Co., Ohio. Since then he has accomplished much Evangelistic work, and has occupied several prominent

positions. In 1879, Mr. Updike severed his connection with the Church of God, being better satisfied with the tenets of the Disciples Church, and accepted a call at Bluffton, Ohio. Although our subject is still a young man, yet a record of his eventful life would fill a volume in itself. He has been the means of bringing 2,530 persons into the Church, and has baptised, by immersion, 2,000 of this number, and at one protracted meeting held in Findlay, the county seat of Hancock County, Ohio, he baptized 156 persons. Mr. Updike is editor of the *Gospel Light*, a monthly paper published at Bluffton, Ohio. He is grand lecturer of the mechanic's and laborer's society, and has taken an active part in the Sabbath-school work of this State. He was married, in 1870, to Anna E. Houts, and by this union has had the following children: Cora Etta, Emma Belle, Perry Otto and Harry Edgar (twins, the last named now deceased) and Farron Mercer. Mr. Updike's ministerial work is now in Bluffton and Beaver Dam, this county. Financially, he has been successful, owning a neat, substantial residence in Bluffton.

JESSE VERNON, retired merchant, Bluffton, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 11, 1832, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Lambert) Vernon, natives of Ohio, and of English and German descent, former a farmer by occupation. Our subject, the eldest in a family of nine children, received his education in the common schools of Knox County, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he learned the carpenter's trade, which he successfully followed till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, in 1862, in Company A, Twentieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After participating in three engagements he was discharged, in 1863, on account of disability, caused by a gunshot wound in his left arm and side. He then came to Knox County, Ohio, bought a farm which he carried on till 1873, when he came to Bluffton, opened a store and here followed merchandising until the latter part of 1884, when he sold out. Mr. Vernon has been successful in business, and has accumulated an ample share of this world's goods. He was married, in 1852, to Sarah Brollier, a native of Pennsylvania and of English descent. They have two children: A. W., a baker by trade who lives in Bluffton; and Hester M., a graduate of the Bluffton High School, in which she is a teacher; she is also a music instructor. Her parents have taken great pride in their daughter's musical education, supplying her with first-class teachers and a splendid piano. Mrs. Vernon and daughter are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Vernon, a Republican in politics, has taken an active interest in Bluffton affairs, serving many years as a member of the school board. He has filled other minor offices, and is now a member of the town council.

JOHN VON GUNTEN, manufacturer of brick, Bluffton, was born in Richland Township, this county, November 16, 1856, son of John and Anna (Snitter) Von Gunten, natives of Switzerland, and who were among the pioneers of Richland Township, this county, where they are still residing in comfortable circumstances, owning a well improved farm; they have eight children of whom John, Jr., is the eldest. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education. When nineteen years old he commenced the carpenter's trade, which he followed about four years, and then, work being slack, he learned brick-making of W. M. McInd-

eley, working at it for about two years. In 1880, having accumulated enough money to start on his own account, he embarked in his present business, which is increasing every year, and in which he has been very prosperous. He now owns seven acres of land in the corporation of Bluffton on which his brick-yard is located, and also his residence which cost him over \$3,000. He makes on an average about 500,000 bricks annually, and cannot supply the large demands for his goods, which he ships to Lima, Findlay, and surrounding towns. In 1884 he sold 100,000 to one man alone, at Lima. He was married, December 22, 1881, to Catherine Pifer, a daughter of Jacob Pifer, a pioneer and prominent farmer of Hancock County, Ohio. To this union have been born two children: Orland and Tilman Grover. Mr. Von Gunten is a member of the Reformed Church, his wife of the Lutheran Church.

ROBERT WATKINS, retired farmer, Bluffton, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 6, 1820, son of Thomas and Susan (Miller) Watkins, natives of Ohio, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. Thomas Watkins followed farming, and died in Hancock County, in 1865. Our subject, the fifth in a family of twelve children, received a district school education in Wayne County, Ohio, and has farmed all his life; was one of the pioneers of Hancock county, Ohio; has been very successful in all his undertakings; is owner of a farm, though he is now living a retired life at Bluffton. Mr. Watkins has been twice married, on the first occasion, in 1841, to Susan Showalter, who died in 1850, by whom he had four children, all now living: Rebecca, wife of James Rail, a farmer in Henry County, Ohio; William, Amos and Martin. All of these sons are married and engaged in farming. Our subject was again married, in 1851, this time to Mary Ann Benner, by whom he has five children now living: Jefferson J., married and farming; Lydia, wife of John Williams, a farmer; Susan V., wife of Gideon Clymer, a farmer in Hancock County, Ohio; Hannah, wife of Horace Stearns, a merchant of Bluffton; Clement, married and also farming. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are members of the Christian Union Church, in which he has been an officer for twenty-three years, and is at present ruling elder. Mr. Watkins is a Democrat in politics, and has held most of the township offices.

I. R. WETHERILL, physician, Beaver Dam, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, January 21, 1853, son of John R. and Elizabeth (Gloyd) Wetherill, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, a native of England, came to America when a young man; the latter was born in Virginia, and was of Scotch descent. Our subject was the eleventh born in a family of fourteen children, thirteen of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He received his literary education in the Ohio Normal University, and studied medicine with Dr. R. Davenport of Ada, Ohio. He also took a thorough course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., 1879-80 and 1881, and the same year came to Beaver Dam, where he has since continued in active practice. He is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association. The doctor was married in 1874 to Susan, daughter of John Latimore, a prominent farmer of Hardin County, Ohio, who served as a soldier during the late Rebellion, and lost his life in the defense of his country. To our subject and wife

were born Ova, Webb and Cliff. Mrs. Wetherill is a member of the Disciples Church. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM WILSON, undertaker and justice of the peace, Bluffton, was born July 25, 1815, in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, a son of James Wilson, a soap-boiler and Chandler in Ireland. Our subject, the third in a family of five children, acquired his education in his native land, and there early began to learn the trade of carpentering and the undertaking business. In 1838 he came to America, remaining in New York until 1843, when he was joined by his brother and sister, and in 1847 the family came to Putnam County, Ohio. In 1849 our subject came to Allen County, settling at Bluffton (formerly Shannon), where he has since remained. Since coming to America he has worked mostly at his trade; was general workman for nine years in a large furniture store in New York City. When he came to Bluffton there were only seven families in the place, none of whom now reside here. Mr. Wilson was married in 1840, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Anna Eckles, and of the ten children born to this union only six are now living: Anna, James (married and conducting a stove and tinware store in Bluffton), William D. (a harness-maker, residing in Paulding County, Ohio), Martha (wife of Maurice S. Muma, a grocer of Bluffton, Ohio), John (married, residing in Bluffton), and Leonard (with his brother William). Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1862 our subject was elected mayor of Bluffton, serving three years. He has been justice of the peace for eighteen years; is notary public; has been administrator of several estates, and has attended to a large amount of public business; he is noted for his exactness and honesty in all business transactions. Mr. Wilson has commenced to write a history of his life for the benefit of his children.

M. E. ZELLER, harness-maker, Bluffton, was born in Gilboa, Putnam Co., Ohio, November 8, 1845, son of Andrew (a wagon-maker) and Catherine (Henderson) Zeller, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who reared a family of five children. Our subject, who is next the youngest, received a common school education, and early learned the harness-maker's trade, which has been the business of his life. He is also an inventor, and has taken out patents on eight articles, all pertaining to harness, except one which is a carriage improvement. His inventions, which are all practical, will eventually come into general use, and he owns them all except one that he sold to a manufacturing company in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Zeller worked at his trade in Massillon, Ill., and in 1865 came to Bluffton where he also works at harness-making, and is engaged in manufacturing a spring bed (not his patent). He was married here in 1866, to Nancy, daughter of Joseph Reese, of Richland Township, this county, and their children are Charles P., Catherine, Winfred, Earl Scott, Jacob A. and Lillie May. Mr. and Mrs. Zeller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES H. ADGATE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Shawnee Township, this county, December 11, 1844; son of Charles H. and Mary (Carlisle) Adgate, former a native of Connecticut, latter of Trumbull County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, John Adgate, was a native of Connecticut, and among the first settlers of Trumbull County, Ohio, and his maternal grandparents, David and Margaret (Galbraith) Carlisle, were natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Trumbull County, Ohio. His parents came to this county, in the fall of 1834, and settled on the farm in Shawnee Township, now occupied by Henry C. Adgate, which they cleared and improved. Charles H. Adgate, Sr., who was associate judge of this county in 1844, died October 12, 1854, aged fifty-seven; his widow still resides on the old homestead. They had seven children: Margaret A. (deceased), Henry C., Hart C., Gouveneur H. (killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss., in the late war of the Rebellion), Charles H., and two infant sons (deceased). Our subject was reared on the old homestead and was educated in the common schools. He was in the late war of the Rebellion having enlisted in April, 1864, in Company D, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Fifteenth Corps, Second Brigade, Second Division, under John A. Logan; was in the battle of Resaca and the chief engagements in the Atlanta campaign; was siezed with typhoid fever near Marietta, Iowa, and remained in the hospital three months, rejoined his regiment in North Carolina on its return from the march to the sea, and was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., in July, 1865. He then went to Kansas and engaged in freighting grain across the plains one year. After which he located in Delphos, this county, where he embarked in the produce business. He then went to Sidney, Ohio, where he published the *Sidney Journal* two years, in partnership with D. M. Bliss. In 1870 he engaged in farming again, and has been located in Shawnee Township since 1875. Mr. Adgate is a member of the K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN H. BERRYMAN, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Logan Township, now a part of Auglaize County, Ohio, August 19, 1843; son of Russell and Margaret (Slain) Berryman. His paternal grandfather was William Berryman, a native of Ireland, who settled in Logan Township (then a part of this county) in 1823, where he died soon after. His children were ten in number: Anna M., William, Ephraim, John, Russell, Thomas, Eliza, Martha, Emeline and Mercy; all now deceased except Eliza (Mrs. Henry Noble). After the father's death the boys took hold of and cleared the farm, and the homestead afterward came into possession of Russell, the father of our subject, who resided there until his death; he died in 1879, at the age of sixty-three years; he was twice married, his first wife being Margaret Slain, a native of Virginia, by whom he had five children: Cornelia (Mrs. E. A. Stocking), Ephraim,

Rosabel (Mrs. A. F. Blackburn), John H. and James W.; his second wife was Elizabeth Whetstone, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity: Flora (Mrs. John G. Miller), Abram, Margaret (Mrs. L. Cochran), William, Russell, Rosetta (Mrs. William Mires), Mattie, Warren and Cora. Our subject was reared on the old homestead in Logan Township, and received a common school education. After he became of age he engaged in farming, and buying and selling stock, and in 1867, he located in Shawnee Township, this county, purchasing the farm he now occupies in 1880. Mr. Berryman was married, March 12, 1868, to Sally C., daughter of Abraham and Maria B. (Hover) Boyd, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1837, locating on the farm now occupied by our subject, which they cleared and improved. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd reared a family of four children: Henry E., Sally C., Margaret Ann (deceased), and Mary B. (Mrs. John W. Black). Mrs. Berryman's maternal grandfather was Ezekiel Hover, a native of New Jersey, a commissary in the war of 1812. He was a pioneer of Shawnee Township, this county, where he settled in 1832, having purchased a tract of land in the Shawnee reservation at the government sale. To our subject and wife have been born five children: Myrtle, Maggie, J. Russell, Hattie and Robert F. Mr. and Mrs. Berryman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled several offices in the township. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN BOYD, farmer, P. O. Cridersville, Auglaize County, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., November 4, 1807, son of Henry and Margaret (Beer) Boyd, both natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Trumbull County, Ohio. Our subject was reared in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. After he was eighteen years of age he began working on a farm by the month, and also engaged in teaming and teaching school until he was twenty-four years of age. He was twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married, February 21, 1833, being Mary C., daughter of John and Rebecca (McKinney) Johnson, of Canfield, Ohio. The issue of this union was two children, Rebecca J. (Mrs. James Robison, deceased), and John (deceased). His present wife is Anna, daughter of Frederick and Christena (Hartzel) Lazarus, of Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, to whom he was married, March, 16, 1837, and by whom he has had four children: Frederick who died in the army during the late war, at Bowling Green, Ky., a member of the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Susan (Mrs. David E. Hover), Maria (Mrs. W. A. Wolf) and Christiana (Mrs. George Tamplin). After his first marriage Mr. Boyd settled in Berlin Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he resided fourteen years; from there he went to Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1854, when he came to this county, settling in Shawnee Township, on the farm he now owns and occupies, which he cleared and improved. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Presbyterian Church of Lima. He has filled several of the minor offices of the township. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE BREESE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 1, 1817, son of Griffith and Mary (Mowen) Breese, who settled on Section 10, Shawnee Township, this county, in 1832, where they lived one winter in the Indian Council House, after-

ward entering the land now owned by their sons, William D. and David M., which they cleared and improved, and where they lived and died. The father was a native of Wales, the mother of Pennsylvania. They reared a family of six children: Nancy, George, John (who was killed while moving a house, by a hook flying and striking him on the head), William D., David M. and Griffith (who was a member of the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the late war, and died of disease contracted in the service before the expiration of his term). Our subject, who was fifteen years of age when his parents settled in Shawnee Township, this county, received a limited education in the schools of his day, and resided with his parents until their death. He was married September 6, 1855, to Sarah, daughter of Solomon and Ruth (Carter) Yoakum, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1842. The issue of this union is four children: Charles L., Mary E. (Mrs. C. D. Strawbridge—have one child, Cloyd E.), Ina and John O. After his marriage Mr. Breese settled on Sections 9 and 16, Shawnee Township, this county, a part of which he drained and improved. He afterward moved to Section 21, same township, on a farm of 160 acres, which he also cleared and improved, and afterward bought an addition of 160 acres adjoining, on Section 16, and this he also cleared, and where he now resides in the fine residence built by him in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Breese and three children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he served as trustee for several years. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM D. BREESE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 30, 1822; son of Griffith and Mary (Mowen) Breese, former a native of Wales, latter of Franklin County, Penn. His paternal grandfather was John Breese, a native of Wales, who came to America in 1798, settling in Champaign County, Ohio, in an early day, and whose children were Susan, Griffith, Robert, Mary and John (all now deceased). Our subject's maternal grandfather was Lewis Mowen, a native of Pennsylvania. William D. Breese came with his parents in 1832 to this county, where the latter entered land in Shawnee Township, a part of which is now occupied by our subject, and which, with the assistance of their sons, they cleared and improved. Here the father died in 1848, at the age of fifty-eight, and the mother in March, 1853, at the age of sixty-two. They had a family of six children: Nancy, George, John (killed while moving a house), William D., David M. and Griffith (who died in the army October, 1862). Our subject was reared in Shawnee Township, this county, from ten years of age, and has always resided on the old homestead. He was married March 15, 1859, to Ellen, daughter of Solomon and Ruth (Carter) Yoakum, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1842, and to this union was born one son, G. Alva (who was married January 20, 1881, to Iva, daughter of Jehu and Mary (Clark) John, of Elida, Ohio, by whom he has three children: Clifford E., Julius C. and Vida M. Mrs. Breese died in February, 1861, at the age of twenty-eight years; at the time of her death she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Breese has served the township as justice of the peace one term, was township treasurer for several years and also township clerk. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID M. BREESE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 27, 1825, son of Griffith and Mary (Mowen) Breese, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1832, former a native of Wales, latter of Pennsylvania. They were parents of six children: Nancy, George, John (killed while moving a house), William D., David M. and Griffith. Our subject was seven years of age when he came with his parents to this county, and was reared on the old homestead, a part of which he now owns and occupies, receiving a limited education in the country schools. He was married January 1, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Crane and Mary (Harper) Valentine, of Berrien County, Mich. The issue of this union was three children: Mary E. (Mrs. Columbus Maltbie), George L. and Emmett (deceased). Mr. Breese after his marriage located on Section 3, Shawnee Township, this county, on what is now known as the Shaffer farm, which he cleared and improved, and where he lived fourteen years. In 1863 he removed to his present farm, a part of the old homestead originally entered by his father, where he has resided ever since. He was in the 100 day's service during the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was at Washington, D. C., at the time of Gen. Early's raid, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. Mr. and Mrs. Breese are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a F. & A. M. since 1862. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. BREESE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born September 12, 1848, in Shawnee Township, this county, on what is known as the old "Turkey Foot farm", and is a son of John and Emily (Valentine) Breese, the former a native of Butler County, Ohio, born April 18, 1820; the latter a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born April 21, 1820. His paternal grandparents were Griffith and Mary (Mowen) Breese, the former a native of Wales, and a son of John Breese, who immigrated to America in 1798; the latter a native of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Lewis Mowen. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Crane and Mary (Harper) Valentine, who settled in Lima, Ohio, in 1832, when there were but ten houses in the place. His maternal great-grandparents were William and Johanna (Crane) Valentine, natives of New Jersey and pioneers of Champaign County, Ohio. Mrs. Mary (Harper) Valentine was a native of Virginia, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Cunningham) Harper. John Breese, father of our subject, who was twelve years of age when his parents settled in Shawnee Township, this county, received a limited education in the schools of that time, and commenced the world for himself on what is known as the "Turkey Foot farm," this county, where he resided three years; in 1851, he removed to the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel Zurmehly, a part of which he cleared and improved, where he lived until 1863, when he located on the farm now occupied by our subject, and here he resided until his death, which was caused by being struck on the head with an iron hook while engaged in moving a building, November 16, 1865, his death ensuing the day following; he was in the 100 days' service in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the late war of the Rebellion; he held several minor offices in Shawnee Township; in politics, he was a

Republican; he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the only child of his parents, and was reared and educated in Shawnee Township, this county, where he has always resided. He was married November 10, 1874, to Ida A., daughter of James A. and Isabel K. (Ferguson) Hover, of Shawnee Township, this county, and by her he has two children: Naamah B. and John E. Mr. Breese is serving his first term as trustee of the township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE BURKHART, farmer, P. O. Criddersville, Auglaize County, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 20, 1845, son of George and Elizabeth (Friesinger) Burkhardt, who came to America in 1847, the former of whom settled in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1850, and cleared and improved a farm in Noble Township, where he still resides; the latter died the year they came to America. Our subject was reared in Noble Township, Auglaize County, from five years of age. He never attended school, but his father taught him sufficient to enable him to read German. He lived with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he started out for himself, and engaged in chopping for several years, until he had saved enough to purchase the farm he now occupies in Shawnee Township, this county, all of which he cleared and improved himself, and on which he built a fine residence in 1882. Mr. Burkhardt was married twice, his first wife being Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (DeLong) Bowsher, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1836, and by this union have been born five children: Charlie, Ida, Frank, William and Mary. The present wife of our subject is Emma, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Wagner) Bowsher, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1851, and the issue of this union is one child—Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH B. CHIPMAN, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 4, 1834; son of Don L. and Elizabeth (Dickey) Chipman, the former a native of Jericho, Chittenden Co., Vt., born April 17, 1801, son of Joseph and Amy (Reed) Chipman, early settlers of Licking County, Ohio, where they located in 1816. Don L. Chipman lived in Licking County, Ohio, up to 1848, when he came to this county, locating in Shawnee Township, on the farm he now occupies, most of which he cleared and where he made all improvements; he was married three times, his first wife being Elizabeth Dickey, of Licking County, Ohio, by whom he had six children who grew to maturity: Amy J. (Mrs. Jacob Fry), Joseph B., Lorenzo D. (deceased), James M., Albert A. (died of disease contracted in the army during the late civil war), and Mary A. E. (Mrs. Miles Wilson); his second wife was Cynthia Connett (*nee* Morris), of German Township, this county, and his present wife was Mary A. Jennings (*nee* Thayer), of Bath Township, this county, by whom he has one child living—Ettie. Don L. Chipman cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson when nominated for president in 1824, and has voted at every presidential election since. Our subject was reared in Licking County, Ohio, until fourteen years of age, when he removed to Shawnee Township, this county, and assisted his father in clearing his

farm. He received a limited education in the common schools, spending his leisure time in educating himself, and at the age of nineteen was so far advanced as to be able to teach a country school, an occupation he followed for fifteen winters. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted February 14, 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served seven months, and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. Mr. Chipman was married July 4, 1861, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Hamilton) Hammond, of Amanda Township, this county, by whom he has four children: Ella, Nettie, Clement and Onie. Mrs. Chipman is a member of the Baptist Church, her eldest daughter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Chipman served as justice of the peace of his township four times, refusing a re-election. He served as county infirmary director from 1875 to 1881. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOSHUA B. COON, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Shawnee Township, this county, January 23, 1842; son of Wesley and Mary A. (Flinn) Coon, former a son of George Coon, of German descent and a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1832; and latter a daughter of Thomas Flinn, a native of Ireland, who also came to Shawnee Township same year. George Coon had a family of nine children: Betsey, Wesley, George, Abigail, Margaret, Amy, Alexander, Isaac and Tobias, and of these, Wesley, father of our subject, entered a farm on Section 4, Shawnee Township, this county, in 1835, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until his death; he died in 1866, at the age of fifty-six years; he was twice married, his first wife being Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Polly (Wilson) Flinn, and by this union there were five children: Joshua B., Caleb, Philema (Mrs. James Gaskell), Sarah A. (Mrs. Thomas Gorham), and Mary E. (Mrs. Henry Nungester); his second wife was Caroline, daughter of Jacob Croft, of Shelby County, Ohio, by whom he had three children: Lydia (Mrs. William Benardon), Rachel (Mrs. Scott Rumbaugh), and Nettie M. Our subject was reared in Shawnee Township, and educated in the common schools. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting October 18, 1861, in Company E, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was in the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman in his march to the sea; was in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg, and many other engagements, and was honorably discharged July 22, 1865, after three years and nine months' service. After his discharge he returned home and purchased the farm he now occupies, most of which he has cleared and improved, himself. Mr. Coon was married, June 27, 1867, to Mary, daughter of William and Eliza (Schilling) Buckley, of Shawnee Township, this county, and the issue of this union has been five children: Naotia (deceased), Maude (deceased), Charles W., Mary A. and Virgil M. Mr. and Mrs. Coon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled several of the minor offices in the township. In politics he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM CRIDER, farmer and county commissioner, P. O. Lima, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 19, 1828; son of Ephraim and Mary (Dunkle) Crider, former born December 25, 1805, died in 1880. Ephraim Crider was a son of Abraham and Sophia (Larick) Crider, who

settled in Pickaway County in 1814, and were parents of Sophia (married to Andrew Thompson and who died, leaving a family in Wyandot County, Ohio), David (deceased, left family in Ross County, Ohio), Sally, wife of Timothy Spangler (died leaving a family in Pickaway County, Ohio), Ephraim, father of our subject; Amelia, the only one living of the family, married to a Mr. Howell, who died leaving a family in Ross County, Ohio; and George (deceased, left family near Adelphi, Ohio). The children of Ephraim and Mary Crider were ten in number: Isaac (residing near Howard, Kans.); Eliza (died, aged six years); Abraham; Hannah, wife of Jacob Darst, in Auglaize County, Ohio; Maria, wife of Alexander Shaw, of Cridersville, Ohio; Leanna, wife of Allen Spiker, in Cridersville, Ohio; Reuben, in Auglaize County, Ohio; Susan (deceased wife of John Reichelderfer, who lives in Auglaize County, Ohio); Ephraim (deceased, aged two years); and John J., in Cridersville, Ohio. Ephraim Crider came to Auglaize County, in 1854, and in 1855 laid out the town of Cridersville. The subject of this sketch received a limited schooling, but studied late at nights by fire-light. He remained with his father until his marriage, September 26, 1852, with Mary Garling, who was born June 11, 1828, in Fairfield County, daughter of John and Catharine (Hummel) Garling, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in the winter of 1824. John Garling was a son of Frederick Garling, and died in 1872, aged eighty-two years; his widow died in 1884, aged eighty-three; she was a daughter of Frederick and Hannah (Stein) Hummel, natives of Pennsylvania, but early settlers of Ohio. The children of John and Catharine Garling were Jeremiah, Solomon and William, in Logan County, Ohio; Daniel, in Hardin County, Ohio; Mary, and John, in Columbus County, Ohio. Mr. Crider and his wife came to this county in December, 1852, with a team and \$90 in cash, all their wealth, and here they endured the trials and hardships of pioneer life. In 1854 Mr. Crider bought eighty acres of land where he now lives, to which he added until he now owns 400 acres. To our subject and wife were born nine children: John F. and F. E. born October 2, 1853, both married, the former residing in Ada, Ohio, the latter in Shawnee Township, this county; George W., born February 16, 1855; Catharine, born December 15, 1856, wife of Amos Reichelderfer, in Auglaize County, Ohio; William E., born May 29, 1858; Flora C., born December 20, 1859, wife of Frank Terwilleger, in Tipton County, Ind.; Mary A., born June 22, 1861; Margaret M., born December 26, 1863; Hattie V., born March 11, 1868. Mr. Crider was chosen by the people of his township to the office of trustee and treasurer, which he held many years, and as a further reward for his strict business integrity he was chosen in 1882, by the people of his county, to the more responsible position of county commissioner, being now chairman of that board.

JOSEPH DIXSON, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 22, 1827; son of Jacob and Mary (Hardin) Dixon, former a native of Virginia, latter of Bedford County, Penn. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Dixon, a Virginian and a pioneer of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he lived and died; he was a teamster in his early days, and later a farmer. The maternal grandfather of our

subject was William Hardin, a native of Pennsylvania, who lived and died in Bedford County, that State. Our subject was reared in Ohio, and acquired a limited education in the country schools, prior to his being eight years of age. His father at one time was a resident of Shawnee Township, this county, where he located in 1835, and lived three years; then removed to Franklin County, and from there to Licking County, where he resided until his death; he had eleven children: Mary A. (deceased), Dorcas (Mrs. Jacob Ridenour, Jr.), Joseph, Julia A. (Mrs. William Keester), John, Jacob, George, Enoch (deceased), James, Seth and Austin. Our subject came to this county in 1848, locating in Shawnee Township, and in 1849 settled on the farm now owned by H. C. Kemper, which he cleared and improved and resided on until 1874, when he removed to the farm he now occupies. He was married October 24, 1850, to Barbara E., daughter of Mahlon and Sophia (Nye) Moninger, of Fairfield County, Ohio, by whom he has had fifteen children: John, Joseph (deceased), Mary S. (Mrs. A. E. Brown), Laura (Mrs. J. S. Franklin), Jacob R. (deceased), an infant son (deceased), Clara E. (deceased), Melva H., James S., Francis L., William C., Henry O., Harvey L., Holmes C., and an infant son (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was in the late war of the Rebellion in the one hundred days' service. In politics he is a Republican.

CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Hume, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 3, 1825; son of William and Mary (Johnson) Graham, who settled in Union Township, Allen (now in Auglaize) Co., Ohio, in 1835, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they lived and died. They reared a family of seven children: Richard (deceased), Christopher, John (deceased), Mary A. (Mrs. David McPheron), Charles and William C. (who reside on the old homestead) and Barton E. Our subject was reared in Union Township, now in Auglaize County, Ohio, from ten years of age. He settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1847, locating on the farm where he now resides, entering eighty-seven acres of land from the government, which he cleared and improved, and he has since added to his possessions by enlarging the farm to 262 acres. He was married, June 22, 1848, to Mary T., daughter of Miles and Fanny (Blew) Cowan, of Auglaize County, Ohio, by whom he has had ten children: Beach, Fanny I. (deceased), Ann B., John, Missouri I. (Mrs. Theodore King), Ida L. (Mrs. Charles Settlement), Edla A. (Mrs. Daniel Hoak, deceased), Mary R., Jerusha L. and Roger. Mr. Graham has held several of the minor offices of the Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

MRS. MARGARET HALL, widow of Jesse Hall, P. O. Lima, was born December 29, 1827, in Jackson County, Ohio, and came to Auglaize County, Ohio, with her parents, David and Nancy (McGrady) Anthony, former a son of George and Susan (Piper) Anthony. George Anthony was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was captured by the Indians, but effected his escape. Mrs. Nancy Anthony was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Iddings) McGrady, former a native of Scotland, latter of Ireland. The children of David and Nancy Anthony were eight in number: Margaret, Mary (wife of B. F. Dunnan, in Lima, Ohio), Elizabeth

(widow of Philip Russler, by whom she had two children; is now the wife of James Yokum, of Shawnee Township, this county), Gilderoy (in Lima, Ohio), Angeline (deceased wife of Rev. Samuel Fairfield, in Van Wert County, Ohio), Catharine (widow of David Manner, in Lima, Ohio), and two deceased in childhood. Jesse Hall was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 28, 1825, and came to this county in 1835, with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Truesdale) Hall, natives of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were married September 19, 1847, and had a family of ten children: Angeline, Estella, one not named that died in childhood, Nancy E. (wife of George Wolf, in Shawnee Township, this county), Mary E. (deceased wife of William L. Grove, in Van Wert County), Sidney D. (wife of John Bussert, a merchant of Beaver Dam, Ohio), Jacob S. (died at twenty-three years of age), Sarah C. (wife of Jonathan Hesser, a partner with Mr. Bussert), David G. (at home, a teacher) and Isaac J. (at home). Mr. Hall was one of the first to rally at the call of Gov. Tod for the "Squirrel Hunters," and received his discharge in September, 1862. May 2, 1864, he went as sergeant of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, under Capt. William Huston, did duty at Washington, D. C., and was discharged June 24, 1864. He died December 16, 1878, his health having been seriously impaired in the service of his country. He took an active part in all measures which might conduce to the advancement and elevation of the people of his community. He commanded the respect and esteem of the people, and his death was lamented by all who knew him. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES A. HOVER, farmer, P. O., Lima, was born near Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, April 1, 1828; son of Joseph and Caroline (Adgate) Hover, natives of Pennsylvania, who were married February 7, 1809. Joseph Hover located in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1802 and in 1833 came to this county, settling in Shawnee Township, on the farm now occupied by our subject, and here lived and died. Joseph and Caroline Hover had eight children: Eliza M., deceased wife of Rev. John Alexander, a missionary in this county in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833-34 (she died May 27, 1852, aged forty-one years), Josiah C. (died September 24, 1834, aged twenty-six years), Julius A. (died June 29, 1843, aged twenty-seven years), Joshua B., Cyrus H., William U., James A. and Joseph O. (died April 23, 1851, aged twenty years). The paternal grandfather of our subject was Manuel Hover, a native of New Jersey, of German descent, captain of a company during the war of the Revolution, and a pioneer of Trumbull County, Ohio, where he lived and died; the maternal grandfather of our subject was John Adgate, also a pioneer of Trumbull County, Ohio. James A. Hover was reared in Shawnee Township, this county, from five years of age and was educated in the country schools. He has resided on the old homestead since 1833, with the exception of two years spent in Lima, Ohio, (in which city he was engaged in the milling business) and two years in California, where he went in 1849, and while there was engaged in mining. He has been twice married, his first wife, whom he married April 6, 1852, being Isabel K., daughter of Thomas and Catharine (King) Ferguson, of this county, and by this union were born three

children: Ida A. (Mrs. W. H. Breese, born April 29, 1853), Alma A. (Mrs. D. C. Ford, born March 16, 1856), and Cyrus A. (born August 27, 1860). His second wife, to whom he was married, March 8, 1865, was Nancy, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (McKibben) Dobbins, of Lima, Ohio, and by her he has one child, Alfred C., born December 23, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hover are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS A. MALTBIE, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Sidney, Ohio, January 19, 1845, son of Harrison and Nancy J. (Wilkinson) Maltbie, natives of Ohio, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1847, on the farm now occupied by Alexander McCoy, which Harrison Maltbie had cleared and improved and where he lived up to the spring of 1884, when he removed to Lafayette, Ohio, where he now resides. Our subject's father was four times married; his first wife was Susanah Dowling, of Lima, Ohio, by whom he had three children: Silas B., William F. and Margaret (Mrs. Alex. McCoy); his second wife was Nancy J. Wilkinson, by whom he had two children: James H. (deceased) and Thomas A.; his third wife was Emily J. Wilkinson, by whom he had one child: an infant daughter (deceased); and his fourth wife was Mrs. Ann Moore (*nee* Loughhead). Our subject was reared in Shawnee Township, this county, from two years of age, and was educated in the common schools. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted March 25, 1861, in Company D, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain, and in the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged July 13, 1865, and returned home, where he engaged in farming on the old homestead, and here he remained until December, 1869, then located on the farm he now occupies, which he has cleared and improved. He was twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married December 16, 1869, being Ann M., daughter of Miles and Ann (Daniels) Langstaff, of Shawnee Township, this county, and the issue of this union is two children: Frank and Lizzie. His present wife, to whom he was married February 16, 1875, is Ella, daughter of David M. and Mary (Valentine) Breese, of Shawnee Township, this county. To this union has been born one child: Bertha B. Mr. and Mrs. Maltbie are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

AMOS MOWERY, farmer, P. O. Cridersville, Auglaize County, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 20, 1833; son of Jacob and Catharine (Stepleton) Mowery, former a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer of Pickaway County, Ohio, and who came to this county in 1854, locating in Shawnee Township, where he resided until his death. Jacob and Catharine Mowery had seventeen children, fifteen of whom grew to maturity: John, Samuel (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Polly (Mrs. John King), David (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. George Wolf), Jeremiah, Peter (deceased), Hester (Mrs. John De Long), Amos, Catherine (deceased), Levi (deceased), Isaac, Joseph and Lydia (Mrs. E. Bigler). Our subject was reared in Pickaway County, Ohio, where he received a limited education in the common schools. He came to this county in 1852 and in the following spring moved to Auglaize County, Ohio, remaining there until 1860, and then locating on the farm where he now resides, in

Shawnee Township, this county. He was married, October 10, 1853, to Catherine, daughter of Peter and Mary (Dotson) Meffley, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1843, former of whom, a tailor by trade and a native of Germany, died of cholera in 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Mowery have been born four children: William A., Alice (Mrs. N. P. Myers), Lovina (Mrs. Levi Boysel) and Luella (Mrs. George Baker). Mr. and Mrs. Mowery are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, with which he has been connected since sixteen years of age. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM NAPIER, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Black Rock, Erie Co., N. Y., May 16, 1817, son of Joseph and Rebecca (McCaracan) Napier, former a native of England, latter of Connecticut, pioneers of Vermillion Township, Huron Co., Ohio. Joseph Napier, who was a sailor by occupation, was drowned in Lake Erie in about 1827. Our subject was reared in Huron, Lorain and Trumbull Counties, Ohio, and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1843 he came to this county, and settled on Section 23, Shawnee Township, where he cleared and improved a farm of forty acres, now owned by Rachel Langstaff, and where he resided up to 1856, when he settled on the farm he now occupies, then an unbroken wilderness, comprising 200 acres of land, 150 of which he has cleared and improved. Mr. Napier was married April 19, 1838, to Sarah, daughter of Adam and Anna (Hall) Hough, of Trumbull County, Ohio, former a native of Virginia, latter of New Jersey. To our subject and wife have been born ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Adela (Mrs. Salem Reed), Harriet (Mrs. Silas Reed), Hamlin (member of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the late war of the Rebellion, in which he served eighteen months), Susan (Mrs. Freeman Reed), Hilra, Sarah (Mrs. W. A. Smith) and Mary. Mr. Napier has served the township one term as justice of the peace, and has filled other minor offices. In politics he is a Republican and an advocate for prohibition.

JEROME RAYMOND, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., September 15, 1811; son of David and Rebecca (McCaracan) Raymond, natives of Connecticut, and pioneers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where the father died. The mother afterward married Joseph Napier, settled in Vermillion Township, Huron Co., Ohio, from there removing to Rockport, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and died in Mercer County, Penn. Our subject was reared in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and two and a half months' schooling there was all the educational advantages he received. On coming of age he engaged in farming in Middleburg Township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he resided until 1852, in which year he came to this county and settled in Shawnee Township, on the farm he now occupies and most of which he cleared and improved. He has been twice married, his first wife, to whom he was married in 1839, being Almira Ackley, daughter of Thomas Ackley, of Middleburg, Ohio. His present wife, to whom he was married April 15, 1869, was Mrs. Eliza Truesdale, widow of Jesse Truesdale, and daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Warner) Connor, of Auglaize County, Ohio. Mr. Raymond participated in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in September, 1861, in Company B, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry;

re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment, in 1863, and was honorably discharged July 23, 1865. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, and in the Atlanta campaign, after which he was assigned to the care of baggage and received his final discharge at Camp Dennison, Ohio. Mr. Raymond filled the office of township trustee one term. In politics he is a Republican.

MANUEL REED, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 7, 1808; son of Thomas and Jane (Hover) Reed, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Trumbull County, Ohio, where they lived and died. Our subject was reared in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he received a limited education in the country schools. In 1833 he came to this county and entered the land he now owns and occupies, on which he settled in 1837, and all of which he cleared and improved. He was married November 17, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur and Henrietta (Jemison) O'Hara, of Irish descent; parents of eight children, two now living: Horatio G., now in Reno, Nev., and Elizabeth (Mrs. Manuel Reed). Arthur O'Hara was a pioneer merchant of Lima, where he located in 1833, and in 1837 moved to Wisconsin where he died. Our subject and wife are parents of ten children, all born on the old homestead: Arthur (deceased), Warren (a physician in Kalida, Putnam Co., Ohio), Lorinda (Mrs. J. L. Smith), John, Irvin, Uretta (Mrs. Andrew McClintock), Sarah (Mrs. Solomon Shappell), Anna (Mrs. Jerry Bowsher), Jennetta (deceased), and Aldulia. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are among the first pioneer families left in Shawnee Township. They have twenty-four grandchildren. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Reed has filled several of the township offices. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL REED, farmer, P. O. Hume, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 31, 1814, son of Noah and Betsey (Stahl) Reed, former a native of Connecticut, latter of Virginia; they were pioneers of Fairfield County, Ohio, where they lived for many years. Our subject was reared in Fairfield County, Ohio, and was married, August 15, 1837, to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Culp) Akers, of Fairfield County, Ohio, by whom he had ten children: Clarissa (deceased), Silas, Salem, Isaac, John, Freeman, Nelson, Almeda (deceased), Emma (Mrs. Charles Andrew) and Laura. Mr. Reed came to this county in the fall of 1852, and settled in Shawnee Township, on the farm where he now resides, all of which he cleared and improved. In politics, he is a Republican.

SOLOMON SHAPPELL, proprietor of saw-mill and farmer, P. O. Hume, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 8, 1847, son of George and Mary (Riggle) Shappell, natives of Berks County, Penn., former a son of Yarmus Shappell, a native of Switzerland now deceased, latter now living in her seventy-first year, daughter of John G. and Elizabeth (Selteimer) Riggle. To George and Mary Shappell were born eleven children: J. G., in Shawnee Township, this county, Elizabeth (wife of William Hastings), Sarah (wife of William Bowsher, of Auglaize County, Ohio), Nelson (in Kansas), Eli (deceased at eight years of age), Jacob (residing near Lansing, Mich.), Daniel, Solomon, Catharine (widow of William Baker), and Emma F. (wife of James Sellers), all in Shawnee Township, this county, and Ursinus, a doctor in Auglaize

County, Ohio. J. G., Nelson and Daniel enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company G. Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did valiant duty. The subject of this sketch was married, August 4, 1871, to Miss Sarah Reed, who was born July 30, 1853, daughter of Emanuel Reed of Shawnee Township, this county, and by this union were born five children: Clyde, a daughter born June 15, 1873; Obediah, born January 28, 1876; Duly, died in infancy; Rolly, born June 28, 1881, and Lora, born May 7, 1884. Mr. Shappell remained on a farm until twenty-three years of age and came to Hume, this county, in the fall of 1875, where he is engaged in milling and farming, being a member of the firm of Shappell & Berryman. This firm have improved machinery, a No. 2 circular saw, twenty-five horse-power engine, the only enterprise of the kind in this vicinity, and doing a large business. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL SPYKER, farmer, P. O. Cridersville, Auglaize County, was born in Circleville, Ohio, November 13, 1813, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Todd) Spyker, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Kentucky. They were pioneers of Pickaway County, Ohio, and later of this county, where they died. Their children were eight in number: Mary (deceased), Samuel, Luther, Julia A. (deceased), Rachel (deceased), Henry (deceased), Eliza (Mrs. John Vannetta) and Levi, a soldier in the late war of the Rebellion, who died in Libby prison. Our subject was reared in Pickaway County, Ohio, where he resided until 1841, when he came to this county, settling on the farm he now occupies on Section 25, Shawnee Township, and which he cleared and improved; he also cleared a farm of 100 acres on the same section further east. Mr. Spyker has been twice wedded; his first wife, to whom he was married December 13, 1835, was Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fox) Weaver, of Pickaway County, Ohio, and by her he had eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Martin, Lewis, Elizabeth (Mrs. Francis Stevenson), Allen, Mary (Mrs. Francis Mohler), Henry (deceased) and Jacob. His second wife, to whom he was married August 13, 1851, is Margaret, daughter of Michael and Eva (Smith) Losch, and to this union have been born twelve children: Jonathan, Sarah (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Peter (deceased), Theodore (deceased), Effie (Mrs. D. Tippy), Charlie (deceased), Joel, Nettie, Addie, and twins deceased in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Spyker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

DAVID STEPLETON, farmer, P. O. Cridersville, Auglaize County, was born in Shawnee Township, this county, July 12, 1846; son of John and Hester (Bowsher) Stepleton, former a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, son of David Stepleton, a native of Pennsylvania, who was among the pioneers of Shawnee Township, this county, locating on the farm now occupied by his son Joseph, which he had cleared and improved, and where he lived and died. David Stepleton, Sr., had a family of eight children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Jonathan Harpster), Sarah (Mrs. William Reichelderfer), John (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Charles Bowsher, now deceased), Levi (deceased), Polly (deceased), Joseph and Jacob (deceased). The maternal grandfather of our subject was Daniel Bowsher, a native of

Pennsylvania, who settled in Shawnee Township, this county, in 1835, clearing and improving a farm, on which he lived and died. The children of John and Hester Stepleton were David and Elizabeth (latter deceased). Our subject was reared and educated in Shawnee Township, this county, and in 1867 he located on the farm he now occupies, all of which he cleared and improved. He was married, September 26, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah A. (Pierce) Mowery, early settlers of Shawnee Township, this county, and by this union have been born four children: Franklin A., two infant daughters (deceased), and Vilas E. Mr. and Mrs. Stepleton are members of the Lutheran Church. He has served as clerk of Shawnee Township three terms, and justice of the peace one term. In politics he is a Democrat.

ROBERT G. STOCKTON, farmer, P. O. Cridersville, Anglaize County, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 9, 1840; son of Thomas and Sarah (Rea) Stockton, natives of Washington County, Penn., and pioneers of Licking County, Ohio. In 1865 they came to this county, locating on Section 14, Shawnee Township, afterward moving to Lima, where they died. They were parents of seven children: Joseph R., Belle S. (Mrs. Henry C. Adgate), Robert G., Thomas M. (killed at battle of Richmond, Ky., during the war of the Rebellion), James A., John V., and Mary A. (deceased). The Stocktons are of Scotch-Irish descent, and some of their ancestors came over in the "Mayflower" in 1632. Our subject was reared in Licking County, Ohio, where he received a common school education. In 1865 he came to this county, with his parents, and in 1877 located on the farm he now occupies, all of which he has cleared and improved. This farm was purchased by his father in 1839. Mr. Stockton was married, December 29, 1870, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Ostott) Heindel, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and who settled in Lima, in 1840. Mr. Heindel was a miller by trade, and was engaged in milling in Lima for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Stockton have been born four children: Eva L., Laura B. (deceased), Amanda B. and Lydia A. Mr. Stockton is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Stockton of the Lutheran. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL ZURMEHLY, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, January 23, 1822, son of John and Susannah (Shaffner) Zurmehly, former a native of France, latter of Switzerland. The parents immigrated to America about 1816, traveling the previous fall to the sea coast, a distance of 700 miles, with a hand-cart, but were detained until the following spring, and on their arrival in America had to work three years as a return for their passage across the ocean, the father in a stone quarry, although by trade he was a silk weaver; he afterward accumulated enough money to buy a horse and cart, and in 1823 came overland with his family to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he operated a copper still, by which, with the assistance of his wife, who spun yarn and wove cloth, he managed to support his family. This couple died in Pickaway County, Ohio, the mother in 1835, the father four years later. They had nine children: Robert, Frederick, Samuel, Jacob (deceased), John (deceased), Amos (deceased), Susannah (deceased), Peter (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Solomon Morgan). Our subject left home when ten years of age, working the first year for his board; the second year he got \$3 per

month and board, the money received going toward the support of his father's family. His mother dying when he was in his thirteenth year, he returned home, where he remained two years, assisting in the housework and looking after the younger members of the family. In 1837 he went to work on a farm, at which he continued until 1841, when he began work at the carpenter's trade, and this he followed up to 1845. In 1846 he came to this county, and settled on Section 24, Shawnee Township, where he cleared and improved a farm from what was then an unbroken wilderness, and here he resided until the spring of 1865, when he located on the farm of 168 acres he now occupies, most of which he has cleared, and on which he has made many improvements. Mr. Zurmehly also owns eighty acres in another part of the township. He has given a farm to one of his sons, and also to a son-in-law. Mr. Zurmehly was married, October 14, 1844, to Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Kraft) Books, of Pickaway County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children: Mary E. (Mrs. Isaac Reed), John W., Jennie (deceased), Wilson S., Peter F., Charles L. and Ida B. (Mrs. Alonzo McLain). Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Zurmehly is a Republican.



SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

NICHOLAS J. ARDNER, farmer, P. O. Landeck, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 24, 1854; son of Nicholas and Susan (Adams) Ardner, natives of Germany and early settlers of Seneca County, Ohio, and who are now living in Marion Township, Allen County, Ohio. They are the parents of seven children. Nicholas J., the third child, received a common school education and entered upon his career in life as a farmer, an occupation he has always followed. He came to Spencer Township, this county, with his parents in 1864, and located on the farm where he still resides, and upon which he has assisted in making the improvements. He is considered one of the rising young farmers, highly esteemed by the community for his many good qualities. He was united in marriage, October 7, 1879, with Miss Margaret Youngpeter, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 4, 1858, daughter of Hubbard and Annie Youngpeter. To them have been born three children: Louie, Edward and Lizzie. In his political views our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN W. ARNOLD, editor, Spencerville, was born in Hampshire County, Va., June 22, 1844; son of Joshua and Martha (Powell) Arnold, who are natives of and still living in West Virginia. Our subject's facilities for attending school were limited, and he has obtained his education by his own efforts. He was raised on a farm and has followed agricultural pursuits most of his life, in connection with which he has done more or less insuring. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Confederate Army, in the First Virginia Cavalry, and was taken prisoner December 22, 1862. He took the oath of allegiance at Camp Chase, and has since made the North his home. He came to Auglaize County, Ohio, in November, 1863, and while there served as township clerk for four years. He was married, May 7, 1867, to Miss Matilda Robbins, born April 18, 1849, daughter of James and Celia (Brewer) Robbins. By this union were born ten children, five of whom died in infancy. The living are Albert B., Loretta M., Ray C., Elvin D., and William Clayton. In April, 1878, Mr. Arnold came to Spencerville, and a year later purchased the *Spencerville Journal*. On January 17, 1883, he lost all his property by fire, but soon after started in business again. He served as mayor of the town one year and then resigned. In politics he is a Democrat. For many years he was an active member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN N. BAILEY, lawyer, Spencerville, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, September 3, 1839; eldest son of Christopher and Nancy (Noble) Bailey, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, early settlers of Auglaize County, and who are still living on the old homestead. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He was married, February 11, 1861, to Minerva Baber, who died in 1876,

leaving to his care seven children: Mary A., Minnie M., Alice M., Emma J., Charles F., Lillian and Arthur N. His second marriage, which occurred November 20, 1879, was with Hannah Caldwell, of Darke County, Ohio. Early in life Mr. Bailey learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked as contractor, building railroad bridges, etc., till 1880. He read law more or less till that year, and then entered the law school at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in June, 1882, and immediately commenced practice at Spencerville. Although young in the profession, his success is such as usually attends years of hard labor. In addition to his practice Mr. Bailey owns a farm in Amanda Township, this county, consisting of 216 acres of land, and also other property in Spencer Township. His property is the result of his own efforts, and he is virtually a self-made man. He is master of Arcadia Lodge, No. 306, F. & A. M. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly twenty-three years. Our subject is a staunch Republican, although not an office seeker. In the performance of his professional and business transactions he bears the reputation of being an honorable and upright man.

JOHN M. BEARD, druggist, Spencerville, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 3, 1848; son of Milo and Mary (Osburn) Beard, natives of Mahoning County, Ohio, latter of whom died in 1851; former still resides in Fort Wayne, Ind. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm. In 1865 he went with his parents to Allen County, Ind., and during 1866-67 he attended the school at Roanoke, Ind., and the three following years at Fort Wayne, and Cleveland, Ohio. During twenty-four months of this time he engaged in teaching. He entered upon his business career as drug clerk, in the employ of T. M. Biddle, druggist, of Fort Wayne, with whom he remained seven years. He then engaged about four months with J. A. Tyler & Co., at the end of which time he purchased an interest in a drug store at Delphos, Van Wert Co., Ohio, in partnership with H. P. Eysenbach, and carried with him to his new place of business the best wishes of the community he had served so long as prescription clerk, and where he had gained the reputation of being a careful and efficient pharmacist. Remaining in Delphos over a year, he then removed to Spencerville and formed a partnership with Theo. Eysenbach, in the drug and hardware business; two years later the firm dissolved and divided the business, Mr. Baird retaining the drug department. On December 14, 1881, he was married to Miss Eva Brown, who was born in Delphos, Ohio, January, 18, 1860, by whom he has one child, Lois, born February 28, 1883. At present Mr. Beard is township and corporation treasurer. He is a member of Summit City Lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., of Fort Wayne; politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

EPHRAIM BERYMAN, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Allen County, Ohio, January 29, 1840, the eldest of six children born to Russel and Margaret (Slawer) Beryman. Russel Beryman, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, was but six years of age when brought to Shelby County, Ohio. He was an influential farmer and stock dealer, and died July 9, 1879, his wife having preceded him May 9, 1848. Our subject was reared on a farm; and his educational advantages were limited to a

few weeks each year in the common schools. He entered upon his career in life as a farmer, which he has made the principle occupation of his life, in connection with which he has done more or less trading in and handling of live stock. He was married December 5, 1861, to Deborah B. Blackburn, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 28, 1842, daughter of George and Charlotte (Weber) Blackburn, early settlers of Columbiana County. To this union eight children were born: Harley A., John G., Elbert S., George W., Alma M., David E., Ira P., and Flora E. Mr. Beryman purchased his farm in Spencer Township, in 1875, and removed to same three years later, since when he has added to his original purchase and now owns 120 acres of land situated on the Lima and Spencerville Pike, and which is considered one of the best farms in this locality. He has placed the same under a high state of cultivation, the result of many days of hard labor. His aim is to excel in the production and quality of his crops. Mr. Beryman was formerly a member of the Grange. He is a consistent adherent of the Baptist Church.

JACOB BOOK, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Marion County, Ohio, July 24, 1844; son of John and Catherine (Epley) Book, natives of Germany, who were the parents of nine children of whom Jacob is sixth. John Book came to America in 1821, and located in Marion County, Ohio; he is now retired from active life, a resident of Van Wert County, Ohio; his wife died in 1878. Our subject was married, March 23, 1871, to Isabel Masters, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 22, 1850, daughter of William and Malinda (Ross) Masters, of Van Wert County. She has borne him six children: John F., Nancy C. (deceased), William H. (deceased), James A., Joseph A. and Rosa E. (twins). Mr. Book is one of the most influential men of the township, and, as the appearance of his farm denotes, is a practical farmer. He aims to excel, and to produce and to have the best to sell. Having been reared on a farm, his educational advantages were necessarily limited to the common schools. Although not an office seeker he is a leader of the Democratic party in this vicinity; is an active member of Jennings Grange, No. 1320. He came to Spencer Township, with his parents in 1863, and in 1871 purchased the homestead where he still lives.

A. BRYAN, M. D. and druggist, Spencerville, was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 21, 1828; son of John and Elizabeth (Kraig) Bryan, natives of Pennsylvania, and parents of eleven children. Our subject, the fourth in the family, received a common school and academic education, and after five years spent in reading medicine, he entered the medical schools of Philadelphia, Penn., graduating in 1867. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Clermont, Penn.; soon after went to Elk County, remaining there till 1875, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y. and graduated at the Medical University. He then spent about three years in practice in the oil regions. In 1879 he moved to Colorado, where he was interested in mining, at same time following his profession till 1883, when he went to Bloomfield, Ind., and engaged in the drug business a few months, but losing his stock by fire, and not being able to procure a suitable room in which to continue business, he

came to Spencerville, purchasing a stock of drugs, which he has recently moved into a commodious room near the Keeth House, and here he carries on the drug business in connection with his duties as a physician. The doctor was married, in 1865, to Clara Holden, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him one son—Charles, born November 4, 1866. Politically Dr. Bryan is a Democrat.

CHARLES F. BUEHLER, stoves and tinware, Spencerville, was born in Baden, Germany, November 4, 1853, youngest child of George and Anna Maria (Floesch) Buehler, and was brought to America by his parents when an infant. They located at New Bremen, Auglaize County, Ohio. Early in life our subject learned the trade of tinner, and since the age of fourteen has depended upon his own efforts. He came to Spencerville, January 14, 1875, and opened a tin store with a limited capital, but by industry and economy his trade steadily increased, and he was able to add continually to his stock, which is now complete. In addition to stoves and tinware he deals quite extensively in all kinds of hard and soft coal. Mr. Buehler was married, November 18, 1879, to Miss Katherine Schoenthaler, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 22, 1855. She has borne him one son and one daughter—Frederick and Lillie. Mr. Buehler is a consistent member of the German Lutheran Church. He was formerly a member of the town council. Socially, he ranks high in the estimation of the community for his many good qualities.

THOMAS C. BURNS, dry goods merchant, Spencerville, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, May 17, 1843; son of John H. and Margaret (McClure) Burns, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. They had nine children, of whom Thomas C. is fourth. Our subject was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. He entered upon his career in life as a harness-maker, an occupation he followed about two years. He then engaged as clerk in a dry goods store at Perrysville, Ohio, where he remained about eleven years. In 1879 he removed to Spencerville, opened a dry goods store, in partnership with E. F. Veach, and has since continued in this line. From the commencement of his business career his trade has gradually increased, and his kind and obliging manners in attending to the wants of his many customers, as well as by his close attention to business, have gained for him hosts of friends. In order to better accommodate this trade the firm removed, in September, 1884, to their present commodious room, and their stock is as complete as any in the town. Mr. Burns was married, February 23, 1870, to Kate Castor, who was born in Vermont, July 25, 1850, by whom he has two children: Wade A. and John H. Mr. Burns is one of the present councilmen; was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F.; religiously he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a stanch Democrat.

L. Y. COCHRUN, merchant, Spencerville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, August 3, 1849; son of Simon and Lucinda (Miller) Cochrun, early settlers and still residents of Amanda Township. They are the parents of five children, of whom L. Y. is the second. Our subject was raised on a farm, and received a common and normal school education. He entered upon his career in life as a teacher, and

for five years followed that occupation. He was married, March 31, 1872, to Miss Margaret Berriman, of Auglaize County, Ohio. To them have been born three children, viz.: Bert, Carrie and Jennie. Mr Cochrun came to Spencerville in about 1874, and engaged in mercantile business with Joseph August for about two years, and a year later opened business for himself. From a small grocery he has gradually increased his business, which now comprises a general merchandise stock. In January, 1883, he had the misfortune to lose his building and about half of his stock by fire, but he has since erected a brick building, 26x80, into which he removed his stock about April, 1884. He has been township clerk two years, and clerk of the corporation six years.

JOHN H. DUNATHAN, merchant and mayor, Spencerville, was born in Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, March 13, 1836, eldest child of Robert H. and Mary E. (Porotzman) Dunathan, the former a native of Franklin County, Penn., the latter of Montgomery County, Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, four now living: John H., David P., Jacob B. and Edmond P. Robert H. Dunathan came to Mercer County in 1840, died in 1873, his wife having preceded him in 1855. Our subject was raised on a farm, and made agriculture the principal occupation of his life until 1873, when he embarked in mercantile business at Deep Cut, Auglaize Co., Ohio, dealing more or less extensively in grain and produce. In the spring of 1882 he removed his business to Spencerville, and a year later took in as partner J. H. Taft, under firm name J. H. Dunathan & Co. Our subject was married, October 13, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of Thomas Upton, of Mercer County, born in April, 1842, by whom he has eight children: Elizabeth F., Margaret B., Hettie A., Thomas R., Harmon, Susan, Edna and Clarinda. While a resident of Auglaize County Mr. Dunathan served as justice of the peace twelve years, and as county commissioner five years, offices he filled with honor to himself. In the spring of 1883 he was appointed to fill the office of mayor of Spencerville, and was duly elected to that office at the ensuing election. In politics Mr. Dunathan is a stanch Democrat.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, Spencerville, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 2, 1848, son of Patrick and Margaret (Dondel) Fitzpatrick, former of whom when twenty years of age came to America, and located in New York, from there moving to Summit County, Ohio, and eventually to Wayne County. The latter came to America when sixteen years of age. They were married in New York State, and to them were born eleven children, of whom James is next to the youngest. The early days of our subject were spent on a farm and in attending school. He entered upon his career in life as a farmer, and in 1879 came to this county, where he has since engaged in the grocery and queensware business. His trade is extensive, and he is recognized as one of the best grocerymen of Spencerville. Mr. Fitzpatrick was united in marriage, in 1875, with Miss Maggie Lannon, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born September 9, 1857. To this union were born two children: Alice I. and Eddie. Mr. Fitzpatrick has served the people as a member of the council, and is the present township clerk. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

H. CLAY HART, physician, Spencerville, was born in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, July 19, 1841, son of, Levi and Sarah S. (Tullis) Hart,

natives of New Jersey and Virginia respectively, and who were the parents of three children, of whom H. Clay is the youngest. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and when nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service till discharged from the second battalion Veteran Reserve Corps at the close of the war. He was ordered discharged because of physical disability by President Lincoln, in the spring of 1864, but refused the kindness because of loyalty to his country, and has the President's written compliments for his patriotism, his discharge however prohibits his being ever re-enlisted, because of physical incapacity. Upon his return from the army, finding his health would not permit of farm labor, he commenced to read medicine. In February, 1869, he graduated in medicine and surgery at the Pennsylvania University, and in the spring following, located in Spencerville, and entered upon the practice of his profession, which has increased until his ride now extends into four counties; and it may be said that, while in health, he has attended professionally in a few years as many calls as any man in the State. The doctor was married, November 5, 1871, to Mrs. Sally H. Rathgiver, who was born in Baltimore, Md., July 14, 1842, daughter of Henry Staub. He has been chairman of the board of health; has served on the school board five years, and in the council six years. He was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is now surgeon of Fair Post, G. A. R. of Spencerville. Although not a politician, the doctor is identified with the Republican party.

ASA C. HARTER, retired, Spencerville, was born in Miami County, Ohio, February 24, 1835, son of John and Ann Harter, natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Miami County. They were parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom Asa C. is the sixth. Our subject received a common school education, and, at the age of twelve years, entered upon his career in life as a clerk in a grocery, where he remained about two years, then removed to Shelby County, Ohio. In 1854 he came to Spencerville, and three years latter embarked in merchandising, since when he has been engaged, more or less extensively, in this line until 1881, when he retired from active life, and disposed of his business to his son. Mr. Harter was married, February 6, 1859, to Miss Mary Briggs, daughter of John Briggs, and born in 1842. By this union there are six children: Rollo, merchant of Mendon, Ohio; Charles, at home; Everett, operator at Delphos; Tina; Gerby and Frank. Mr. Harter served the people of the township as clerk for nine consecutive years, treasurer about four years, and was a member of the school board twelve years. He was commissioned postmaster under James Buchanan, and filled that office ten years. For many years he was a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat.

MERRITT HARVEY, retired, Spencerville, was born in Vermont, October 20, 1824, son of Apollos and Mary (Rockwood) Harvey, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, the former of whom was born in 1796, and died February 29, 1848; the latter was born in 1800, died in 1836. They were parents of seven children, of whom Merritt is the third. While an infant our subject removed with his parents to Troy,

N. Y., where he grew to maturity, spending his early life in attending school, preparatory to entering college, but instead of so doing, he moved to Ohio in 1843, and four years later to Spencerville. He engaged in boating on the canal for several years, and eventually turned his attention to merchandising, in which he continued at intervals for several years. He also taught school more or less for thirty years. He has within three years past retired from active life and labor. In his business career he has experienced the ups and downs incident to trade, but has retired with sufficient property to live comfortably to the end of his days. He was twice married; on first occasion, in 1852, to Rebecca Ann Wicks, who died in March, 1864, and he then married, in 1865, Mrs. Eliza Ann Wicks, who was born at Dayton, Ohio, July 6, 1835 (by her first marriage she had three children: Charles, John and Samuel). To this union were born five children: Frank, William S., Wallace, Martha and James M. Mr. Harvey was one of the first township clerks, and was mayor six years, and has also been a member of the town council. During the late war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Capt. C. Bice, and was in the service about nine months. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

A. E. HERMINGHUYSEN, merchant, Spencerville, was born in Holland, March 30, 1842, son of Erns F. J. and Mary (Robinstine) Herminghuysen, natives of Holland. Our subject came to America in 1848, and located in Putnam County, Ohio. He obtained his education through his own efforts, and entered upon his career in life as a clerk; for three years he was in a grocery, and about six months in a clothing store. In 1861 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and for eight years was in the employ of Spence Bros. & Co., when he went to Delphos, Ohio, and engaged as clerk with different firms, eventually forming a partnership and embarking in business. He remained at Delphos until October, 1883, when he sold his interest and removed to Spencerville, where he opened out a general merchandise stock. Mr. Herminghuysen was married, in 1874, to Miss Lulu E. Fleimer, who was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1853, daughter of Christian F. and Elizabeth Fleimer. To this union were born four children: Adrian F., Carl F., Gertie, and an infant not named. Mr. Herminghuysen is a member of the Royal Arcanum and I. O. O. F. lodges at Delphos. In politics he is a Republican.

HUGH M. HILL, justice of the peace, Spencerville, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., January 18, 1835, son of John G. and Ellen (McCormic) Hill, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of six children, of whom Hugh M. is the eldest. Early in life he learned the tailor trade, which he followed about three years, but retired on account of his health, and became a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1853 he came to Spencerville, and clerked two years, then spent a year in the West. Upon his return he embarked in the lumbering industry, but eventually returned to clerking. Later he took charge of the Union Mills one year. Mr. Hill was married, December 9, 1858, to Ellen M. Harter, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 12, 1840, daughter of John L. and Annie Harter, early settlers of this county. In 1864 Mr. Hill enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service

until the close of the war. He is an active member of Fair Post, G. A. R., and has been a member of Arcadia Lodge, F. & A. M., about twenty-five years; has served the people of the township in several offices of trust, and is now in his fourth term as justice of the peace. His political sympathy is with the Democratic party. During his business career he has engaged in several branches of trade, but now devotes his time to the duties of his office and insurance. He takes an active part in public enterprises, especially those for the advancement of educational privileges, and has served on the school board.

JACOB HOCH, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Baden, Germany, December 14, 1822, son of Jacob and Catherine (Weisch) Hoch, natives of Germany, who settled in Marion County, Ohio, at an early day. Our subject received a common school education in his native land, and entered upon his career in life as a farmer. He was married in his native land, in 1847, to Elizabeth Lust, born in 1821, and by her had eleven children, of whom but two are now living: Charles and Catherine. He came to America and located in Marion County, Ohio, in 1853, removing, in 1866, to this county, and locating in Spencer Township, where he has a large farm all placed under cultivation (except about forty-five acres), and upon this he has erected substantial farm buildings. He has also put up a scale house, which is supplied with scales from the Buffalo Scale Company. Mr. Hoch has been a trustee of the German Reformed Church, of which he has been a member for a number of years. He is considered one of the leading, as well as one of the influential farmers of the township, highly esteemed for his many good qualities.

ADISON S. HOOKER, liveryman, Spencerville, was born in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, September 15, 1846; a son of Royal and Courtney (Graham) Hooker, natives of Vermont and Virginia respectively; the former of whom died July 27, 1882, the latter July 13, 1866. Eight of their twelve children are still living, viz.: Charles R., John O., Royal D., Adison S., Winfield T., William G., Hoy B. and Elmer E. Our subject was raised on a farm and embarked in life as a farmer in this county, whither his parents had moved in 1850. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry (in 1863), and received his discharge in 1865. After the war he engaged in lumbering and, having purchased some timber land, built a saw-mill. During his business career he has owned a saw and planing-mill, a grist-mill, etc. In 1882 he went to Michigan, where he was for two years engaged more or less extensively in the lumber business. January, 1884, he returned to Spencerville, and has since conducted a livery business. Mr. Hooker was married August 14, 1866, to Elizabeth Fisle, born in 1847, and by her he has had nine children: Charles A., John R., Henrietta, Anna L., Laura (deceased), Katie (deceased), George, Adison S. and Lavina. Mr. Hooker has served as councilman ten years, and has held other minor township offices. Politically he is a stanch Democrat. Although Mr. Hooker started in life a poor boy, his efforts have been crowned with success, and several buildings are standing, among which is his fine residence, as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

CHARLES A. HOVER, merchant, Spencerville, a son of Cyrus and Martha (Past) Hover, was born in Delphos, Ohio, October 25, 1856. He

was raised on a farm, and having obtained a fair education in the common and academic schools, taught more or less for several years. His first business enterprise was at Spencerville, with R. H. Harbison, to whom he sold out his interest after fifteen months' partnership. In August, 1883, he purchased a stock of groceries and again embarked in mercantile business, and in February of the year following, took in as partner J. M. Biner. Their trade is steadily on the increase, as a result of close attention to business and the courteous manner in which they attend to the wants of their customers. Mr. Hover was married September 21, 1881, to Miss Mercy E., daughter of James and Jennie (Baker) Sunderland, born in Auglaize County, Ohio, March 28, 1856. They have been blessed with one child, Mercy W., born March 1, 1884. Mr. Hover is a member of the K. of P., Lima.

JOHNZEY KEETH (deceased), whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Baltimore County, Md., June 20, 1817. His early life was spent at home receiving the benefits of the country schools and assisting in tilling the soil on his father's farm. In 1834 he accompanied his parents to Madison County, Ohio, and soon after to Van Wert County, where on arriving at the age of twenty-one, he engaged upon his career in life as a farmer. In 1853 he went to Mercer County, and three years later came to this county, settling in Amanda Township. He commenced farming, a poor man, but by honesty, industry and economy he gradually increased his land and business interests, until he became the most extensive stock dealer, and was considered the wealthiest farmer, in Allen County, owning at one time about 2,000 acres of land in Amanda and Spencer Townships. In 1869 he removed to Spencerville, and engaged in several business enterprises, but still retained his farm and stock interests. At one time he owned and operated two grist-mills, a woolen-mill and a saw-mill. When the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad was talked of, Mr. Keeth took an active interest in securing right of way, as well as making personal donations to the company. As monuments of his thrift and enterprise, many fine buildings are standing, among which may be mentioned his late residence and a fine three-story brick block called the Keeth House, which was not quite completed at the time of his death, which occurred July 12, 1883. He was a prominent Democrat, and in addition to filling several of the township and town offices, he also served the people of the county as commissioner four years. June 22, 1841, our subject married Priscilla Arnold, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, June 26, 1822, and to this union were born nine children: Rachel E., widow of Henry Backus; John, surveyor of Allen County, a resident of Lima; Samuel, a farmer of Amanda Township; Anderson; Jacob A.; Frank M.; Mary Ann, Albert, and Emma—deceased.

FRANK M. KEETH, proprietor of the Keeth House, Spencerville, was born in Amanda Township, Allen Co., Ohio, October 14, 1860. His father, Johnzey Keeth, was born June 20, 1817, in Maryland. Our subject received a common school education, and in 1877 entered the employ of the T. D. & I. R. R. Co. as station agent at Spencerville. After remaining with this company over two years he engaged as railroad express agent with the United States Express Company about two and a half years. He then embarked in the drug business in which he continued about a year.

On October 13, 1884, he became proprietor of the "Keeth House," and, although young in years and experience, he performs the duties of "mine host" in a genial and courteous manner. He was united in marriage, June 22, 1882, with Miss Jennie Renner, who was born in North Baltimore, Ohio, December 11, 1861. To them was born on September 8, 1884, a son—Grover.

GEORGE H. KEPHART, proprietor of saw-mill and handle factory at Spencerville, was born in Amanda Township, Allen Co., Ohio, October 31, 1846; son of Ormond and Ann A. (Hayes) Kephart, the former of whom, an influential farmer and early settler of this county, died in 1856; the latter, a native of New York, still survives him, the mother of five children: Cordelia, Oscar M., Alexis E., Ormond, and George H. Our subject graduated in the scientific course at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1869, and entered upon his career in life as a teacher, but eventually embarked in the lumbering business. He commenced a poor boy, and by energy and perseverance has accumulated property. He first entered a saw-mill in 1875, and two years later came to Spencerville. In 1880 he purchased a woolen-mill and for a while also operated it, and in connection with the same started a handle factory, which he still runs, but has traded the woolen machinery for land in Mississippi. Mr. Kephart was united in marriage, September 18, 1870, with Ellen A. Tone of Allen County, formerly of Delaware County, Ohio, and by her has had three children: Clarence E., Albert N. (deceased) and Myrtle May. Mr. Kephart is a Republican in politics and has served as mayor one term. He is a F. & A. M.; a member of the Baptist church.

NICHOLAS KILL, farmer, P. O. Landeck, was born in Germany, January 22, 1835; son of Jacob and Mary (Thom) Kill, also natives of Germany and parents of six children, of whom only three came to America. Our subject obtained a common school education in his native land, and has made farming the principal occupation of his life. He came to America in 1858 and located near Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained till 1863, when he came to this county and in 1865 to the farm which is still his home, and which from a state of nature he has placed under high cultivation, proving himself to be an energetic man. He erected the second brick dwelling in the township, which stands as a monument to his enterprise. His property is the result of his own efforts, and to-day he is considered one of the substantial farmers of the township. He has held several offices of trust and is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Spencer Township. Mr. Kill was married, April 16, 1861, to Elizabeth Rahrig, born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 8, 1838, daughter of Philip and Annie (Myers) Rahrig, who came to America in about 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Kill have ten children: Vincent, Mary, Joseph, Treca, Sylvester, Lucy, Lizzie, Katie, Julia and Lewis. He and his wife are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHRISTOPHER W. KOENIG, undertaker, Spencerville, was born in Germany, November 8, 1846. He was educated in his native land, and when nineteen years of age came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where for nearly two years he was engaged in the wholesale factories at his trade, that of cabinet making, which he had learned in Germany. He came to Spencerville in 1868 and embarked in

the furniture and undertaking business. His capital was limited, but he has increased his stock in proportion to the demand until he now has quite an extensive stock, and a steadily increasing trade. His marriage, which occurred November 18, 1869, was with Miss Elizabeth Kleinhans, also a native of Germany, born November 18, 1844. To them have been given five children: Edward, Clara, Bertha, Theodor and Minnie. Mr. Koenig has served the people as a member of the school board, and is now one of the council, an office he had held several times previous to this term. He is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. For a number of years he has been a consistent member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Koenig is virtually a self-made man, having by his own energy and industry, together with his obliging manner of waiting upon his customers, made his property, and in all his business transactions has won for himself the reputation of being an honest and upright man.

JAMES E. McDONALD, manager of Spencerville Stave Company, Spencerville, was born in Canada, October 4, 1847, son of John and Isabell McDonald. Our subject was married December 23, 1869, to Miss Rhoda E. Todd, who was born in Allen County, Ind., June 20, 1849, and to them have been born three children: Lillie Bell, Bert and Daisie. Mr. McDonald came to Ohio in 1867, and learned the trade of making staves, came to Spencerville in 1874 and organized a stock company under the name of the Spencerville Stave Company. He eventually purchased a half interest of the stock owners and still continues in the business as partner and manager. The firm employ forty-five men and have a capacity of turning out 120,000 staves per week. They also own and operate a saw-mill in Van Wert County, Ohio. Our subject entered on his career in life with nothing but himself to depend on in making his way, having but 30 cents when he arrived at Van Wert. His property is the result of his energy and industrious habits. Perhaps no man directly or indirectly has done more for the development of the town than has Mr. McDonald. Owing to the efforts of the Stave Company the first railroad was built through the place. Mr. McDonald has been a member of the council two terms. He is a F. & A. M., a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; in politics a Prohibitionist.

PERRY MOUSER, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Amanda Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, June 3, 1821, son of James and Mary (Potts) Mouser, and next to the youngest in a family of nine children. He was raised in a village, and his boyhood days were spent in attending a common school, to which his educational advantages were limited. Early in life he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and worked at the same for several years, but has made farming the principal occupation of his life. He first removed to Marion County, Ohio, where he remained till 1871, when he came to this county and located on the farm which is still his home, and upon which he has made most of the improvements. He has been twice married, his first wife and child dying. In 1857 Mr. Mouser married Elizabeth Conrad, a native of Marion County, and by whom he has seven children: David, Adam, Josiah, Isaac, Abby, Louis and Jane.

MAJ. ISAAC B. POST, banker, Spencerville, was born in Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, June 21, 1846; son of Charles Post, who was born

in Washington County, Penn., July 27, 1800; and who, in 1823, came to Knox Co., Ohio, and the following year married Elizabeth Bryant; by her he had four sons and one daughter who grew to maturity; he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1831; in 1842 he removed to Allen County, and settled in Amanda Township; in the winter of 1856-57 he represented this county in the State legislature; he was a firm anti-slavery man and sent three of his four sons to the war; his death occurred March 28, 1884, and his loss fell not only on his family but was felt by the community. Our subject in early life was employed on a farm, his education being limited to the common and graded schools of his native county. His first business enterprise was farming, and teaching school, winters. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in April 1861, in Company E, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service, and was in West Virginia with McClellan. At the expiration of this term of service he re-enlisted for three years in Company C, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, returned to West Virginia, and served with Fremont and Seigle, and was captured at Harper's Ferry in September, 1862. On being exchanged, he with his regiment joined the Army of the Tennessee and was with Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, commanding a company of men, with rank of second lieutenant. He was promoted to be captain in 1863 and served as such in the campaign against and in the capture of Atlanta in 1864, after which he was promoted to be major, serving till the close of the war on the staff as division inspector. Maj. Post was married, in October, 1874, to Miss Emma E., only child of John and Eunice A. (Griffin) Berry, early settlers of Van Wert County, Ohio, and who was born in Van Wert County, in 1850. To this union was born one son—Ira B. At the close of the war Maj. Post dealt in hardwood lumber about two years, then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising at which he continued until August 4, 1883, when he formed a partnership with Henry Wasson, and opened a private bank at Spencerville, of which he is cashier. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about six years, and takes an active part in Sabbath-school work. During the year 1879, he and his family spent several months traveling over the Western States and Territories. Maj. Post is commander of Fair Post, No. 322, G. A. R. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM POST, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born on the farm where he now lives in Spencer Township, February 28, 1854; son of Martin and Caroline Post, who had four children: Lucretia, William, John H. and Theodore. Martin Post, one of the pioneers of Spencer Township, a native of Richland County, Ohio, born September 24, 1827, died June 8, 1882, was an influential farmer, a hard-working man, active in all enterprises tending to development of the county, and highly esteemed for his many good qualities; his widow, a native of Berks County, Penn., born March 21, 1827, still survives. Our subject obtained a common school education, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He was united in marriage, December 28, 1876, with Cinderella Uncapher, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 7, 1856. Their union has resulted in two children: Walter W. and Flora Bell. Mr. Post

bears the reputation of being an energetic and enterprising man, and is considered a rising young farmer, destined to become one of the substantial citizens of the township. John H. Post, a younger brother of our subject, was born August 7, 1860, and also lives on a portion of the homestead farm; he was married, February 7, 1884, to Miss Sarah Winans, who was born March 28, 1863.

O. W. PURDY, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, one of the landmarks of Spencer Township, this county, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in March, 1829, fourth in the family of ten children born to Elijah and Clairmeda (Babcock) Purdy, the former a native of Pennsylvania, a Baptist minister, latter a native of Virginia. Our subject's facilities for obtaining an education were limited to the common school, held in a neighboring log-cabin. He came to Spencer Township, Allen County, in 1849, and from a state of nature has placed his farm, which he purchased at \$1.50 per acre, under a state of cultivation, the appearance of it denoting him to be an energetic, enterprising man. He has served the people as school director and trustee. Mr. Purdy was married in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1853, to Miss Mary Ann Carpenter, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in May, 1829. To them have been born twelve children, (among which were three pairs of twins), only seven are now living: Percilla Jane, John, Ruth, George, Elijah, Catherine and Franklin.

URIAH RENNER, physician, Spencerville, was born in West Baltimore, Montgomery Co., Ohio, August 30, 1840; son of Emanuel and Sarah (Cecil) Renner, former a native of Maryland, latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject was raised on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in August, 1862, was taken prisoner and soon after sent home. In the fall of 1862 he entered Ottebine University, at Westville, Ohio, for three terms, then went to Whitley County, Ind., and for several years followed school teaching. While there he was arrested as a deserter, and confined in jail two weeks before he could prove to the contrary. In about 1864 he turned his attention to the study of medicine, in addition to his duties as teacher. During the winter of 1868-69 he attended lectures in the medical schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in May of the latter year; previous to this, however, he had practiced medicine at Botkins Station, Shelby Co., Ohio, about six months. Since then he has spent about two years at St. John, two years at Bradford Junction, five years in Kossuth, Anglaize County, and in the spring of 1879 located in Spencerville, where he has gained a leading place in the medical profession. Dr. Renner was married, June 13, 1865, to Miss Martha Snorf, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 21, 1840, and of whom he speaks as having been in truth a helpmeet. The doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a leader of the Prohibition party in his vicinity.

SIMON ROBBINS, hardware merchant, Spencerville, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, July 7, 1841; son of James and Celia (Brewer) Robbins, natives of Clinton County, Ohio, and early settlers of Anglaize County; they were the parents of eleven children, of whom Simon is the fourth. Our subject was raised on a farm, his education being limited to the common schools. He entered upon his career in life as a farmer. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Vol-

unteer Infantry, with Capt. Kennedy, served three years and received his discharge as orderly sergeant. He was in several engagements in which his regiment took part, the Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville, and others. He is an active member of Kishler Post, G. A. R., at St. Mary's, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Methodist Episcopal Church. After he returned from the war he engaged in mercantile business at Spencerville for five years, then moved back to his farm in Auglaize County, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and raising short-horn cattle, of which he has the finest herd in that vicinity. In December, 1883, he retired from farm labor, but still owns his farm. Returning to Spencerville Mr. Robbins purchased a stock of hardware, in which business he still remains. He was married December 13, 1866, to Orphelina Lawrence, who was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, June 20, 1845, and to this union were born eight children: O. Roscoe I., Cora A., Nora B., Jennie M., Mary C., Ida B., Albert R. and Zoa G. Mr. Robbins has served the people in several township offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; has always been identified with the Democratic party.

J. G. SEITER, physician, Spencerville, was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 11, 1852, seventh in the family of ten children of Daniel and Margaret (Klinge) Seiter, natives of Germany. At the age of seventeen he taught two terms of school, and afterward attended the commercial school at Delaware, Ohio, for a short time, and during the school year of 1873-74, attended the Baldwin University of Berea, Ohio. During this time he was engaged in teaching and working on the farm at intervals. In August, 1877, he went to Cleveland, and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. Schneider, and attended lectures. He graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College, in 1881, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Spencerville. As a result of a thorough knowledge of his profession, and close attention to the duties of his calling, he has quite an extensive ride; he is the first homœopathic physician to practice in this vicinity. He was united in marriage September 11, 1883, with Miss Emma Albrecht, who was born in Delaware, Ohio, February 1, 1864, and by her he has one child—Carl B. Politically the doctor is a Republican. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 233, I. O. O. F. of Cleveland, Ohio, and of Delphos Lodge, No. 139, K. of P., of Delphos, Ohio.

EMANUEL SHAFFER, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Bedford County, Penn., March 4, 1835, son of Levi and Rachael (Baker) Shaffer, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of fourteen children, of whom Emanuel is the fifth. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He has made agriculture the principal occupation of his life, and in addition owns and operates a tile-mill on his farm. He was married, in 1856, to Mercy Jane Purdy, who was born in Holmes County, and by her has three children: Florence J., Harvey E. and Alice R. In 1850 Mr. Shaffer removed to Holmes County, where he remained till 1856, when he came to this county and located where he still lives. He has made all the improvements on his farm; also assisted in cutting out the roads in his neighborhood. He served his country twelve months in Company E, Sixty-second Ohio Vol-

unteer Infantry, during the late war of the Rebellion. Mr. Shaffer bears the reputation of being an enterprising and energetic man, as well as one of the substantial farmers of Spencer Township. In politics, he is a Democrat.

ABRAHAM W. SHERER, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 13, 1835, son of James and Rebecca (Nelson) Sherer, the former a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, now living in Putnam County, Ohio, aged seventy-four years; the latter a native of Coshocton County, Ohio; they were the parents of eight children, of whom Abraham W. is the eldest. Our subject was reared on a farm, his educational advantages being limited to two and a half months' schooling. He entered upon his career in life as a farmer, and in 1849 came to this county locating on the farm which has since been his home. He has been twice married, on first occasion March 15, 1855, to Sarah Miller, who died March 6, 1863, leaving three children: James, Fanny S. and Rebecca R. On January 22, 1864, Mr. Sherer married Eliza E. Gray, born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 8, 1838, daughter of John and Henrietta (Scott) Gray, natives of Massachusetts, who settled in Holmes County in 1835, and were the parents of eleven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherer were born seven children: Josephine, Anthony, Flora, Susan, William H., Henriette and John H. (died in infancy). Our subject has served the people of the township as trustee. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his country eleven months. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

HENRY STAUB, retired minister, Spencerville, was born in Germany, April 22, 1809, and is the second in the family of five children of Peter and Margaret (Gildner) Staub. He received his education in his native land, and immigrated to America in 1832, locating in Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in preaching in the United Brethren Church for ten years. Until 1850 his duties took him to several counties of Pennsylvania. He was then sent as a missionary to Ohio, and located at Circleville. After preaching there two years he became editor of a German paper, which position he filled about five years—then, for three years, he again followed his calling. In 1861 he removed to Spencerville, where he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became a local elder, since when he has preached as occasion demanded. In addition to his other interests he owns a farm and has engaged more or less in agricultural pursuits, but to a certain extent he has now retired from active life. Mr. Staub was married, October 28, 1832, in Baltimore, Md., to Miss Hannah Hanes, who died April 28, 1854, leaving to his care seven children: Annie, George Henry (died at Dayton, Ohio, from disease contracted while in the army), Sarah, William O. (killed at Chattanooga during the war), Mary, Carrie and Josephine. Our subject was again married, January 12, 1860, this time to Henriette Myers, who was born in Germany, November 22, 1839; to them have been given six children: Dixie, Grant S., Minnie, and three who died in infancy. Mrs. Staub was brought to America when but eight years of age, by her parents—Frederick and Charlotte (Brandt) Myers (both now deceased), who settled in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Staub was one of the first councilmen at the incorporation

of the town, and has held other minor township offices. In politics he is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

ROBERT SUTTON, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Amanda Township, this county, November 5, 1841; son of Thomas and Susan (Kephart) Sutton, natives of Champaign and Montgomery Counties, Ohio, respectively; the fourth white family to settle in this county; they were the parents of eight children. Our subject, the fourth child, was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He has worked more or less at the carpenter's trade, but farming has been the principal occupation of his life. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and three years were spent in the service of his country. He was married June 21, 1876, to Susan Baber, born in Amanda Township, October 13, 1849, daughter of James and Susan (McMiller) Baber, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were born two children: Delbert A. and John S. Mr Sutton is a member of Fair Post G. A. R., also of the I. O. O. F. In his political convictions he is identified with the Republican party. He came to Spencer Township in 1876, and his farm was then in a state of nature. He is an energetic hard-working man, and has made his property by industry and economy.

ALEXANDER J. TRAVIS, physician, Spencerville, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 12, 1832. At the age of fifteen years he entered the select school of Washington, Penn., and two years later went to Wilksburgh, Penn., where he remained three years, then entered upon his course in life as a school teacher, a profession he followed till 1854, when he turned his attention to the study of medicine, under the tuition of Dr. Abel Carey of Salem, Ohio. He remained there for four years and during this time attended lectures at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1857 he commenced practicing at Dayton, Ohio; three years later went to Mercer County, and three years after to Lancaster County, Penn. From there he removed to Elida, Ohio, where he remained eight years, then spent one year in Columbus Grove, then two years in Lima, and has since resided in Spencerville, where he has a large practice. The doctor was married, March 13, 1859, to Miss Lizzie S. Lampson, who was born November 22, 1859, and died November 3, 1878, leaving to his care seven children: William V., Melvin N., Menna F., Charles H., Eva M., Jessie E., and Henry M. Our subject filled the office of mayor one term with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He is an active member of the order of F. & A. M. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

MICHAEL A. VORNDRAN, farmer, P. O. Landeck, was born in Germany, in December, 1839. His parents, Andrew and Margaret Vorn-dran, who had a large family of whom but six boys are living, immigrated to America in 1842, and located in Seneca County, Ohio, where Michael A. grew to maturity. Our subject received a common school education, and having been raised a farmer has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married, May 12, 1864, to Margaret Droll, a native of Germany, who died January 31, 1879, leaving to his care eight children: Joseph, Mary, Kate, Charles, John, Annie, Josephine and Emma. His second marriage, January 18, 1880, was with Matilda.

Snyder, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, August 25, 1855, by whom he has one child—George Albert. Mr. Vorndran came to this County June 25, 1860, and located in Spencer Township, on the farm where he still resides, upon which he has made most of the improvements, and which he has placed under a state of cultivation which at once denotes him to be an energetic, enterprising farmer. Mr. Vorndran is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; in politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

JACOB R. WELCH, physician, Spencerville, was born at Cuba, Ohio, March 16, 1859, about a month after the death of his father, Jacob Welch, who was the only practicing M. D. in Cuba at that time. Not having his father's care, our subject was early thrown upon his own resources, and while still a youth was employed by a large firm in shipping stock during the summers, and in the winter season attending school. He entered the college at Fort Wayne, in the fall of 1870, and graduated in the commercial department at the end of a four years' course. He then engaged in teaching for three years in succession. He also attended the normal Schools of Valparaiso, Ind. At the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. B. Stemen, of Fort Wayne, with whom he remained two years; and afterward attended Fort Wayne College of Medicine, graduating March 1, 1882. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Spencerville, in partnership with Dr. C. B. Rice, whom he bought out six months later. Although young, he has been more than ordinarily successful, and has obtained a business which usually follows years of hard labor. As an evidence of the confidence placed in his skill as a surgeon, he was appointed, November 28, 1883, as surgeon of the C. & A. R. R. Co. His education and property are the result of his own efforts; from the age of ten years he was the support of his mother, who died November 15, 1883. He was married May 7, 1885, to Miss Mollie Miller, daughter of Harvey Miller, of Warsaw, Ind.

JOHN D. WELSH, carpenter and farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 15, 1845; son of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth A. (Shawhan) Welsh, natives of Virginia, and early settlers of Pickaway County, Ohio, whose children were as follows: Mary (deceased), Marquis (deceased), Emily, Melissa (deceased), John D., Chester, Noble, Grace, and an infant (deceased). Our subject was raised on a farm and obtained a common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, which he has made the principal work of his life. He was married April 30, 1870, to Miss Mary Myers, who was born in Shelby County, Ohio, March 5, 1849, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte (Brandt) Myers, natives of Germany and early settlers of Shelby County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh are the parents of six children: Irvin, Fanny, Levi, Effie, Ada (died in infancy), and Maud. In 1865 Mr. Welsh removed to Delphos, Ohio, and two years later to Spencerville, where he remained until 1884, engaged at his trade and as foreman of a planing-mill; he was also in connection engaged more or less extensively in farming. While a resident within the corporation he served in the town council for a time. He has always been a Republican in politics. During the late war of the

Rebellion he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio National Guards, serving the time of his enlistment.

TILMAN WILKINS, farmer, P. O. Spencerville, was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 7, 1837; son of Jonathan and Seattie (Wilson) Wilkins, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Licking County, Ohio. Our subject's facilities for obtaining an education were limited to the common schools, his time in early life being employed in assisting upon the homestead farm, and having been raised a farmer he has always followed agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he has worked more or less at the carpenter's trade. He was married, September 5, 1861, to Alwilda Classon, who was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, August 10, 1844, died August 20, 1866. She bore him two children: Carabel (deceased), and Charles M. Mr. Wilkins then married, October 27, 1867, Sarah E. Biner, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 7, 1846, and by this union were ten children: Alva (deceased), Albert (deceased), Lora (deceased), Alice, John E., Annie, Byron, Lillie, Leroy and Elmer. Mr. Wilkins came to this county in 1864, and in November, 1877, located where he now resides. He is looked upon as one of the leading agriculturists of the township, and has placed his farm under a state of cultivation second to none in this vicinity, and its thrifty appearance denotes him to be a practical farmer as well as an energetic and enterprising man. He has lately become interested in the raising of short-horn Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. He took no part in the war other than to help clear the township in which he lived of the draft, and to assist the soldiers' families. He was formerly a member of the Christian denomination, but of late years has joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes an active part in all enterprises that tend to the development of the county, and especially those for the advancement of religion and educational privileges; has held several offices of trust. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.



SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM BRENNEMAN, farmer, P. O. Lima, is a native of Rockingham County, Va., born February 21, 1831; son of David and Catharine (Moyer) Brenneman, who came from Virginia to Fairfield County, Ohio, and then, in 1847, to Allen County, where the latter died and the former still resides; they were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living. Our subject, who is the eldest, was married, August 21, 1856, to Miss Eliza Ward, of Monroe Township, this county, a native of German Township, this county, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Ridenour) Ward, who were married in this county, and where Mrs. Ward died. Mr. Ward now resides in Perry Township, this county. To our subject and wife have been born eight children: Henrietta E., William C., Mary C., David W., Sarah A., Abraham P., Jacob B. and Frank H., all living except David W. and Abraham P. Mr. Brenneman followed carpentering for five or six years, and in 1856 purchased land in Monroe Township, this county, which he improved, and to which by industry and economy he added many acres, owning now 249 acres in Monroe Township, 320 in Sugar Creek Township, and 93 in Bath Township, all this county; also 160 acres in Paulding County, Ohio; in all 822. He came to Sugar Creek Township in 1877. Mrs. Brenneman is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

JOSEPH BROWER, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 16, 1827; son of John and Hannah (Miller) Brower, and brother of Daniel Brower, of German Township, this county. Our subject came to this county in 1844. He was married, August 9, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Stephens, of this county, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., born October 19, 1823, daughter of John and Rachel (Davis) Stephens, natives of Wales, and who came to America in 1820, settling in Pittsburgh, Penn., where they remained until 1835, then moved to this county, where they died. They were parents of five children, of whom two are now living: David and Elizabeth. To the union of our subject and wife have been born the following children: Rachel (deceased), Alonzo S., John S. (deceased), and Abraham L. Mr. Brower purchased property in Sugar Creek Township in 1848, and has improved many acres of land in the county. He has served his township in many of its offices—assessor, land appraiser, and justice of the peace. He and his wife are members of the U. B. Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

ELIAS CARMAN, farmer, P. O. Delphos, was born in Shelby County, Ky., July 14, 1809; son of James and Comfort (Clifton) Carman, natives of Germany and France, respectively; and who lived for several years in Kentucky, where Mrs. Carman died. James Carman then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained about sixteen years, and where he again married; in 1865 he came to this county, dying here in 1869. Our subject entered land in Sugar Creek Township, this county, in 1834, on which he moved in 1836, and where he still resides, and here he has

improved many acres. He was married, in 1830, to Mary Richards, of Cincinnati, who bore him eight children, three now living: Sarah C., Abigail S. and Louisa E. Mrs. Carman died in September, 1882, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Carman then married, in August, 1884, Mrs. Henrietta (Barkshire) Poe, of Delphos, Ohio, widow of James M. Poe, who died in September, 1871, and by whom she had two children, Anna E. and Rose. Mrs. Carman was born in April, 1834, in Warren County, Ind., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Thornbrough) Barkshire, natives of Ohio, both now dead. They were the parents of three children, who survive them: Henrietta, Elizabeth and Sarah M. Mr. Carman is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Carman of the Christian Church. In politics he is a life-long Democrat.

CHRISTIAN C. CULP, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, July 21, 1853, on the farm where he was reared, and which he has for several years operated; a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Good) Culp, and brother of David Culp. His father died January 5, 1883. His mother now resides with him on the home farm. He was married, April 10, 1874, to Miss Christena Good, of Marion Township, this county, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Good, who came from Virginia, and settled in this county about 1865. To the union of our subject and wife have been born four children: Simeon, John, Rebecca and an infant daughter.

ISAAC EHERNMANN, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 25, 1830; son of Frederick and Sarah (Ridenour) Ehernman, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, of German descent, and who were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and came to this county in 1831, where they lived and died, each at the age of eighty-four years; they were parents of eight children, of whom three are now living: John, Elizabeth and Isaac. Our subject was married in December, 1854, to Margaret Mosier, of Sugar Creek Township, this county, a native of Perry County, Ohio, born in March, 1834, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Moyer) Mosier, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, who came from Perry County, Ohio, to this county about 1847; they were parents of twelve children, of whom seven are now living: Susanna, Valentine, Jacob, Margaret and Elizabeth (twins), Alexander and George. To Mr. and Mrs. Ehernman were born ten children: Sarah E., Alice J., Caroline A., William A., George B., Mary E., Charles A., Emma L., Albert M. and John F., all now living except Sarah E. and Mary E. Our subject purchased the home farm after the death of his father, and now owns 123 acres of land, which he has improved in many ways. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his wife of the U. B. Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB C. GOOD, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 6, 1828; son of Joseph and Magdalene (Campbell) Good, both now deceased. Our subject came to this county with his family in 1853, and settled in Sugar Creek Township, where he still resides. He was married in 1851, to Miss Anna Blosser of Hocking County Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Grove) Blosser, the father deceased several years since, the mother now residing in Hocking County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Good have been born the following children: Lydia, Amon, Magdalene, Demas and Anna. Mr. Good has cleared up

and improved his farm in many ways. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite Church.

LEWIS GRIFFITH, farmer, P. O. Gomer, is a native of Radnorshire, Wales, born January 14, 1828; son of Lewis and Jane (Mills) Griffith, natives of Montgomeryshire, Wales, where they were married; they had two children, Margaret and Lewis, who came with them to America in 1832. The family settled first in Butler County, Ohio, where the father died in 1834; the widow married again in that county where she and her husband lived until 1841, then moved to that part of Putnam County, Ohio, which is now Sugar Creek Township, this county, and here she died in June 1877; her second husband died in July, 1883. Our subject was married, May 2, 1857, to Miss Hannah Evans, of Sugar Creek Township, this county, a native of Carnarvonshire, Wales, born in May, 1841, daughter of William and Jane Evans. To our subject and wife were born five sons and four daughters: Joseph H., Jane, William L., John M., Margaret A., Evan F., Kate M., David C. and Cora E., all now living. Mr. Griffith purchased, in 1882, the home farm where he now resides, which he rented from the time of his marriage and which he had greatly improved. The original homestead building having been destroyed by fire in 1872; our subject's stepfather, who owned the farm at the time of the fire erected in its place the present substantial residence. Mrs. Griffith is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Griffith is a Republican.

SAMUEL W. IRVIN, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born December 14, 1844, in Augusta County, Va., son of John and Melinda (Mozingo) Irvin, natives of Augusta County, Va. He came with his parents in 1857 to this county, and was married, October 4, 1864, to Miss Sarah A. Poage of German Township, this county, a native of Monroe County, Mo., born January 28, 1845, a daughter of Grattan E. and Anna S. (Price) Poage, natives of Champaign County, Ohio, and State of Missouri, respectively, and who were married in the latter State, where they lived several years, coming in 1846, to Ohio, residing for a few years in Lima, this county. Mrs. Poage died in 1850. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Poage, for his second wife, married, in 1853, Susan Cochran of German Township, this county, and in 1856, moved to German Township, where he now resides. Mr. Poage is a son of Samuel and Mary (Gibler) Poage (both now deceased), natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively, and who were married in Urbana, Ohio. To our subject and wife were born five children: Mary E., Charles S., John G., Emma M. and William H., all now living. Mr. Irvin purchased land in Sugar Creek Township, this county, in 1870, and has devoted his time to general agriculture. Mrs. Irvin and her two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Irvin is a Democrat.

EDWARD H. IRVIN, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Augusta County, Va., December 21, 1849; son of John and Melinda (Mozingo) Irvin, natives of Augusta County, Va., where they were married in 1842, and where they remained until 1857; they then came to German Township, this county, where they followed farming for many years; they now live a retired life in Elida, Ohio; their children are five in number: Mary E., Samuel W., John N., Edward H. and George H. John

Irvin, who was a miller by occupation, was a son of Edward and Sarah (Percy) Irvin, of Scotch descent, and who both died in Virginia. Our subject was married, April 28, 1879, to Miss Sarah V. Weaver, a native of German Township, this county, born December 16, 1851, daughter of John and Sarah (Bowers) Weaver, natives of Augusta and Rockingham Counties, Va., of German descent, and who were married in Rockingham County in 1844, and had a family of ten children: Mary C., Hannah E., Olivia B., Louisa H., Benjamin F., Lydia H., Melissa L., John W., Sarah V. and Samantha L., all living; the mother died July 6, 1878, at the age of fifty-seven years, and Mr. Weaver then married, in Rockingham County, Va., in 1880, Mrs. Lydia (Spence) Silvius, of Shenandoah County, Va; they still reside in German Township, this county. To our subject and wife have been born six children: Edward A., Carrie L., Henry F., Ira W., Minnie M. and an infant daughter. Mr. Irvin has served in his township as trustee. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

JAMES M. JACOBS, farmer, P. O. Lima, is a native of Sugar Creek Township, this county, born September 2, 1828, only son of Samuel R. and Elizabeth (Turner) Jacobs, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, and of German and Scotch descent, respectively; they were married in Champaign County, Ohio, February 21, 1814, and there remained until 1825 or 1826, when they came to this county and entered land in Section 1, Sugar Creek Township, which they improved and added to year by year; they had a family of one son and five daughters, of whom two are now living: Sarah and James M.; the father died May 19, 1852, and the mother May 11, 1867, aged fifty-nine and seventy-four years, respectively; they were the first settlers in Sugar Creek Township, of which Samuel R. Jacobs was one of the organizers. Our subject was married, December 4, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Custard, of German Township, this county, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, born September 9, 1832, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Custard, who came to this county about 1840, and settled in German Township, where they lived for several years, then moved to the county seat (Lima), where they spent the remainder of their days; they were the parents of two children: Jonathan and Mary A. To our subject and wife have been born four sons and four daughters: William T., Viola, Charles D., Samuel R., Nannie E., Joseph H., Hattie and Vinnie, all now living, except Viola. Mrs. Jacobs died November 28, 1869. Mr. Jacobs has added to the home farm until he now has 684 acres of land, besides other valuable investments. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

MICHAEL MARTZ, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, was born January 13, 1807, in Rockingham County, Va., son of Michael and Sarah (Hawkins) Martz, also natives of Virginia, of German and English descent respectively, and the parents of twelve children, of whom five are now living. Our subject's parents died in their native country at the ages of thirty-nine and eighty-six years respectively. The subject of our sketch was married, August 30, 1827, to Miss Sarah Huff, a native of Rockingham County, Va., born November 1, 1808, daughter of George and Mary M. (Zirkle) Huff, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and of German descent, both now dead. Our subject moved to Licking County in 1830, and thence, in 1839, to this county, settling on the farm where he still resides.

He lived in a log-cabin with puncheon floors for several years, and cleared many acres of land. He reared a family of nine children: Isaac W., George W., Mary M., James A., Thomas B., Sarah C., Silas H., Eliza A. and Benjamin F., all now living except Silas H., who was a member of Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was taken prisoner July 22, 1864, and was confined in Andersonville prison until September 22, same year; he died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., December 13, 1864, of camp diarrhoea. Mrs. Martz died September 6, 1882, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Martz became a member of the Christian Church in youth, serving in many of its minor offices for years, and in 1840 was ordained to the ministry of the gospel, since which time he has given most of his service. He served in some of the township offices, as trustee, clerk and justice of the peace. He is a life-long Democrat.

GEORGE W. MARTZ, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 22, 1832; son of Michael and Sarah (Huff) Martz, who came with their family to this county in 1836. Our subject was married December 2, 1852, to Miss Margaret A. Garner, of Putnam County, Ohio, a native of Culpeper County, Va., born May 24, 1835, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Stover) Garner, who moved from Virginia to Logan County, Ohio, in 1835, and in 1837 to Putnam County, Ohio, where they died; they were parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, eight of whom are still living. To our subject and wife have been born seven children: Elias W., Thomas J., John F., Joseph W., Lorenzo M., Sarah L. and Ira A., all now living. Mr. Martz purchased, in 1870, his farm in Sugar Creek Township, this county, which he has greatly improved. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he was ordained a deacon in 1867, acting as such until 1872. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES NICHOLAS, retired farmer, P. O. Gomer, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 6, 1810, youngest son of James and Mary (Morris) Nicholas, natives of Carmarthenshire, Wales, where they were married; they came to America during President Washington's administration, and settled in Cambria County, Penn., where they remained five years, and then moved to Butler County, Ohio, where Mr. Nicholas continued his trade (blacksmithing) for many years. Our subject, who is the only survivor of a family of six children, was married February 1, 1832, to Mary Jones, of Butler County, Ohio, a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, born July 6, 1810, daughter of Richard and Jane (Evans) Jones, also natives of Montgomeryshire, and who came to America in 1818, settling in Butler County, Ohio; they were parents of three daughters, two now living: Elizabeth and Mary. To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas five children have been born: Jane E., James, Richard J., David D., and Martha A., all now living except Richard J. All three sons went through the late war of the Rebellion. David D. served twelve years as county surveyor. Our subject came with his family to this county in 1833, and has given his time principally to farming and improvement of land, etc., and of late years to the sale of agricultural implements. He has served as justice of the peace since 1834, also in almost all the other township offices. He taught singing school in this community for about twenty years. In politics he is a Democrat.

PETER OARD, farmer, P. O. West Cairo, is a native of Licking County, Ohio, born November 21, 1821; son of Peter and Anna (Alberry) Oard, who came with their family of eleven children to this county in 1833, settling in Sugar Creek Township and entered land, of which they cleared many acres; of their family three are now living: Peter and two daughters. Our subject was married May 14, 1846, to Lydia A. Rison, of this county, and to them have been born eleven children: Mary, Sarah (deceased), Diana (deceased), Jane, Noah (deceased), Eli, Peter (deceased), Rawley, William, Andrew J. and Joseph T. Mr. Oard has been an active man in his day, and a prominent citizen in his township. He has a wide reputation as an auctioneer and sale crier, to which business he has given considerable attention. He is a stanch Democrat, and is a candidate for office of sheriff of Allen County.

GEORGE M. RIDENOUR (deceased) was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 6, 1826, son of Michael and Hannah (Shotts) Ridenour (deceased), natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and who came to this county in a very early day. They were parents of fourteen children, of whom only Daniel and Isabella survive. Our subject was reared to farming, an occupation he followed all through life. He was married, December 31, 1848, to Miss Eleanor P. Lipsett of Sugar Creek Township, this county, a native of Burlington County, N. J., born August 6, 1828, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Peacock) Lipsett, also natives of New Jersey, who married in Burlington County, N. J., and moved to Warren County, Ohio, in 1833. Sarah (Peacock) Lipsett was born November 28, 1792, died in 1834 in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and Joseph Lipsett married his second wife (*nee* Mary Shim), in Warren County, Ohio, and they afterward came to this county where they passed the remainder of their days; he was born June 30, 1799, died in 1864. Joseph and Sarah Lipsett were the parents of five children, of whom Eleanor P. is the only survivor. Mr. Lipsett had three children, all now living, by his second wife. To the union of George M. and Eleanor P. Ridenour, were born seven children: Eliza J., Martha L., William J., Mary L., John E., Joshua A. and Emma, the sons all deceased. Our subject died December 13, 1873, and since then his widow has operated the farm which was left her by her father and husband. She is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN G. RIDENOUR, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 14, 1827, son of George and Mary (Conrad) Ridenour, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and who were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, came to this county in 1829, and settled in Sugar Creek Township on land which the former had entered the previous year; they reared a family of five children: Catherine, Christina, Dorothea (deceased), John G., and Joseph. George Ridenour being one of the first settlers of this county endured many hardships and privations, and the circumstances of the times gave to his employments a somewhat versatile complexion, as he was a cooper, a maker of coffins, tooth extractor, setter of broken bones, etc., etc.; he died at the age of eighty-four; his widow still resides on the home farm, and is now in her eighty-fourth year. Our subject was never married. He became owner of land by the death of his father. He had taught school for about nineteen quarters, was elected in 1858 (on Democratic ticket) to the office

of county recorder, in which he served six years, then followed merchandising in Elida, Ohio, for several years, finally returning to the farm, where he now resides. He also gives some attention to the manufacture of baskets and brooms. Mr. Ridenour is a member of the Lutheran Church at Elida, Ohio.

HENRY SHERRICK, farmer, P. O. Elida, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born August 25, 1811, son of John and Mary (Stalter) Sherrick, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and who came to this county in 1841. Our subject, who came with his parents to this county, was married, June 4, 1835, to Margaret Stemen, also a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, daughter of Rev. Henry and Mary (Beery) Stemen, and sister of Samuel Stemen. To this union have been born eleven children, five of whom are now living: John, Henry, William, Andrew and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrick are the only survivors of the eighteen pioneers who organized the society of Mennonites, in Sugar Creek Township, this county. This denomination first worshipped from house to house, then built a log church, and a few years later erected a small frame one, and in 1883 a fine large frame church.

BENJAMIN F. SHERRICK, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Elida, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born December 26, 1836, son of Christian and Anna (Meyers) Sherrick, of German descent, who married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and came to this county about 1843, locating in Marion Township for a time, thence moving to Sugar Creek Township, where they lived until the death of the former, May 25, 1865; the widow, who now resides with our subject, is in her seventy-sixth year: they had two sons and five daughters, of whom Mary, Sarah, Anna, Betty, Samuel S. and Benjamin F. are now living. Our subject, who received a common school education, began the carpenter trade at the age of fourteen. He was married, October 25, 1860, to Miss Lydia A. Stemen, a native of Sugar Creek Township, this county, born April 14, 1838, daughter of Christian and Margaret (Moyer) Stemen, of German descent, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and who married in Perry County, Ohio, came to this county in 1835, settling in Sugar Creek Township, where they both died. To our subject and wife have been born five children: Edmund O., Lola D., Minnie I., Isaac A. and Orvin E., all now living. Mr. Sherrick served from the fall of 1862 to close of war of the Rebellion in Company G, Eighty-first Regiment O. V. I.; is a member of the U. B. Church; in politics a Republican.

CHARLES M. SHOEMAKER, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 8, 1824; son of Daniel R. and Sophia (Martz) Shoemaker, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, of Swiss and Scotch descent respectively, and who were married in Pickaway County, Ohio, and reared a family of five children. The mother dying in 1833, the father then married in Fairfield County, Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth (Baker) Walter, by whom he had seven children; he died in 1860; his widow still resides in Wells County, Ind., aged eighty-two. Charles M. came to this county in 1846 and purchased land, but gave most of his time to the carpenter trade for several years, in connection with undertaking, which still continues his principal business. He has given some attention to saw-milling since 1875, his son operating the farm. Our subject was married, October 8, 1848, to Miss Rebecca Sake-

millers, of this county, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born September 4, 1829, daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Fry) Sakemiller, who settled in this county in 1831, where they died at the ages of seventy-two and ninety-two years respectively; of their family of thirteen, seven survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have been born three sons and five daughters, five of whom are now living: Rachel C., Phebe, Charles S., Rebecca O. and Emily I. Mrs. Shoemaker is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Shoemaker has served in several of the township offices. In politics he is a Democrat.

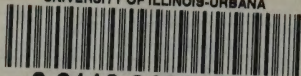
SAMUEL STEMEN, farmer, P. O. Elida, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 21, 1821; son of Henry and Mary (Beery) Stemen, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and who came to Allen County, Ohio, in 1841, where they both died. Our subject was married, October 3, 1841, to Magdalena Hilyard, of Fairfield County, Ohio, a native of Fayette County, Penn., born May 3, 1820, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth A. (Haught) Hilyard, who were natives of Fayette County, Penn., where they married; they moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in an early day and there died. To our subject and wife have been born twelve children: Elizabeth, Isaac B., Mary, Henry S., Anna, George W., Magdalena, Samuel H., Jane, Catharine, Jessie J., and Charles A., all now living except Elizabeth, Anna and George. Mr. Stemen has served in some of the township offices. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Stemen is a member of the Mennonite Church.

ANDREW STEMEN, farmer, P. O. Elida, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born in 1825, son of Peter and Mary (Blosser) Stemen, who were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively; they were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and came to Marion Township, this county, in 1838, where they lived and died. Our subject, who is the eldest in their family, was married, January 27, 1848, to Miss Jane Sakemiller of Sugar Creek Township, born in 1827 in Fairfield County, Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Rachael (Fry) Sakemiller (both now deceased), natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, and who came to this county in 1831. To our subject and wife have been born twelve children: Isaac, Mary, Rachel, Jacob, Peter (deceased), Andrew, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Anna, Samson, Simeon and Noah. Mr. and Mrs. Stemen are members of the Mennonite Church.

RICHARD TEEGARDIN, farmer, P. O. Lima, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, July 24, 1847, and there reared; son of John and Diana (Oard) Teegardin (both deceased), natives of Pickaway County and this county respectively, and who were married in this county; they reared a family of seven children, of whom two are now living: Richard and Walter, who have a half brother, Silas, by their father's second wife. Our subject was married January 21, 1871, to Miss Martha L. Ridenour of Sugar Creek Township, this county, born June 15, 1852, daughter of George M. and Eleanor P. (Lipsett) Ridenour of this county, who had a family of seven children, four now living: Eliza J., Martha L., Mary L. and Emma. George M. Ridenour died, December 13, 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Teegardin have been born five children: Franklin G., John H., Iva, Myrtle and Allen C., all now living except Franklin G. Our subject in addition to farming operates a threshing-machine in the season. In politics he is a Democrat.



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